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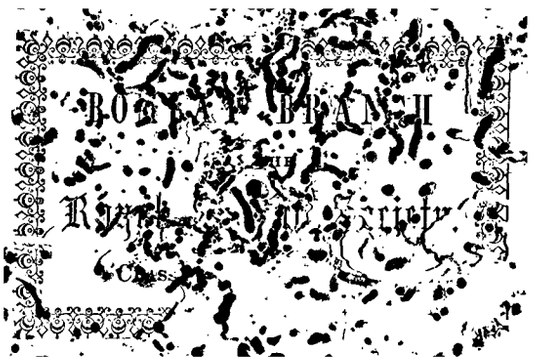

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REPORT

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1887-88.

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Calcutta:
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1888.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

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ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1887-88.

SUMMARY.

TOURS OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL DURING 1887-88.

On the 21st May, 1887, Sir Steuart Bayley left Calcutta for Darjeeling, staying there until the 30th June, when he returned and remained in Calcutta till the 20th July. Between that date and the 15th September he visited the northern and north-eastern districts of Bengal and the whole of Behar, the principal events during the tour being the halt at Burdwan, made partly with a view to settle the question of the adoption of an heir by the Maharani, and the holding of large Durbars at Patna and Rampore Beauleah, in order to invest certain gentlemen and noblemen of the Behar and Rajshahye Divisions with the honors which had been accorded to them in the early part of the year. The second period at Darjeeling lasted from the 15th September to the 10th November. In the month of January His Honor made a short stay at Mozufferpore in order to be present at the inspection of the Behar Light Horse by Sir Frederick Roberts. Between the 2nd and 16th March, 1888, Sir Steuart Bayley visited the Chota Nagpore Division, the chief object being to hold a Durbar for the purpose of meeting the Chiefs of the Tributary Mehals, and to invest the Maharajah of Chota Nagpore and Rajah Raghunath Singh with the titles conferred on them by the Government of India.

CHANGES OF ADMINISTRATION.

During the year the Municipal Act was introduced into four towns, and the provisions of the Local Self-Government Act were extended to twenty-two districts. The District Boards were entrusted with the administration of road cess and public instruction, besides various other important functions connected with cattle-pounds, charitable dispensaries, public ferries, and sanitation.

The duty on all kinds of salt was raised from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8 per maund, and the supervision of salt manufacture in Orissa was entrusted to the Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Madras, after the extension of the Indian Salt Act, XII of 1882, to that Division.

The year under report was the first of the new financial contract with the Government of India. By a redistribution of the shares of the Provincial and Imperial Governments under the three principal heads of Land Revenue, Stamps, and Excise, and by certain reductions in disbursements which were considered feasible, a general standard of normal revenue and expenditure was obtained, which was adopted as the Ruling Account in settling the contract.

The postal money-order system, having proved very popular, has been extended so as to apply to remittances of all public demands.

The Compulsory Vaccination Act was introduced into 40 municipalities, and Act IV of 1865, forbidding inoculation, was extended to 14 thanas.

POLITICAL.

During the past year, public health in *Hill Tipperah* was good, and the outturn of crops, especially of cotton and oilseeds, excellent. The revenue consequently increased by Rs. 47,442, the receipts being Rs. 3,37,352 against Rs. 2,89,910 in 1886-87, and Rs. 2,38,805, the average of the preceding three years. Notwithstanding this, no improvement save the construction of two small roads has been reported, while considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed with the financial administration of the Maharajah. No regular statistics of trade are kept, but it is calculated from the amount of duty realized that the total value of the export trade was about Rs. 7,82,000 as against Rs. 6,25,000 of the previous year, and Rs. 6,03,000, the average of the preceding three years. No influx of British subjects has so far followed the abolition of the rule under which they could not acquire occupancy rights in the State, and this is explained as due to the fact that there is no great want of arable lands in the border districts.

The total number of criminal cases was 598, and shows a slight decrease since last year. Of persons brought to trial 429, or 61·4 per cent., were convicted. In as many as 34 out of 79 cases of appeal, the sentences were reversed, and this points to bad work in the lower courts. The highest appellate court is said to do good work, but there can be no real improvement in the administration of justice until the police and officials are properly and regularly paid. Owing to the working of the new Landlord and Tenant Act of the State, civil suits increased from 322 to 523. Further information is awaited as to the cases of *suttee* reported.

In the *Tributary States of Orissa*, the Rajah of Nilgiri, who has recovered his power of speech and reason, was restored to the administration of his State in August 1887. The year was marked by irregular and deficient rainfall, and there was consequently a partial failure of crops in most of the States, which caused some privation among the poorer classes. Public health was fair. Vaccine operations have increased in number, but the superstition of the people greatly interferes with progress in this direction. The number of civil and revenue cases decreased from 16,492 to 11,073, while that of criminal offences rose from 2,141 to 2,383. Complaints are still frequently made concerning the administration of Athgarh, Khandpara, and Daspalla. With regard to revenue, the demands under all heads have increased considerably in Angul, Mohurbhanj, and Dhenkanal since 1882-83, while in Baramba and Narsingpur, which came under Government management in 1881 and 1884 respectively, the State debts, with which they were encumbered, have been paid off, and the revenues considerably enhanced. In some of the States registration-offices on the model of those open in British India have been established, and in States under direct management, rules have been laid down regarding the rates of fees to be levied on compulsory registration. The Stamps and Court fees Acts were introduced in 1885 into Angul, and the value of stamps sold has risen considerably since last year. The sales of special stamps introduced in 1886 into Mohurbhanj, Dhenkanal, Baramba, and Narsingpur have increased from Rs. 2,462-12-3 in 1886-87 to Rs. 11,055-4-6. A new road from Cuttack to

Angul has been completed with the exception of the portion which lies within the State of Athgarh. The progress of education is satisfactory, and it is noticeable that there were 1,663 children of the aboriginal races on the school rolls as against 1,495 in the previous year. Postal arrangements are still under the consideration of Government. In Angul 280 square miles of forest are reserved, in Mohurbhanj the forests are under the direct control of the Manager, and in eight other States measures of protection have been taken in hand.

In the *Tributary and Political States of Chota Nagpur* the rainfall was generally insufficient and unfavourably distributed, and crops were for the most part under the average. Public health was fair, and there was no marked change in the material condition of the people. Cattle-disease was again very prevalent in Sirgooja, and steps are now being taken to ascertain the causes of the excessive mortality. Education, always very backward, has retrograded, pathshalas having fallen in number from 58 to 52, and pupils from 1,530 to 1,293. District officers speak well of the Maharajah of Sirgooja and the Rajah of Jushpore, but the Rajah of Bonai seems to have lost influence owing to a want of tact and generosity.

In the *Chittagong Hill Tracts* there were three raids made by the tribes beyond the frontier, two of which were more serious than any which have occurred since 1872, and in consequence a force of 250 sepoys has been despatched to act as a reserve. Frontier trade has greatly developed, owing partly to the opening of the Demagri Bazar to the tribes of Northern Howlongs. The frontier police are reported to have performed their arduous duties in a satisfactory manner.

The relations of the *Kuch Behar* State with this Government have continued to be friendly and satisfactory.

The annual subsidy payable under treaty to the Government of *Bhutan* on the 10th January, 1888, was duly made over on that date to their envoy at Buxa Duar.

The chief points to be noticed in regard to *Sikkim* affairs were the invitation of the Maharajah to meet the Lieutenant-Governor at Darjeeling in June 1887 with a view to induce him to modify his relations with Tibet and to return to his previous friendly policy towards this Government; his refusal to accede to the proposed interview on the plea that he had been forbidden to do so by the Governments of China and Tibet; the visit of Mr. Paul to Gantok in October and his failure to meet the Maharajah, who was absent from the country until the end of December; the ultimatum despatched on the 16th December to the commander of the Tibetan forces; and, finally, the carrying of the stockade at Jeyluk, and the taking of Lingtu on the 19th and 21st March of the year under review. Subsequent events will find their place in the report for the current year.

SURVEY.

The *survey* of ghatwali lands in Bankura was completed at a total cost of Rs. 63,380. The total area demarcated was 155,603 acres, as against 155,422 shown in the old papers, and 2,188 boundary disputes were settled by compromise. The circumstances under which it was decided to survey and resettle the Government estate of Angul in Cuttack were described in last year's report. The estate, comprising 503 square miles of revenue-paying lands, 138 of revenue-paying jungle, and 240 of forest reserve, is now under cadastral

survey and settlement, and by the close of the year 187 square miles had been completed at an approximate cost of Rs. 49,000, or about 6½ annas per acre. The total cost of the survey is expected not to exceed one lakh of rupees. Another estate under survey and settlement in Cuttack is Banki, which came under Government management in 1843. This estate was settled in 1844 for 10 years, and again in 1854 for 14 years, this latter period being extended to 1888 in consequence of the Orissa famine. The cadastral survey of six square miles was completed by the end of March, and that of the whole estate, the area of which is 120 square miles, will probably be finished by the close of the season. The cost of the work done was Rs. 5,831, and the estimated cost of the whole operations is Rs. 40,000. The Calcutta survey was also reported in October 1887 to be far advanced, but some delay was incurred by a number of boundary disputes arising, for the decision of which a Deputy Collector had to be appointed as Assistant Superintendent of Survey.

The following were operations conducted under the Tenancy Act:—The Port Canning estate, consisting of 6,600 acres, the survey and settlement of which was ordered in 1887, was almost entirely measured by the close of March. A revision of the assessment of the Bhetia estate in Midnapore had been commenced as far back as 1882; in 1886 a survey and record of rights was sanctioned, but operations were not commenced till the year under review. As the lands had been measured in 1882, it was ordered that those measurements should be tested with a view of assessing any additional lands brought under cultivation since that time. With this object 360 acres were surveyed, and the measurements of the rest tested. The total charge of the operations since 1882 has been Rs. 2,400. Eight hundred and sixty acres of Juar Baluakandi in Tipperah had been surveyed by the close of the year 1888 at a cost of Rs. 140. The survey was ordered because there seemed to be sufficient evidence to support a demand for enhanced rent on the ground of a rise in prices.

SETTLEMENT.

There were 777 *settlements* concluded during the year with a revenue demand of Rs. 1,56,844, as against 812 with a revenue of Rs. 3,55,915 in the year 1886-87. The amount assigned for operations in the year was Rs. 1,37,560, of which Rs. 48,346 only were expended. The rents of the Majnamutta and Jellamutta estates in Midnapore have now been finally adjusted, and the current demands reduced to Rs. 2,21,121 and Rs. 1,94,480 respectively. Negotiations have been set on foot to restore the management of the Jellamutta estate to its proprietors. The settlement of Mircha Diar in Rajshahye was brought to a close during the year. In Hazaribagh the settlement of Government villages in pergunnahs Kharakdiha and Chai was successfully completed at a cost of Rs. 10,995. Three other settlements of minor importance were effected in Lohardugga. The settlement of the Angul estate in Cuttack is being conducted under the old Regulations. The records of 80 of its villages, surveyed in 1886-87, were made over to the Settlement Department by the Survey officers, and the entries made by the latter have been attested and verified. The cost of operations up to the close of the year was Rs. 16,722. Other settlement operations under Chapter X of the Tenancy Act have been effected.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

The current demand of revenue from 3,058 estates under *Government management* was Rs. 22,32,370, or Rs. 3,831 less than in the previous year. The collections amounted to Rs. 24,49,005, or Rs. 2,16,635 more than the current demand, and the outstanding balance of arrears, after the remission of Rs. 20,884, was Rs. 6,02,799. The percentage of the current collections on the current demand was 77·65 as against 78·95 in 1886-87, and of arrear collections on the arrear demand 72·52 as against 39·7 in 1886-87.

The expenditure incurred on *works of improvement* was Rs. 53,434. Several tanks were excavated, some wells sunk, and considerable outlay incurred in drainage, irrigation, planting of trees, dams and embankments. A dispensary was established and maintained in Cox's Bazar khas mehal in Chittagong. A sum of Rs. 2,000 has been granted for the construction of bunds, intended to form a fresh-water reservoir to the south of the Chilka lake in Pooree, where the crops often fail for want of water, and this work is now in progress. New staples have been tried with varying success. New ploughs, introduced for experimental cultivation, have in all cases been rejected as too heavy for the bullocks. The Beheea sugar-mill is in general use, and is much appreciated. The usual grants were made for education and roads. The condition of the ryots was for the most part normal, but serious injury to their crops by floods was reported in the Jehanabad estate in Hooghly, the Jellamutta estate, Bhagulpore, and Khoorda estate, while the ryots in Tipperah are said to have not yet recovered from the losses they sustained from this cause for two successive years. From Eastern Bengal generally, and from Northern Bengal, accounts have been very favourable.

WARDS' ESTATES.

The number of *private estates* under Government management was 157; of these, 84 were wards' estates and 73 attached, including encumbered and trust estates. The collection of rent and cesses due to estates under the Court of Wards amounted to 97·4 per cent. on the current demand. This is a larger percentage than has been attained for many years past. The large increase in the arrear demand of the year from Rs. 81,67,509 to Rs. 1,16,36,922 was due to the assumption of charge of the Bhowanipore estate with a balance of over 27 lakhs, of which 25 lakhs are practically irrecoverable. The Manager has now been instructed to apply for remission after careful enquiry. The Srinagar estate is another property in a similar condition, but until the settlement of each separate village is taken in hand, full particulars for the necessary remission cannot be supplied. In Soojamoota, owing to the fact that the ryots have taken advantage of a dispute between the Dowager Maharani and the Court of Wards to evade payment of rent, the collections amounted to only 0·8 per cent. of the demand. The whole question of the survey and record of rights in wards' estates has been under discussion during the year, and after amplest consideration the principle has been established that surveys shall be undertaken in those estates only which have no proper rent-roll upon which a certificate of arrears could be based. Action has already been taken in regard to four out of a programme of ten estates prepared by the Director of Land Records.

The *condition of the tenantry* in wards' estates is reported as generally satisfactory, but the ryots of the Kanika estate in Orissa still suffer from the effects of the storm-wave of September 1885 and the cyclone of May 1887. The contribution in aid of schools and dispensaries increased to Rs. 98,209. The Board has given encouragement to agricultural experiments, which have been occasionally successful.

In connection with the *Burdwan estate*, the suit instituted in the High Court since the close of the year by the Dowager Maharani has been brought with a view to set aside the adoption of a son made by the late Maharani and sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor in July 1887.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

During the year 1887-88 the *Legislative Council* of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal had under consideration three Bills, all of which passed into law. The object of Act I (B.C.) of 1888 is to vest the Local Government with the power of excluding of its own motion from the operation of municipal regulations lands and buildings in the occupation of the State for military and naval purposes. The more prominent alterations in the Calcutta Municipal Act introduced by Act II (B.C.) of 1888 are to extend the jurisdiction of the Corporation over a large portion of the Suburbs; to recast the sections regulating the qualifications of voters, to minutely indicate the duties of the Corporation and to compel them, in case of neglect on their part, to discharge the same, to impose a duty on petroleum, to re-model the chapter relating to the imposition of rates, to enlarge the scale for the supply of filtered water, and to regulate the construction of houses and *bustees* on sanitary principles. The object of Act III (B.C.) of 1888—an Act to amend the Howrah Bridge Act, IX of 1871—is to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to reduce the income derivable from fees, tolls, and charges, to remit the tolls levied for the use of the bridge under section III, and to add the whole of the surplus to the reserve fund; in view of possible dangers which might arise from the temporary nature of the bridge.

POLICE.

The actual *expenditure* for the year 1887-88 was Rs. 40,27,968 as against Rs. 40,33,658 in 1886-87. The total strength of the Police, including the Railway force, was 23,356. The cost of the men who were employed on purely police work is estimated at Rs. 26,05,943, or 7·6 pies per head of population. A statement, prepared by the Inspector-General, shows that during the past year Bengal had in its pay fewer policemen and had less cognizable crime in proportion to its population than any other province of India, and that the North-Western Provinces and Madras have a police establishment twice as numerous, and the Punjab and Bombay one three times as large in proportion to their respective populations, as that employed in these Provinces. The accompanying *map* A illustrates the proportion of police to population in each district.

The working of the *town police* continues to be unsatisfactory. Town duty is very unpopular, and large numbers of resignations are reported on this account. The Inspector-General urges that the regular police force is an expensive agency in excess of what is wanted in municipalities, and

A

REFERENCES.

Districts in which there is one Police Officer for every 5,000 to 6,500 persons in population

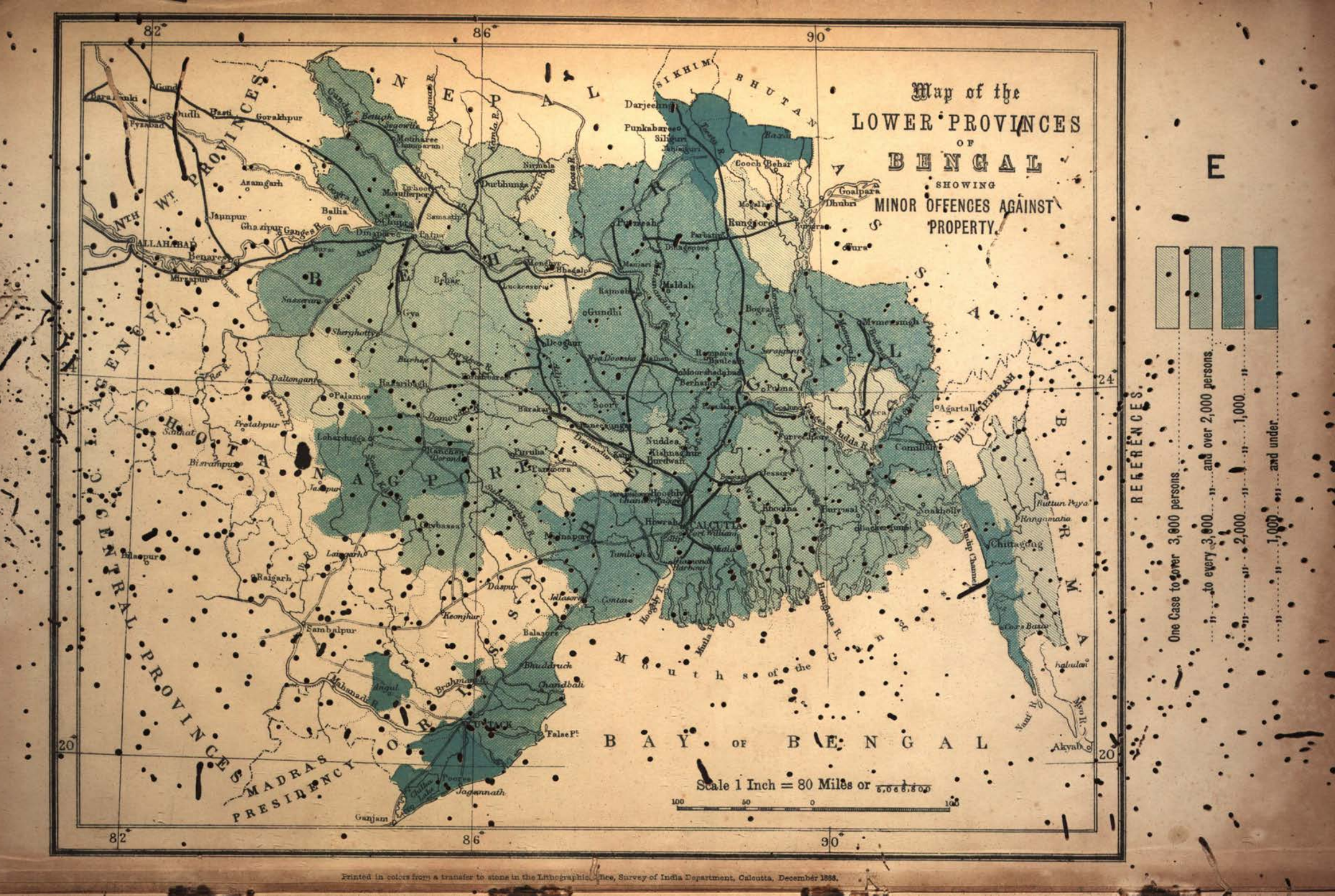
4,000 to 5,000

3,000 to 4,000

2,000 to 3,000

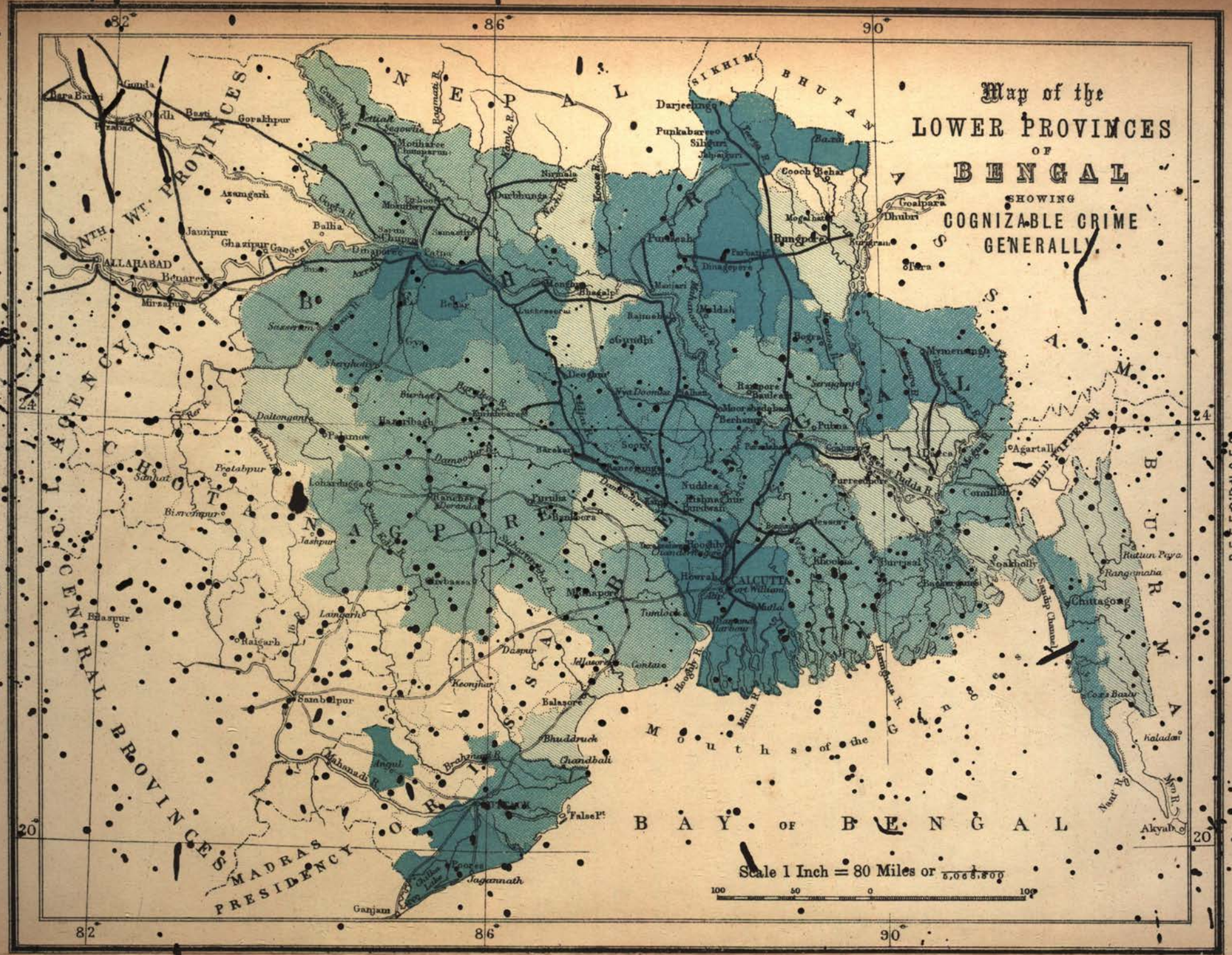
1,000 to 2,000

500 to 1,000


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST
PROPERTY.
REFERENCES.
One Case to every 3,000 persons
and over 2,000 persons
1,000
and under
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
NEPAL
SIKHIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BURMA
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
ORISSA
CHOTA NAGPORE
BEHAR
BENGAL
CALCUTTA
Fort William
Hooghly R.
Damooda R.
Subarnarekha R.
Brahmani R.
Mahanadi R.
Baitarni R.
Kosi R.
Teesta R.
Brahmaputra R.
Meghna R.
Naaf R.
Akyab
Chittagong
Ganjam
Jagannath
Balasore
Cuttack
Sambalpur
Hazaribagh
Lohardugga
Manbhoom
Purulia
Midnapore
Hooghly
Burdwan
Nuddea
Jessor
Backergunge
Dacca
Mymensingh
Rungpore
Dinagepore
Maldah
Purneah
Darjeeling
Punkabaree
Silliguri
Cooch Behar
Goalpara
Dhubri
Gurs
Agartalla
Comillah
Noakholly
Sylhet
Cachar
Jynteah Hills
Tipperah Hills
Gya
Gundhi
Patna
Behar
Monghyr
Bhagulpur
Sherghotty
Nasseraun
Arrah
Buxar
Ghazipur
Ballia
Jaunpur
Benares
Mirzapur
ALLAHABAD
Azamgarh
Gorakhpur
Basti
Goodh
Fyzabad
Baraitch
Motiharee
Bettiah
Segowlie
Nurmala
Durbhunga
Samastipur
Mozufferpore
Chuprah
Dinapore
Arrah
Luckeesarai
Raj Mahal Hills
Bograh
Jamalpur
Sooty
Palamow
Daltonganje
Pratabpur
Sirguja
Bisrampore
Jushpur
Raigarh
Bilaspur
Lairgarh
Keonjhur
Dasput
Jellasore
Contai
Tumlook
Bhuddruck
Chandbali
Angul
Mahanadi R.
Brahmani R.
Hooghly R.
Mutla R.
Haringhata R.
Kulpee
Diamond Harbour
Ship Channel
Cox's Bazar
Ruttun Peya
Rangamaha
Sandoway
Ramree
Cheduba
Kyook Phyoo
Sandoway
Akyab
Naaf R.
Sco R.
Kurnafully R.
Sungoo R.
Matamuhuri R.
Feni R.
Subarnarekha R.
Damooda R.
Barakur R.
Barhee
Burdwan
Kishnaghur
Berhampore
Moorshedabad
Rampore Boalea
Seraghpur
Pubna
Jessor
Khoolna
Burrisal
Backergunge
Dacca
Mymensingh
Meghna R.
Kosi R.
Mechi R.
Teesta R.
Baurah
Purneah
Rungpore
Dinagepore
Maldah
Rajmahal
Gundhi
Monghyr
Bhagulpur
Luckeesarai
Nasseraun
Sherghotty
Gya
Behar
Patna
Chuprah
Dinapore
Arrah
Buxar
Ghazipur
Ballia
Jaunpur
Benares
Mirzapur
ALLAHABAD
Azamgarh
Gorakhpur
Basti
Goodh
Fyzabad
Baraitch
Gonda
Motiharee
Bettiah
Segowlie
Nurmala
Durbhunga
Samastipur
Mozufferpore
Chuprah
Dinapore
Arrah
Buxar

Printed in colors from a transfer to stone in the Lithographic Office, Survey of India Department, Calcutta, December 1868.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST
PERSON AND PROPERTY.
REFERENCES.
One Case to over every 6,000 persons.
to every 6,000 persons and over 4,000
4,000 " 2,000
2,000 and under
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 6,048,000
100 50 0 100
BAY OF BENGAL
NEPAL
SIKHIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BURMA
NORTH WT. PROVINCES
AGENCY
CHOTA NAGPORE
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
ORISSA
Months of the
82
86
90
24
20
Darjeeling
Punkabarce
Sibigunj
Jhinaigoori
Cooch Behar
Goalpara
Dhubri
Gogalhat
Burrapore
Purneah
Purlaiah
Dinagepore
Nurmalia
Durbhunga
Tirhoot
Mozufferpore
Chumparun
Segowlie
Bettiah
Goruckpore
Basti
Oudh
Fyzabad
Gonda
Asamgarh
Jaunpur
Ghazipur
Ballia
Ganges R.
ALLAHABAD
Benares
Mirzapur
Sasseram
Gya
Behar
Sherghatty
Guntilia
Rajmehal
Maldah
Bograh
Rungpore
Mymensingh
Daltonganje
Palamow
Hazaribagh
Lohardugga
Ranchee
Purulia
Pachete
Pretabpur
Sinhat
Bisrampur
Kashpur
Raigarh
Jaingarh
Bilaspur
Sambalpur
Keonjhar
Dasspur
Talcher
Angul
Mahanadi R.
Brahmanee R.
CUTTACK
False Pt
Pooree
Jagannath
Ganjam
Midnapore
Contai
Tumlook
Hooghly
Howrah
CALCUTTA
Fort William
Diamond Harbour
Khoolna
Jessore
Kishnaghur
Burdwan
Nuddea
Moorshedabad
Berhampore
Pubna
Furreedpore
Backergunge
Barrisal
Noakholly
Comillah
Agartella
Ruttun Pura
Ramgamatia
Chittagong
Cox's Bazar
Akyab
Naaf R.
Myo R.
Hasnigotta R.
Mutla R.
Hooghly R.
Damoodah R.
Subunreeka R.
Kunsabuttee R.
Kosee R.
Gogra R.
Gunduck R.
Sone R.
Karkar R.
Ib R.
Mahanuddy R.
Sankey Channel


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
COGNIZABLE CRIME
GENERALLY.
B
REFERENCES.
One Case to over 1,000 persons
to every 1,000 and over 750 persons
750 500
500 and under.
N E P A L
SIKHIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BURMA
NTH WT PROVINCES
ALLAHABAD
Benares
Mirzapur
Azimgarh
Jaunpur
Ghazipur
Ballia
Gorakhpur
Basti
Gonda
Oudh
Bareilly
Bara Banki
Shahjehanpur
Sasseram
Gya
Behar
Bhagalpur
Monghir
Purneah
Dinagepore
Maldah
Rajmehal
Jungipur
Berhampore
Moorshedabad
Cossimbazar
Burdwan
Hazaribagh
Ramgurh
Lohardugga
Ranchee
Purulia
Manbhoom
Pachete
Nuddea
Krishnaghur
Jessore
Hooghly
CALCUTTA
Fort William
Howrah
Diamond Harbour
Tumlook
Midnapore
Balasore
Cuttack
Pooree
Jagannath
Ganjam
Chilka Lake
Sambulpur
Raigarh
Lanjgarh
Jushpur
Biswanpur
Sirguja
Protabpur
Sanhat
Daltonganje
Palamow
Kenhar R.
Damoodar R.
Barakur
Sopee
Bansee Nuddee
Kasai R.
Rupnarain R.
Hooghly R.
Mutla R.
Rasulpur R.
Subunreka R.
Brahmuni R.
Mahanadi R.
Angul
Bhuddruck
Chandbali
Jellasore
Contaie
Keonjhar
Dasput
Kasai R.
Damoodar R.
Barakur R.
Kosai R.
Mechi R.
Teesta R.
Karatoya R.
Purneah
Dinagepore
Rungpore
Goalpara
Dhubri
Cooch Behar
Jalpaiguri
Punkabaree
Darjeeling
Titalia
Seegowlie
Motharee
Chumparun
Durbhunga
Nurmala
Kosee R.
Gunduck R.
Gogra R.
Ramla R.
Kosee R.
Mechi R.
Teesta R.
Baree
Myemensingh
Serajgunge
Pubna
Dacca
Furreedpore
Pudda R.
Agartalla
Comillah
Hill Tipperah
Chittagong
Cox's Bazar
Ramgamatia
Rutton Pura
Oakholly
Sandip Channel
Hattia Channel
Kaladan
Naaf R.
Mayu R.
Akyab
Mouths of the Ganges
BAY OF BENGAL
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
CENTRAL PROVINCES
AGENCY
CHHOTA NAGPORE
ORISSA
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 1/5,068,800
100 50 0 100
82
86
90
24
20

should be replaced to some extent by a cheaper and more contented body. A special report on this subject is now under consideration.

The amending Act, I (B.C.) of 1886, does not seem to have effected much improvement in the working of the *village police*. In order to bring this force into closer association with the regular police, it is now proposed that chowkidars should be punished by the Magistrate on the recommendation of the District Superintendent. With this object, too, a new system of chowkidari parades has already been introduced. Very unfavourable reports are given of chowkidars remunerated by the tenure of service lands. Two cases of torture and four of illtreatment of accused persons were brought against police officers. In only two of these cases were convictions obtained; in two others the offenders were dismissed or degraded, while in the remaining two cases the officers concerned were exonerated. *Cases cognizable by the police* decreased by 3,824. The percentage of false cases increased from 5·5 to 5·8 per cent. The percentage of such cases prosecuted was 22·4 against 23·6 in 1886, while that of convictions on prosecution rose from 29·7 to 30·2. These results are not satisfactory, and District Magistrates are particularly called upon by the Lieutenant-Governor to prevent the entry of an excessive number of cases as false with a view to cloak bad work by the police, and to see that Subordinate Magistrates do not save themselves trouble by entering cases indiscriminately as true. Offences against the State and public tranquillity rose by 10 only. There was an increase of 7 cases under the head of rioting, but how few of these cases are really important is shown by the fact that out of 10,562 persons brought to trial only 305 appeared before the Sessions. The number of murders fell by 28; on the other hand, the number of cases of culpable homicide, 217, was larger than in any previous year since 1880. In future a separate note of each case in which a death has occurred will be submitted, however it may be shown in the returns. Convictions were obtained in the case of 23·5 per cent. of the persons charged, against 17·1 per cent. in 1886, and the percentage of convictions to cases rose from 21·9 to 28. There was a decrease of 569 cases under the head of serious offences against property. Dacoities rose by 6, and were most prevalent in Burdwan, Rajshahye, and Bhagulpore. The percentage of convictions obtained in such cases fell 10·1, and of persons convicted 6·1. The total number of true cases of mischief by fire was 373, while as many as 121 of such cases were declared false. Eighty-six of such offences were committed in Dinagepore, this form of terrorism being employed by the professional criminals in that district to overawe villagers, and to prevent them from reporting crime and giving evidence. Not a single person was convicted, while only 17 persons were arrested for this crime. There was a decrease of 3,889 under the head of minor offences against property. Offences against the Opium Act fell from 390 in 1886 and 571 in 1885 to 335 in 1887, while those against the Arms Act rose 159. It is satisfactory to find that more use is made of the bad livelihood sections of the Criminal Procedure Code; but more uniformity of practice in different districts is necessary to prevent bad characters moving from districts where the law is properly utilised to those where they are left undisturbed by police interference. The accompanying *maps* B, C, D, and E illustrate, respectively, cognizable crime, serious offences against person and property, dacoity, and minor offences against property.

Non-cognizable offences decreased by 3,410, principally cases of petty assault and mischief. This goes to show that less resort has been made to

litigation as a luxury; probably due to the fact that the crops were not as good in 1887 as in the preceding year. The percentage of re-convictions has increased considerably, and it is satisfactory to note that in 152 cases, as against 108 in 1886, accused persons were proved to have been convicted three times or more, thus showing that the antecedents of prisoners are more thoroughly investigated, and that the registers are better kept.

The total number of offences, *cognizable* and *non-cognizable*, reported in the *town of Calcutta* increased from 53,940 to 55,092. The increase falls mainly under the head of public and local nuisances and miscellaneous street offences. Of 55,175 persons arrested and summoned, 48,334 were convicted. Only 119 out of a total of 47,757 cases reported in the town were said to be false. The value of the property stolen was Rs. 1,32,351 as against Rs. 1,19,249 in 1886, while the percentage recovered, 51·50, was almost normal. The ratio of cognizable crime to the population was 1 to 18·71 per cent. There were 25 cases of offences relating to coins and stamps, a larger number than in any other year since 1880. There were, as in 1886, only two murders as against an average of six for the last five years. There were fewer cases of burglary and lurking house-trespass detected, and fewer convictions for these offences than last year. In the *Suburbs* there were 1,720 cases of theft against 1,607, and detection made in only 756 cases against 856 in the previous year. The number of *suicides* fell from 71 to 65; of these, 49 were Hindus and only 9 Mahomedans: 41 per cent. died from the effects of opium, and 32 per cent. by hanging. Accidental deaths increased by eight: there were 133 deaths from unspecified causes as against 91 in the previous year. The importation of fire-arms increased from 1,205 to 1,616, attributed to a belief that there would be a great demand in consequence of events in Burmah. Only 1,501 guns of native manufacture were sold in Calcutta, against 2,207 in 1886. There were 13 *fires* in the town and on the river, 5 in the suburbs, and 20 in Howrah, resulting in the loss of property valued at Rs. 67,355. A saving in the cost of the Town and Suburban Police of Rs. 8,887 was due to small economies effected under the head of establishment charges. The number of up-country men in the police force rose from 1,907 to 1,942, while that of Bengalis fell from 189 to 163.

The frontier police force in the *Chittagong Hill Tracts* was 19 below its full strength of 647 at the close of the year, and 37 of the men were unpassed recruits. The Government of India have prohibited the enrolment of Ghoorkhas of the Goorung and Magar castes, and as these supply the main body of the Ghoorkha recruits, it is feared that this order will injuriously affect the working of the force. The coolie corps started in 1886 has not so far proved very successful, chiefly due, it is believed, to the fact that the men enlisted were not of the right kind. A special report on the subject is awaited.

The number of persons killed by snakes was 9,131, and is less than in any other of the five preceding years. The number of *cattle* killed by wild animals was 17,739 as against 11,621. The number of snakes destroyed rose from 31,204 to 35,054. In the Patna Division the increase was 6,826, but there was no appreciable falling off in deaths from snakes-bites. The question of the utility of paying rewards for killing snakes is still under consideration.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

There was no change in the system of administration of *Criminal Justice* during the past year. The number of Sessions Judges was 30 at the close of the year as compared with 29 at the close of 1886, the increase being due to the

Map of the LOWER PROVINCES OF BENGAL ILLUSTRATING CRIME IN 1887.

Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 1/5,068,800

REFERENCES.

District in which 3 to 6 persons per 10,000 of population were convicted of offences under the Penal Code.

6 to 7 "
7 to 8 "
8 to 9 "
9 to 12 "
12 to 23 "

N.B.—In Calcutta 115 and in Darjeeling 47 persons per 10,000 were convicted.

Printed in colors from a transfer to stone in the Lithographic Office, Survey of India Department, Calcutta, December 1888.

creation of the district of Bankura as a separate Sessions Division. The number of Stipendiary Magistrates was increased from 383 in 1886 to 384 in 1887, and the number of Honorary Magistrates from 1,606 to 1,673. Of Stipendiary Magistrates, 223 exercised powers of the first, 68 of the second, and 93 of the third class. The number of Benches of Magistrates in the interior was 196 as against 185 in the previous year.

In its *Criminal Jurisdiction* 169 persons came to trial before the High Court, of whom 45 were discharged or acquitted, 94 convicted, and 20 remained under trial at the end of the year: of those convicted, 30 were sentenced to death, 14 to transportation, 48 to rigorous imprisonment, and 2 to simple imprisonment. In its *Appellate Jurisdiction* the High Court dealt with 3,246 cases, in 1,034 of which the appeals were rejected; the sentences were confirmed in 775, modified in 294, reversed in 666, and enhanced in 14 cases.

In *Courts of Session* in their original jurisdiction 1,141 prisoners under trial were discharged or acquitted, 1,525 were convicted, and 387 remained under trial at the close of the year. Of the persons convicted, 39 were sentenced to death, 142 to transportation. Out of the 339 cases tried by jury, the Sessions Judge approved of the verdict of the jury in 263 cases, disapproved of it wholly in 33 cases, and partially in 43 cases. In 21 cases it was considered necessary to submit the proceedings to the High Court. The verdict of the jury was reversed in 5 only of cases so referred during the year. The number of persons who appealed to the Court of Sessions was 9,459 as compared with 9,279 in 1886. The appeals or applications of 2,408 were rejected, and the original sentences were confirmed in the case of 3,456 persons, modified in the case of 1,951, and reversed in the case of 1,921 persons.

In the Courts of Magistrates outside the jurisdiction of the Presidency Courts, 182,041 persons were brought to trial, of whom 108,877 were convicted or committed to the sessions. Amongst those convicted, 75,133 were sentenced to fine alone, 28,072 to rigorous imprisonment, and 1,070 to whipping alone. Before Presidency Magistrates 40,940 were convicted out of 45,397 under trial, and of these 36,334 were sentenced to pay fines. Orders for detention in a reformatory school were passed in the case of 63 juvenile offenders; the number being the same as in 1886.

Two hundred and thirty-nine *European British subjects*, involved in 194 cases, were brought to trial, as compared with 236 persons, involved in 199 cases, in 1886: of the persons tried in 1887, 169 were convicted and 72 acquitted. Offences against local and special laws were charged against 127 of such persons, and of assault and criminal force against 45. None of those who were so tried claimed trial by jury or by assessors of different nationalities.

The total number of *witnesses* who attended the courts was 415,593 as against 425,275 in 1886. The number of persons *whipped* was 1,267, as compared with 1,652 in 1886 and 1,965 in 1885.

The accompanying *map* illustrates the comparative number of persons in each district who have been convicted of offences against the Penal Code, and is also to a certain extent a record of police success or failure.

PRISONS.

All the statistics of the year are affected by the releases and remissions granted on the celebration of the Jubilee, and, to a certain extent, this fact affects all comparisons with the figures of previous years. The death-rate fell

to 33·1 per mille, the lowest on record, against 37·2 in 1886 and an average of 59·2 per mille since 1868. The number of whippings was only 266, against 396 in 1886 and a yearly average of 364·25 from 1882 to 1885. The number of escapes fell to 13, as against 17 in 1886 and a yearly average of 26·4 from 1881 to 1885. This is due to the marked improvement in the paid warder establishment. The number of whippings as well as escapes is the lowest on record. Making every allowance for the effect on these figures of the Jubilee releases, they testify to the excellent administration of the Department.

The *number of prisoners* directly admitted to jail was 29,942, only 179 more than in 1883, which year shows the smallest figure on record, and is a satisfactory proof that there was no appreciable increase of crime in consequence of the Jubilee releases. The total jail population at the beginning of the year, 14,629, was reduced by the 31st December to 13,210, the lowest figure on record, and in great measure the result of remissions granted on the Jubilee day. The balance at the end of the year, 11,950, and the daily average number, 10,908, are the lowest on record, owing to the releases and the small number of admissions. The number of prisoners released was 30,760, as against 30,696 in 1886. Nearly 6,000 less were released on expiry of sentence, but the number set at liberty on other grounds, and chiefly on account of the Jubilee, increased considerably. The number of convicts transported beyond seas rose from 468 in 1885 and 663 in 1886 to 797 in 1887. The number of Burmese prisoners increased by 20, bringing the total up to 284. The Government of India has under consideration a scheme for granting tickets-of-leave to this class of prisoners. Some such plan is required, as they will otherwise become a source of danger from their increasing numbers in the less secure district jails in this province. Their health is reported as excellent. Their conduct was good, but the number of offences increased from 174 to 450, of which 178 related to work. This is still far below the average reported in the case of other prisoners. The number of female prisoners fell from 1,391 in 1886 to 1,280 in 1887. The application of the rules to prevent solitary confinement where there happens to be only one female in jail proved successful. Three hundred and fifty-one women were released on the Jubilee day, leaving a total of only 78 in all the jails. The number of re-convicted persons decreased from 3,589 in 1886 to 3,472 in 1887. New rules for the identification and classification of habitual offenders were introduced in 1887, but they have not been working long enough to allow of comparisons being drawn with the figures of previous years. The number of under-trial prisoners was 26,240—the lowest number admitted since 1883. The average daily period of detention was 17·75 days, and was higher than in any other year of this decade. It is impossible to compare the figures for different subsidiary jails, as at present the figures do not distinguish prisoners in Sessions cases, where delay is more or less unavoidable, from those in Magistrate's cases.

The punishment of *Jail offences* decreased in its severer forms, the number of corporal punishments being a third less than in 1886, namely 266 as against 396. Reduced diet was given only in 820 cases as against 1,514 in the preceding year. The number of offences by convicts fell from 40,512 to 35,824. The percentage of offences to the daily average population rose from 299·9 to 328·4. On the other hand, only 59·8 per cent. of the whole number of individual prisoners committed offences, as against 65·5 per cent. in the previous year.

The gross *expenditure* for all classes of jails fell from Rs. 10,93,361 to Rs. 9,68,033—the lowest figure ever reached. Owing to the fall in daily population from 14,806 to 12,250, the cost per prisoner has risen from

Rs. 73-13-6 to Rs. 79-0-4. The jail population of Bengal having steadily decreased until its daily average is now 12,250, the jail establishment has been diminished. Thus the Bhagulpore District Jail was abolished last year, and the reserve guards of 14 district jails, containing less than 100 prisoners, were transferred; also sanction was given towards the close of the year to the reduction of 14 district jails to the new grade of intermediate jails. The result of these measures has been a nett saving of Rs. 44,958 per annum. The expenditure in central and district jails shows a decrease under every head, and gives a total of Rs. 8,12,576 as against Rs. 9,39,472 last year. Taking together the heads diet, hospital charges, and clothing, the average annual expenditure per prisoner has fallen from Rs. 30-4-6 in 1886 to Rs. 27-4-3 in 1887. These economies have been effected by improved management, an extraordinary instance of which was seen in Monghyr, where the average diet expenditure was reduced from Rs. 20-1-4 in the preceding year to Rs. 13-10-6; and figures show that such economy is not necessarily accompanied by increased mortality or sickness. The average cost per head of sick rose from Rs. 67-5-1 to Rs. 68-3-11. The average expenditure on clothing fell from Rs. 4-4-10 to Rs. 3-14-6. Hospital charges fell from Rs. 42,704 to Rs. 35,750. The average number of prisoners employed on prison service was 2,993, as against 4,078 in the previous year. The number employed on manufactures was 4,925, or 46·03 per cent. of the whole number sentenced to labour. The total profits from this source came to Rs. 2,42,741, or an average profit of Rs. 22-11 per head sentenced to labour. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 3,10,099 and Rs. 23-4. The falling off is fully accounted for by the Jubilee remissions.

The number of *subsidiary jails* was increased from 83 to 84, one being opened at Thakurgaon in the Dinagepore district. The average number of inspections by Superintendents was 70, the same as last year. The condition of warder-guards in this class of jails continues to improve. There were only 17 escapes from subsidiary jails—the lowest number on record during the last ten years. The average cost of each prisoner fell from Rs. 189-10-2 to Rs. 178-1-8.

The *health of prisoners* presents the most satisfactory results, the death-rate from all causes being the lowest on record, the daily average number of sick being the smallest during the last ten years, and the death-rate from cholera being lower than in any year since 1880. There was a decided decrease in the number of deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa, as also from anæmia and general debility. The report of the Inspector-General of Jails shows clearly that strenuous efforts have been made to improve the health of prisoners confined in Bengal jails, and that marked success has crowned their measures. A test of the efforts made and of their success is given by the weighment results: statistics showing that only 19·3 per cent. of prisoners discharged from Bengal jails lost weight as against 31·8 per cent. in the North-West.

The *Alipur Reformatory* remained practically unchanged in population and administration during the past year, the year opening with 109 and closing with 108, there being 23 admissions and 22 releases. There were no serious offences, and the proportion of punishments to the number of boys shows a very slight increase. The health of the school was good. The reports regarding released boys compare favourably with those for last year. Out of 52 reported upon, 9 only were said to bear bad characters, and only 7 were following the trades they had learned at school. The manufacture account shows a profit to the school of Rs. 8,521-15-6 as against Rs. 9,180-12-11 in

1886. The number of juvenile offenders confined in the Hazaribagh Reformatory rose from 227 to 232. The health of the school was good, only one boy, who had been sickly for years, having died. The discipline of the school improved, 124 boys being neither punished nor reported. Of 54 reports received, 42 were favourable, while 4 boys had been re-convicted and sent to jail. Only six continued to work at the trade they learnt at school. The expenditure fell from Rs. 108-10-7 per head to Rs. 77-9-5. The manufacture account shows a profit of Rs. 1,698-12-2 only, as against Rs. 2,314-4-2 in 1886. The local market being very limited, the cost of carriage absorbs a great part of the profits; and for this reason the contract for work to be done for the Postal Department has been discontinued. The Inspector-General has been asked to consider the possibility of introducing the manufacture of objects for which a local demand exists.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Including 531 cases instituted during the year, there were 996 suits for disposal on the *Original Side of the High Court* during 1887, as against 964 in 1886 and 1,331 in 1885. The number disposed of during 1887 was 562, as against 499 in 1886 and 878 in 1885, the proportion of suits disposed of to the total number before the Court being 56·42, against 51·76 in 1886 and 65·96 in 1885. There were 434 suits pending at the close of the year, against 465 in 1886. The High Court sat on the *Appellate Side* for 262 days in 1887, against 250 days in 1886, and disposed of 5,192 appeals and applications, as compared with 6,679 in the previous year; the number pending at the end of the year being 2,859, against 2,318 at the end of 1886. The proportion of work undisposed of was 35 per cent. of the whole work on the Appellate Side, as against 26 per cent. in the previous year.

The *Courts in the interior* disposed of 493,663 original suits out of 617,385 for disposal. Of the latter number, 509,703 were instituted in Munsifs' Courts, of which 402,820 were disposed of. Suits for money increased by 12,099 and suits for rent by 15,145, but there was a falling off of 333 in the number of suits under the Specific Relief Act, which, until the year under review, had maintained a marked advance. There was also a striking fall in the number of suits instituted in the Civil Courts of Bengal for small sums, there being 77,239 less cases for amounts not exceeding Rs. 50 and 308,569 less for amounts not exceeding Rs. 100.

In the *Calcutta Court of Small Causes* the decline in institutions has continued, a further fall of 2,405 having to be recorded—1,714 in respect of suits for sums not exceeding Rs. 10, and 837 in respect of suits for sums not exceeding Rs. 50. No other explanation has been given for this falling off in institutions than that it is due to the more elaborate procedure introduced in 1882, causing prolongation in heavy cases and more frequent adjournments in the minor ones, whereby suitors in the latter are discouraged. The decline is most noticeable in suits for goods sold, for work, wages and materials, and in suits on account stated. The amount in litigation during the year was Rs. 20,81,620, as compared with Rs. 20,68,380 in 1886. The total number of cases for disposal in 1887 amounted to 30,024, of which 2,850 were cases pending from the previous year. Of these, 28,004 were disposed of, leaving 2,019 pending at the close of the year. Various questions connected

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with the working of this Court have been laid before the Government of India, and their orders on the reference are awaited.

In the *Mofussil Small Cause Courts* there was a decrease in institutions of 3,953 since the previous year, chiefly to be noticed in the figures rendered by the Suburban Courts and the districts of Bhagulpore and Monghyr.

There were 4,874 *regular appeals* for decision in the High Court, of which 2,461 were disposed of. In the Courts of the interior only 20,225 were decided out of 44,417 pending before them. As in the previous year, the arrears were most noticeable in District Judges' Courts, where out of 28,353 only 8,632, or rather more than a quarter, were decided.

The result of suits to which *Government was a party* was more satisfactory than either in 1885-86 or 1886-87; the percentage of cases decided in its favour having risen from 81½ to 88. Taking litigation in the High Court only, the percentage rose from 28 to 97½. In the Lower Appellate Courts the percentage was 82⅔, as against 63 and 78 in 1885-86 and 1886-87 respectively; whilst in Courts of First Instance it fell from 89 of the preceding year to 86 in the year under review. Out of the 56 cases decided against Government, 21 were cases under the Land Acquisition Act, in which the Judge awarded larger amounts of compensation than had been offered by the Deputy Collector. The total value of the cases in which decisions were given adverse to Government fell from Rs. 6,08,167 to Rs. 2,58,283. Of this amount Rs. 1,08,815 represented the value of suits in the High Court, Rs. 22,070 that of suits in the Lower Appellate Courts, and Rs. 1,27,398 that of original suits. The amount of decrees in favour of Government under realization was Rs. 48,884, against Rs. 50,449 in 1886-87, and the percentage of recovery fell from 26½ to 23⅓. There was a large decline of cases decided for and against the *Court of Wards* owing to two large estates having passed out of their hands. The percentage of successful cases rose from 77 to 79¼. The amount under realization rose from Rs. 11,07,579 to Rs. 13,20,600, and the percentage of recovery rose from 14⅞ to 19⅔.

There was an increase in the number of all suits, except title suits, in the *Sonthal Pergunnahs*. The total number of cases disposed of during 1887 was 18,493, as compared with 16,132 in 1886; while at the end of the year there were 3,115 cases pending as against 4,031 at the end of the preceding year. The receipts of the Courts fell from Rs. 72,025 in 1886 to Rs. 69,907.

The accompanying *map* illustrates comparatively the amount of civil litigation in each district.

REGISTRATION.

The number of registrations during the year under review was 717,993, as against 698,539 in 1886-87 and 723,901 in 1885-86; compulsory registrations affecting *immoveable* property increasing by 10,248, and optional registrations by 9,399. The increase is attributed to the poor outturn of crops and the higher range of prices. The former cause must no doubt have contributed materially to the increase, but the price of common rice fell in all the selected districts except Hazaribagh. *Receipts* fell from Rs. 10,31,484-13-4 to Rs. 10,21,982-1-5. This is due to the fact that the receipts from search fees fell from Rs. 66,650-8 to Rs. 31,326-12 owing to the High Court having modified their rules requiring searches with effect from the 1st October 1886. Expenditure rose by about Rs. 15,000. There was an increase in all classes of compulsory registrations

affecting immoveable property, excepting perpetual leases. In the case of sales of immoveable property worth over Rs. 100, the increase appears to have been due to the state of the crops; in the case of sales of value below Rs. 100, to the fact that the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act are becoming better known. There was also an increase in the number of optional registrations affecting immoveable property, and chiefly in the case of instruments of mortgage of less value than Rs. 100. There was a slight decrease in registration of deeds other than those affecting immoveable property, viz. from 125,188 to 124,913.

The number of transfers of sale of *ryoti holdings* at fixed rates and with rights of occupancy rose from 82,878 in 1885-86 and 78,692 in 1886-87 to 88,337, and this is, to a certain extent, regarded as a measure of the increased facility for the transfer of ryoti holdings, as prices were far higher and crops poorer in 1885-86 than in 1887-88. The number of *instruments of mortgage* registered during 1887-88 was 144,184, against 131,003 in the preceding year. Generally throughout the province there appears to be a tendency to raise money on the security of petty holdings instead of, as formerly, on bonds: this is particularly seen in the case of Burdwan, the 24-Pergunnahs, Khulna, Mozufferpore, and Bhagulpore, where mortgages of value less than Rs. 100 have risen by some 3,000, while obligations for the payment of money have fallen by about 2,000. The number of registrations under the *Tenancy Act* has fallen from 79,109 in 1886-87 to 76,324. This appears to be due to the fact that many deeds were erroneously registered on the introduction of the Act. The number of *leases* of all kinds fell from 266,029 in 1886-87 to 261,934. The falling off under the head of perpetual leases was 7,124, or 9·04 per cent., nearly the same ratio as in the previous year, and is attributed to the securer position conferred on the ryot by the Act, making him to a certain extent independent of such leases. There were 3,513 *refusals* to register, against 3,555 in 1886-87. Appeals were made against 425 such refusals, and registration ordered in 260 cases. Prosecutions for offences against the Registration Act rose from 58 to 83. Forty-three out of the 128 persons were tried for making false statements and 33 for false personation. The total number of deeds impounded was 2,001 as compared with 1,974 in 1886-87. The Government order authorizing Sub-Registrars at district head-quarters to exercise all the powers of a District Registrar except those of control under section 68 and of hearing appeals under section 72 came into force at the beginning of the official year, and is reported to have worked well.

The number of ceremonies under the *Mahomedan Marriage Registration Act* rose from 7,252 to 7,668. There is nothing to add to what was said last year regarding the want of popularity of the Act. The Quazi's Act was introduced into Bogra during the past year, but was not understood or taken advantage of to any extent. Eleven new Companies, limited by shares, with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 55,71,000, and one Company limited by guarantee, were registered, as against eight Companies with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 27,88,000 in the preceding year. Of these, five were Banking and Insurance Companies with an aggregate capital of Rs 42,95,000, four were Trading Companies with a capital of Rs. 6,26,000, one a Tea Company with a capital of Rs. 3,00,000, and two miscellaneous Companies with a capital of Rs. 1,50,000. The total number of Companies working in Bengal at the close of the year was 228. The total receipts were Rs. 5,479-2, and the total expenditure was Rs. 632.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The attendance of the Commissioners for the *town of Calcutta*, both at the general meetings, the Committees, and Sub-Committees, was regular, and the interest they displayed in their work was one of the most satisfactory features of municipal government in the metropolis. The total income of the Corporation was Rs. 31,18,625 against Rs. 30,01,636 in the previous year, and the disbursements Rs. 30,33,567 against Rs. 29,96,189. The total loan liability of the Municipality at the close of the year was 177⅘ lakhs of rupees against 169½ lakhs at its commencement, the increase being due to large expenditure on water-supply, drainage, and town improvements. The year under review was the healthiest on record, the mortality being only 25·3 per mille.

Four new *municipalities* were created during the year, and one at Goalundo abolished, owing to the destruction of that town by the river Pudma, bringing the total number in the Province up to 141. The *elective system* has been introduced into all these Municipalities except 26, some of which have been only recently constituted. There were in all 2,028 Municipal Commissioners at the close of the year 1887-88, of whom 1,103 were elected and 925 nominated. They comprised 191 Europeans and 1,837 Indians, and were divided into 330 officials and 1,698 non-officials. The system of electing Commissioners by the votes of qualified rate-payers has now passed through the third year of its existence, and on the whole has worked well, the elected Commissioners as a body having taken an intelligent part in the affairs of their respective municipalities, and the electors having displayed considerable interest in the second general election which was held during the year under review. The total municipal income of the Province amounted to Rs. 29,22,637, and the expenditure to Rs. 29,25,354. The deficit in the revenue was met from the balance at the close of the last year.

The provisions of the *Local Self-Government Act*, III (B.C.) of 1885, were in force in 16 districts from the 1st October 1886, and were extended at the close of the year to all other districts in the Province, save Darjeeling, Hazaribagh, Manbhoom, and those specially excluded from its operation by section 1. District Boards were constituted in 38 districts, and Local Boards established in nearly all districts where there are subdivisions. In most cases one-half of the number of members of the District Boards were elected by the Local Boards, and again two-thirds of the members of the Local Boards were elected for the several thanas included within their respective jurisdictions. Fifty-one per cent. of the members of the Local Boards were zemindars, and 24·4 per cent. were pleaders. Successful candidates were for the most part considered as well qualified for election. The attendance at the polling booths was very satisfactory, and the voters generally displayed interest in the proceedings. The percentage of European and official members to the total strength of District Boards was 21·9 and 29·2, and for Local Boards 5·7 and 15·2. As a rule, Local Boards elected their own Chairman, while the Magistrate of the district was in each case appointed by Government as Chairman of the District Boards. Members of the District Boards attended on the whole satisfactorily, and took their due share in the disposal of administrative questions which came before them, and Local Boards also are reported to have done fair work. The District Boards were invested with the administrative control and financial responsibility of all cattle-pounds, of Government middle English, middle

vernacular, and public primary schools, or, when there were none of the last named, their duties were confined to aiding primary schools under private management. Some charitable dispensaries, all bridges, roads, and other property hitherto under the care of District or Branch Road Committees, and most of the public ferries and their proceeds, were placed under their control and administration; and, lastly, the provisions of the Act which relate to sanitation were expressly extended to them by the Lieutenant-Governor. Local Boards were in most districts entrusted with the administration of the grants for village roads, pounds, ferries, and primary education. The total income for the 18 months ending the 31st March 1888 was Rs. 86,02,656, and the total expenditure was Rs. 61,27,606.

MARINE.

The *Pilot Service* consisted of 86 officers, of whom 67, or 7 in excess of the sanctioned number, were qualified pilots. Three leadsmen apprentices arrived from England, while two passed as first mates and three as second mates during the year. The gross tonnage of vessels visiting the port of Calcutta was the largest on record. The number of arrivals was 1,047 vessels with a tonnage of 2,223,374 tons, and of departures 1,061 with a tonnage of 2,244,595 tons. The number of inward and outward-bound steamers and sailing ships, drawing more than 21 feet of water, increased from 780 to 832. There were 50 groundings and 10 collisions against 52 and 11, the figures for the preceding year. The most serious loss was that of the *Sir John Lawrence* in the Bay of Bengal, in which case it was decided that the master of the vessel was gravely in fault. Pilotage receipts increased from Rs. 8,16,577 in 1886-87 and Rs. 7,59,771 in 1885-86 to Rs. 8,36,233.

The average number of *European seamen* in the port of Calcutta fell from 2,326 to 1,893. The death-rate fell from 45·14 in the previous year to 26·94 per cent., and total casualties from all causes from 105 to 51. The number of persons admitted to hospital suffering from scurvy has steadily fallen since 1884. Action is now being taken to prevent the pollution of the Hooghly by the throwing into it of corpses, carcasses, and other refuse.

The various *Shipping Offices* worked well throughout the year. In the Calcutta office the net profits, Rs. 5,465, exceeded those of any of the four years ending with 1886-87, owing to realization of fees under the system of continuous discharges, which has gained in popularity, and is said to have improved the condition of native seamen. There was a large decrease under the head of Deposit money by British seamen, owing to the fact that a large number were discharged and re-shipped on the same day, and that sanction is refused to the discharge of any seaman, whenever there are a large number on shore, unless he has already obtained some other employment.

The consolidated debt due to Government by the *Calcutta Port Commissioners* was reduced during the year by Rs. 1,18,504. The total debt of the Trust, exclusive of the advances received from Government for dock construction, amounted to Rs. 1,22,89,831. Against this, the assets of the Port Trust were estimated at Rs. 2,13,60,352. The income of 1887-88 amounted to Rs. 29,80,361 as against Rs. 23,08,183 in the preceding year, and the expenditure was Rs. 27,14,415, leaving a net balance of Rs. 2,65,946. Under capital accounts the expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,03,251. A sum of Rs. 50,365 was contributed by the Commissioners for the removal of the municipal

pumping-station from Chandpal Ghât, in order to render the frontage at that place available for passenger traffic. A further expenditure of Rs. 2,06,661 was incurred in completing the tea warehouse, which was said in last year's report to be already completed. At the petroleum wharf at Buj-Buj Rs. 46,701 was spent to provide better protection for the oil cargoes stored there. A sum of Rs. 2,37,121 was spent on the construction of a new light-vessel. There was an increase both in the income from and expenditure on jetties, mainly due in the former case to the working of the petroleum wharf at Buj-Buj throughout the whole year as against eight months in the previous year. The Inland Vessels' wharves yielded a net revenue of Rs. 32,165, and the Strand Bank lands one of Rs. 23,300 in excess of the figures for the previous years. There were ten accidents to vessels in charge of Assistant Harbour Masters, one only of which resulted in damage to the vessel. Three cases of fire occurred, in one of which the cargo was injured. All moorings were examined during the year, and three new ones were laid. The management of the Commissioners' tramway, taken over by them from the Eastern Bengal State Railway on the 1st April 1887, was satisfactory. Generally speaking, the channels leading to the port were kept in good navigable condition. It has been thought that the obstruction caused to navigation by the James and Mary shoal might be diminished by dredging or raking, and the subject is under consideration. Light-houses were kept in good condition. The Long Sand light-ship, which broke adrift in the cyclone of the 25th May, was finally replaced by the *Foam*, and the Eastern Channel light-ship, which was blown off the station, was towed back and placed in position. A Bill for the consolidation of the nine Acts which now regulate the working of the Port Trust is about to be placed before the Bengal Council.

The Port and Pilotage Funds of *Chittagong* were expected to close on the 31st March 1888 with credit balances of Rs. 71,406 and Rs. 1,487 respectively, against Rs. 71,086 and Rs. 994, the closing balances of the previous year. Light-houses were kept in good order, but the question of improving the lighting of the approaches to the port is still under consideration. There were five wrecks during the year, the most serious of which were those of the *Earl of Jersey* and the barque *Haddington*. Since the close of the financial year a Port Trust has been established under the law which came into force from the 25th April 1888.

At *False Point* a decline in the rice trade caused a decrease of Rs. 1,708 in the receipts from port dues. The increase in these receipts at *Pooree* is ascribed to large shipments of rice to the Mauritius, and at *Balasore* to the levy of the dues at the enhanced rate of 3 annas per ton at Balasore and Chandbally and of 2 annas per ton at the minor ports.

METEOROLOGY.

Generally speaking, the *system* of work in this Department has been maintained, but the *storm-warning service* has undergone much improvement, and the Bengal Meteorological Reporter has now under his sole protection the whole of the Bay ports from Tuticorin in the south of Madras to Tavoy in the south of Burmah, a coast line of about 2,400 miles. There were 1 first-class, 2 second-class, 29 third-class observatories, and 10 other stations, which reported for the storm-warning service only. Twenty-nine of the observatories were inspected, and the majority found in good order. The various reports of

observations registered were published regularly during the year. As early as the 19th May a fierce *cyclone* formed in the centre of the Bay to the north of the Andaman Islands, afterwards gathering in strength and travelling in a north-westerly direction until it struck the Orissa coast near Balasore on the morning of the 26th. In consequence of this disturbance the rainfall for May was about twice as large as usual. *The south-west monsoon* rains were eventually ushered in by a second cyclone, which crossed South Orissa on the 13th and 14th of June, causing rain throughout the province, but only to any great extent in North Bengal and North Behar, where the rainfall was considerably above the average. In July the rainfall was below the normal except in South-West Bengal, and also in August except in North Behar: in September it was remarkably light, and in October was largely below the normal in all districts except North Behar. Taking the rainfall of the whole year for the whole province, it is found to have equalled 93 per cent. of the normal. In North Bengal alone there was an excess fall of 7 per cent.; in Behar it was almost normal; in South-West Bengal there was a deficit of 8 per cent., in Chutia Nagpur of 10 per cent., in Orissa of 20 per cent., and in East Bengal of 22 per cent. of the normal amount. The accompanying *maps* illustrate, respectively, the actual rainfall during the year and the actual rainfall when compared with the normal values and expressed as a percentage of the same.

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, AND PRICES.

The past year has been for the most part one of comparative prosperity. In the Burdwan Division, although the weather was unfavourable to agricultural operations, and the rainfall less than usual and unequally distributed, the abundant harvest of previous years effectually obviated any deficiency in the crops, and the material condition of the people was reported to be improving. In the Presidency Division the rainfall generally was deficient, but it fell opportunely. The prices of food were lower than for some years past, the labour market maintained a high rate of wages, and, generally speaking, the year was one of prosperity to all classes. In the Rajshahye Division the rainfall was more abundant than usual, and was on the whole well distributed and favourable to agriculture. Food was cheaper than in the five preceding years, and wages continued high. The railway has opened up the country, and the present generation is much better off than their forefathers, but there is not much thrift among them, and no margin is left to fall back upon in the event of distress. Reports continue very favourable from the Dacca Division. The facilities for communication and the opening up of trade have had a tendency towards the general equalisation of prices of grain throughout the division. Harvests from Chittagong were reported as decidedly above the average, the price of rice generally lower than in the previous year, and the condition of the people improved. In most districts of the Patna Division the harvest was fairly good, though the rainfall was less than usual and unequally distributed. In the Bhagulpore Division the crops were generally below the average, but owing to a succession of good crops in previous years there was no check to the material improvement of the people. In the Pooree district of the Orissa Division there was a complete failure of crops in some places, but the price of rice fell and little distress was felt, while in the rest of the division the harvest was not below the average. Though the crops in general were poor in the Chota Nagpore

Map of the LOWER PROVINCES OF BENGAL SHOWING THE ACTUAL RAINFALL during the year 1887.

REFERENCES.

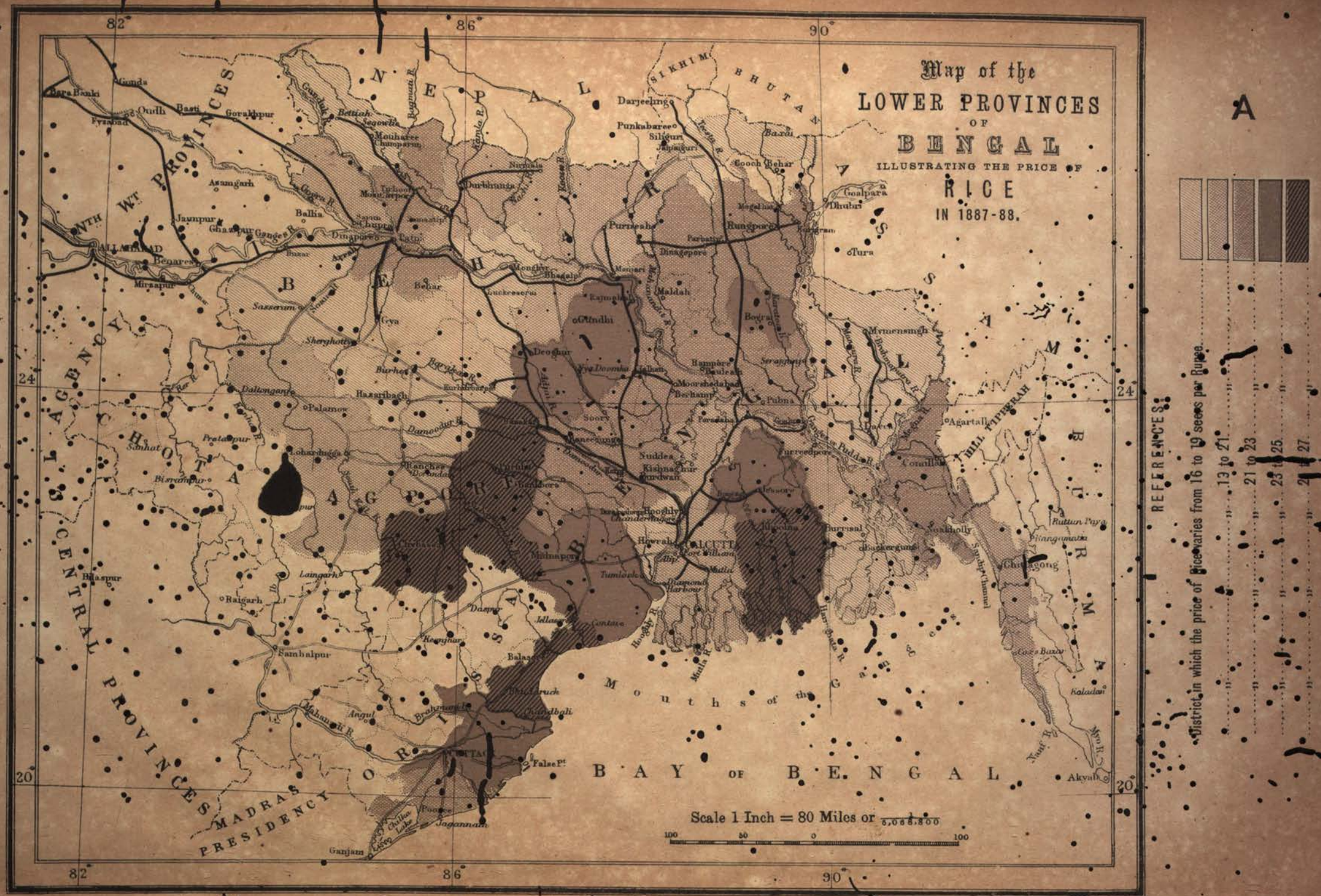
Districts in which the Rainfall recorded was more than—

115	and less than	135	inches
95	"	115	"
75	"	95	"
55	"	75	"
45	"	55	"
35	"	45	"

Printed in colors from a transfer to stone in the Lithographic Office, Survey of India Department, Calcutta, July 1888.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
THE PERCENTAGE RAINFALL
during the year 1887.
REFERENCES.
Districts in which the Rainfall recorded in excess of the normal was more than—
20 % and less than 25 %
10 % " 20 %
0 % " 10 %
In Defect of the normal—
20 % " 35 %
10 % " 20 %
0 % " 10 %
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 1/5,068,800
100 50 0 100
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
NEPAL
SIKHIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BENGAL
NTH WT PROVINCES
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
ORISSA
CHOTA NAGPORE
HILL TIPPERAH
CALCUTTA
Darjeeling
Punkabaree
Silliguri
Goalpara
Dhubri
Tura
Agartala
Chittagong
Akyab
Cuttack
Pooree
Jagannath
Ganjam
Falee Pt
Midnapore
Hazaribagh
Nuddea
Kishnaghur
Burdwan
Sambalpur
Raigarh
Bilaspur
Jashpur
Sohat
Bisrampur
Pertabpur
Jaunpur
Ghazipur
Ballia
Azamgarh
Benares
Mirzapur
ALLAHABAD
Oudh
Basti
Gorakhpur
Fyzabad
Bara Banki
Sitapur
Gonda
Bahraich
Nepalgunj
Gunjdha
Deogurh
Rampore Bauleah
Maldah
Purneah
Rungpore
Bogra
Mymensingh
Sherghatty
Gya
Sasseram
Rohtas
Burhee
Ranegunj
Damoodar R.
Kunhar R.
Sone R.
Ganges R.
Gogra R.
Rapti R.
Gunduck R.
Kosi R.
Teesta R.
Brahmaputra R.
Hooghly R.
Mutla R.
Jellasore
Contai
Balasore
Kendrapara
Jajpur
Dhamra
Mahanadi R.
Brahmani R.
Angul
Reonthar
Dasno
Laingarh
Chyhassa
Tamlook
Diamond Harbour
Fort William
Sandheads
Saugor Island
Hatiya Pass
Sandip Channel
Koladan
Myo R.
Naaf R.
Narinbata R.
Kurnafuli R.
Sangu R.
Matamuhri R.
Feni R.
Muhuri R.
Gumti R.
Dhaleswari R.
Sitalakhya R.
Old Brahmaputra R.
Kurigram
Jamalpur
Serajgunj
Pubna
Kushtia
Jessore
Meherpur
Chuadanga
Nadia
Berhampore
Moorshedabad
Cossimbazar
Hooghly
Howrah
Burdwan
Bankura
Midnapore
Hijlee
Contai
Tumlook
Diamond Harbour
Port Canning
Basirhat
Baraset
Barrackpore
Serampore
Chandernagore
Hooghly
Howrah
Calcutta
Alipore
Garden Reach
Kidderpore
Tollygunge
Bhowanipore
Entally
Bow Bazar
Chowringhee
Esplanade

Printed in colors from a transfer to stone in the Lithographic Office, Survey of India Department, Calcutta, December 1888.



Printed in colors from a transfer to stone in the Lithographic Office, Survey of India Department, Calcutta, December 1888.

Division, want was nowhere felt except in the Hazaribagh and Manbhoom districts.

At the instance of the Government of India a special enquiry has been made into the condition of the lower classes in Bengal, with a view to discovering what localities, if any, are, on account of the pressure of population and insufficiency of produce, in need of relief. The general result of this enquiry is that in the greater part of the Lower Provinces the industrious classes find no difficulty in supplying their primary wants, and are as a rule well nourished. Their prosperity is greatest in the eastern districts, and gradually diminishes as we carry the survey towards the west. It does not seem to be impaired even where endemic disease has reduced the population and left the survivors to some extent emaciated or enfeebled. On the contrary, the reports from districts so afflicted show that the inhabitants are rather better off than in neighbouring tracts. But the signs indicating prosperity cease when we reach Behar, where, though the cultivators, who have holdings of a size sufficient to afford full occupation to their families, are well-to-do, and the middle class enjoys exceptional comfort, wages are so low that those who depend for their living entirely or mainly on their daily labour earn a very scanty subsistence. The number of these labourers, including those who hold some land, is estimated at about forty per cent. of a population of over fifteen millions. The cause of the lowness of wages appears to be the multiplication of labourers in a healthy climate and under a social system founded on early marriages, up to the point at which employment can be found on the lowest terms consistent with the maintenance of their families. This cause is of a permanent nature, social and climatic conditions remaining unchanged. Its effects would not be counteracted by any conceivable development of local industry, for that could hardly progress in geometric ratio with the increase of population. Emigration can afford a sufficient and lasting remedy only if it be conducted on a large scale and continuously. If, after a system of emigration had been established, its operation were to be checked by the occupation of lands now waste, the existing difficulty would arise again. It is possible that popular education, which has hardly as yet touched this part of the population, might in the course of many years effect a permanent change for the better, by altering the views and habits of the people, and in the meanwhile it would greatly facilitate the application of partial and temporary remedies, such as the introduction of new industries and emigration.

The accompanying *maps* (A and B) illustrate comparatively the price of rice and wheat in the districts in which these grains are grown for the year under review. They are also to a certain extent an index of the facilities for communication between adjoining districts, there being a tendency towards equalisation of prices in proportion to the means of transport.

LAND RECORDS, AGRICULTURE, AND HORTICULTURE.

The work done during the year by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture in connection with the organization and maintenance of village records consisted in the supervision of surveys and settlements, which have been noticed in other chapters. Enquiries were made into the *agricultural practices* of Dinagepore and Rungpore, and a large area of cultivable land was found lying uncultivated on account of the scarcity of labourers. The Beheea sugar-mill is much used by cultivators in Rungpore. The planting of

trees along roadsides continued to receive much attention. An officer has been specially deputed to study the system of silk-worm rearing in France and Italy with a view to the eradication of a certain disease among silk-worms in Bengal, which has led to a serious decline of the silk industry. The total amount expended on agricultural experiments was Rs. 7,070, as against Rs. 6,860 in the previous year. A small farm has been recently established by Government at Seebpore, near Howrah, with a view to diffusing a knowledge of improved agriculture among ryots and others. With regard to ploughs, the wrought-iron inverting plough made at Seebpore seems to be much appreciated. Enquiries are still being made as to the possibility of improved sheep-breeding in parts of the Chota Nagpore and Patna Divisions.

Steady progress is reported to have been made at the *Botanical Gardens, Calcutta.* Large demands have been made for the *rhea*, the rain-tree, and the mahogany tree. Many valuable contributions were made from well-known botanists to the Herbarium during the year, while the library has been enriched by the correspondence of Dr. Wallich, extending from 1794 to 1849. Reports from the *Botanical Gardens*, Darjeeling, show that potato-disease has attacked the potatoes produced from English seed, and that they are deteriorating in quality.

FORESTS.

The *forests* in the Lower Provinces under the control of the Forest Department at the end of the year 1887-88 covered a total area of 7,314,153 acres, or 11,428 square miles, of which nearly a half was fully reserved forest, nearly one-fifth was under less complete protection, one-third had not yet been brought under the operation of the forest law, while 140,190 acres in Chota Nagpore have been proposed, but not yet finally gazetted, as reserves. In the Sunderbuns 3,305 acres were transferred to the civil authorities to be leased for cultivation, while in Khoorda 456 acres were transferred to the reserved forests. The total length of forest boundary was 3,515 miles, of which 2,165 have been demarcated by posts or pillars, and the remaining 1,350 miles are naturally defined. There were 44 miles newly demarcated, and 1,058 miles re-cleared during the year. The *Working Plans Division*, mentioned in last year's report, has been in abeyance since September 1887. The establishment has been brought up to its sanctioned strength. The service seems as unpopular as ever among the natives of India in these Provinces, many applicants having declined to accept the posts offered them when they heard that their head-quarters were located in the forests.

The number of *cases* under the forest law taken into court fell from 839 to 516, but the number of those compounded rose from 882 to 1,867. The latter class of cases appears to have be[illegible]uch as could only be so dealt with, and the Conservator is satisfied with the w[illegible] of this system. The area over which protection from fire was attempted was 1,134,646 acres, or 127,363 more than in the previous year, and the percentage of area which escaped fire rose from 89·9 to 89·9. The expenditure incurred on this account rose from Rs. 14,378 to Rs. 18,107. The average cost is only 3·4 pies per acre. In reserved forests an area of 92·6 per cent. escaped fire during the exceptionally dry season of 1888, as against 89 per cent. in 1887. The total revenue from grazing and the sale of fodder rose from Rs. 6,680 to Rs. 7,737, nearly half of which was collected in the Darjeeling subdivision. Regeneration by means of natural reproduction

has generally succeeded well, especially in regard to sâl trees. Regular plantations were extended by 294 and cultural operations by 7 acres, chiefly in Darjeeling and Chittagong, at a cost of Rs. 7,283. The outturn of wood was 1,556,104 cubic feet more than in 1886-87. The receipts were greater and the charges less than in 1886-87, and the surplus therefore larger by Rs. 36,573.

MANUFACTURES, MINES, AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

The quantity of *indigo* exported during 1887-88 was 87,335 cwt., or 6 per cent. less than in the previous year, but the value has advanced 4·6 per cent., the average being Rs. 231 per Indian maund as against Rs. 219 in 1886-87. The greater part of the crop went to Europe, an increase being conspicuous in consignments to France, Russia, and Germany. The development of the direct trade with Russia is, without doubt, connected with the commencement of despatches of petroleum from that country.

The aggregate number of *tea* gardens under cultivation in Bengal at the close of the year 1887-88 was 395, or one less than in the preceding year. The total area under tea increased by 3,830 acres, and the outturn by 2,565,117lb, but the average yield per acre fell by 77lb on account of red spider and mosquito blight, and the state of the tea market continued to be unsatisfactory. In the Julpigoree district the number of gardens rose by four, and the outturn was 1,905,367lb greater than in the preceding year, and the average per acre increased from 408·64lb to 423·54lb. Complaints have been made by planters in this district that free labour recruited for them from Chota Nagpore is intercepted *en route* and sent to Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and the question is now under Government consideration. During the rainy season the mortality from cholera was very great in the gardens east of the Juldaca river. In the Darjeeling district the outturn increased by 527,725lb, and the average yield rose from 300·82lb to 306·1lb per acre. Machinery has been introduced with marked success in all but the smallest gardens. *Coffee* was cultivated to a very limited extent in Bengal, only 740lb having been produced during the year as against 1,060lb in the previous year.

The weather during the year was very favourable for the planting of young *cinchona* trees; the policy of replacing the red bark or cinchona febrifuge-yielding plant by the *calisaya ledgeriana* and hybrid varieties, which yield quinine, was steadily pursued. The crop of the year amounted to 290,410lb dry bark, of which 221,090lb were red, 62,410lb were calisaya, and 6,910lb were hybrid bark. The successful introduction of three new varieties of cinchona from South America, which produce the hard Carthagena and cuprea barks, is considered to be one of the most important experiments ever made at the plantation. The year was marked by the discovery of a process for the manufacture of sulphate of quinine which, it is expected, will be undistinguishable from the best brands of European manufacture. The sales of medicine from the factory were larger than those in 1886-87 by 2,204¼lb.

At the commencement of the current year rules were published to facilitate the granting of licenses to prospect for minerals on estates belonging to Government, and since then further rules have been promulgated for the grant of leases to mine for mica in the Gya and Hazaribâgh districts, the only parts where mines are at present known to exist on such estates. Should, however, applications be received in respect of other metals, or in other

districts, the recommendations of the Government of Bengal to that of India will be framed with regard to the rules which, as above mentioned, have already been issued.

An account of the manufactures and mines of the several divisions of these provinces will be found in the main body of this report.

SEA-BORNE TRADE.

The total value of the *foreign* and *coasting* sea-borne trade of Bengal, exclusive of Government transactions, rose from Rs. 73,19,10,281 in 1886-87 to Rs. 76,06,20,355 in 1887-88, and is higher than in any other of the four previous years. The rise in *imports* was due to an increase of Rs. 33,75,897 in the value of merchandise from Indian ports. In the *export* trade there was an increase in value of more than 2½ crores of rupees.

The value of the imports of the foreign trade of *Calcutta* rose by Rs. 18,09,909, and that of the exports by Rs. 1,16,41,163. The proportions in which the whole trade of Calcutta is distributed among foreign countries did not vary considerably. The percentage of its foreign trade carried through the *Suez Canal* declined by 1·6 per cent. There was a falling off of 33 lakhs of rupees in the value of *cotton piece-goods* imported, due to the reaction in last year's imports, which were the highest on record. The participation of native houses of business in the direct trade with Manchester continues, and has a tendency to increase. The trade in *metals* recovered a little from a three years' decline, and the import of *machinery* showed an improvement of 26·4 per cent. in value. There was a further increase in the import of *mineral oils*, and Russian oil from Batoum was brought for the first time into Calcutta. There was an increase of 147,934 gallons in the quantity, and of Rs. 1,56,533 in the value, of *malt liquor* imported. Compared with the total value of staples of Indian produce exported, that of jute was 19 per cent., opium 16·75 per cent., tea 14·25 per cent., seeds 10·5 per cent., indigo 7·5 per cent., rice 7 per cent., hides and skins 5·75 per cent., wheat 4·75 per cent., and raw cotton 4 per cent. The export of wheat declined 38·4 per cent. and that of raw cotton 19·8 per cent. owing to a poor outturn in the crops, while that of *tea*, the bulk of which was absorbed by the United Kingdom, rose 11·1 per cent.

The improvement in the trade of *Chittagong* continued, the value of its foreign trade rising 28 7/10 lakhs of rupees, and that of its coasting trade 31 3/10 lakhs. The export trade of caoutchouc and raw cotton showed a considerable advance over the figures for 1886-87, the yield of cotton in the Hill Tracts being the best within memory. The advance in the imports of raw jute, as noted last year, was maintained and extended. The export of rice to foreign countries increased from 3½ to 8 7/10 lakhs of maunds, while that of paddy declined from 20 to 6 thousand maunds. The export trade of these grains to the different coast ports of India greatly improved. The value of the trade of the *Orissa ports*, exclusive of Government transactions, declined Rs. 4,74,926. The principal staples of the import trade were European and Indian cotton twist and yarn and cotton piece-goods, in all of which, save in Indian twist and yarns, there was a considerable advance. There was a marked increase in the export of hides, and a large decrease in that of oilseeds. The export trade of rice remained almost stationary. The trade of *Naraingunge*, owing to increased export of jute, rose 18·4 per cent.

INTERNAL TRADE.

No change was made in the *system* of registering internal trade, but a modified scheme for collecting and tabulating rail-borne trade was brought into operation from the 1st April 1888, and, irrespective of the block-system of registration, separate statistics of the trade of each State Railway were compiled.

The total quantity of *imports* into and *exports* from *Calcutta* rose by 20 lakhs of maunds, while their value fell by about three and a half crores of rupees. While imports increased in quantity, they fell in value: on the other hand, while exports decreased in quantity, they rose in value. The most noticeable increase was in goods carried by the Eastern Bengal State Railway and by country-boats. The trade of Calcutta in *raw cotton* decreased by six lakhs of maunds. The imports show a decrease of 24·29 per cent. and the exports one of 20·59 per cent. as compared with the figures for 1886-87, but increases of 20·01 and 42·41 per cent. as compared with those for 1885-86. There was a striking falling off of two lakhs of maunds exported to the United Kingdom. There was an increase of 43,419 maunds of *cotton twist* and *yarn* of European and Indian manufacture imported into and exported from Calcutta. European imports increased by 5·13 per cent. Exports showed little or no change, but there was a remarkable falling off of 4,294 maunds of these goods sent to Assam. Indian imports fell 2,385, while exports increased 36,868 maunds. In return for twist, the value of country-made piece-goods sent to Calcutta from Midnapore rose from Rs. 1,20,000 to Rs. 1,44,600. The import trade in European *piece-goods* decreased by 6·27 per cent. and the export trade by 1·77 per cent. as compared with the figures for 1886-87, but increased by 15·94 per cent. and 8·19 per cent., respectively, as compared with those for 1885-86. There was a remarkable rise in the value of exports to Bengal of more than 46 lakhs of rupees, and a striking falling off in the value of exports to Behar, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and Assam. It is estimated that the surplus stocks in the hands of Calcutta merchants on the 1st April 1888 valued about 167$\frac{7}{10}$ lakhs, as against 247$\frac{3}{5}$ lakhs on the same date of the previous year. The imports of Indian *piece-goods* fell off by 6·07 per cent., and exports by 28·88 per cent. There was an increase of 4·19 per cent. in the import of *Indigo*, and very little change as regards its export in the past as compared with the preceding year. The import of *raw jute* increased by 18·05 per cent., and the export by 16·64 per cent. The trade in *gunny-bags* gave an increase of 13·09 per cent. in imports and of 9·66 per cent. in exports. There was a noticeable increase in the number of bags made by hand in Hooghly and the 24-Pergunnahs—from 965,896 to 2,311,087 in the former, and from 628,789 to 1,018,369 in the latter district. There was a decrease of 6,497 in the number of pieces of *gunny-cloth* imported, and an increase of 3,785 in the number exported by internal routes, while the traffic returns of the Nuddea rivers show that 505,689 pieces were sent direct up-country without passing the Port Commissioners' wharves. The number of jute mills worked by steam in the vicinity of Calcutta was 22, against 21 in the previous year, and the quantity of jute worked up was 44,29,352, against 36,21,578 maunds. The export trade in *food-grains*, owing to a plentiful harvest, showed an aggregate increase of 4·79 per cent. The imports showed a slight falling off of ·50 per cent., there having been a decrease of 37,41,275 in the

number of maunds of wheat brought into Calcutta. All common cereals, except wheat, which showed a slight rise of ·76 per cent., fell considerably in price. It is noticeable that whilst imports of this grain from the Central Provinces advanced from 7 to 47,894 maunds; those from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh fell by about 30 lakhs of maunds, and the Punjab almost ceased to be a source of supply. The import and export trade in *gram* and *pulses* showed increases of 26·37 and 48·03 per cent. respectively. The increase of 27 lakhs of maunds of *rice* and *paddy* imported from Bengal more than made up for a deficit in the imports from all the other provinces. The increase in the exports of rice amounted to 34·30 per cent. In the *hide* trade there was a decrease of 17·04 per cent. in imports and of 19·41 per cent. in exports, Behar alone consigning 757,998 pieces less than in the previous year. The *salt* trade fell off by nearly 4 lakhs of maunds, both in exports and imports. The decrease in the imports from Hamburg, amounting to 4 lakhs of maunds, and the total failure in consignment from the Italian ports, which last year supplied $12\frac{3}{5}$ lakhs, was replaced to a large extent by increased imports from other countries. There was a decrease of 8·76 per cent. in the exports of *saltpetre*. In the *oil-seeds* trade the imports and exports of linseed rose 3·44 and 4·97 per cent., while those of mustard and rape seed decreased by 16·04 and 26·09 per cent. respectively. The *raw silk* trade remained almost stationary. Both the imports and exports of drained and undrained *sugar* advanced considerably. The imports of *tea* increased by 1,45,263 maunds, and the exports by 1,03,498 maunds. There was an increase of 1·75 per cent. in the imports of *tobacco*, while there was little change as regards the export.

The total value of the inland trade of *Chittagong* fell from $129\frac{2}{5}$ to $97\frac{4}{5}$ lakhs of rupees, due to the great decrease in exports of $24\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of maunds. There was an increase of 9·09 per cent. in the imports of rice and of 10·79 per cent. in those of paddy as compared with the figures for 1886-87. There was an advance in the imports of raw cotton, cocoanuts, and oils, and a decrease in those of mustard seed, betel-nuts, and spices. The total value of the trade on the *Nadiya rivers* shows a decrease of about 24 lakhs of rupees in value, of which 19 lakhs represent the fall in value of the down-stream merchandise. The value of the traffic on the Ganges, Bhagiruthi, and the Hooghly rivers, carried by the India General and Calcutta Steam Navigation Companies, declined about 23 lakhs, and that of the trade on the Megna rivers to and from Chittagong by country-boats fell about 15 lakhs of rupees. There was a decrease of 3,60,384 maunds of paddy carried by the Midnapore and Hidgellee canals, and a total fall in all goods of 46,628 maunds in quantity and of Rs. 9,44,584 in value. On the other hand, the value of the Orissa canals trade increased by more than 5 lakhs, and that of the Orissa Coast Canal rose from $16\frac{1}{5}$ to $29\frac{3}{10}$ lakhs of rupees.

The *river-borne* traffic on the Brahmaputra and the Upper Megna, carried by the steamers of the India General Steam Navigation Company and the Rivers Steam Navigation Company, was nearly 5 lakhs of maunds in quantity and about 86 lakhs of rupees in value more than in the preceding year. The steamers of the Eastern Bengal State Railway registered an increase of 6 lakhs of maunds and of nearly 20 lakhs of rupees. The imports from Assam by country-boats increased about 16 lakhs of maunds, while their value fell nearly 2 lakhs of rupees: on the other hand, while exports from Bengal to that country diminished $1\frac{7}{10}$ lakhs of maunds, their value increased more than 8 lakhs of rupees. The former consisted chiefly of mustard seed, timber, hides, lime, unhusked rice, jute, and

oranges; the latter of oils, salt, husked rice, tobacco, piece-goods, spices, undrained sugar, gram and pulse.

The *external import trade* of Bengal with other provinces in India, carried by rail, amounted to 104½ lakhs of maunds, as compared with 138$\frac{9}{10}$ lakhs in the previous year. At the same time, the exports by rail increased from 143¾ to 151$\frac{1}{20}$ lakhs of maunds. The most noticeable fluctuations are observable in the trade with the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the imports forming 90·51 per cent. of the whole trade, against 92·92 per cent. in the previous year, and the exports 85·52 per cent., as against 84·08 per cent. in 1886-87. There were increases of imports from Central India and the Central Provinces, and a decrease from the Punjab; while, as regards exports, Bombay shows a considerable falling off. There were no imports from or exports to Assam. The principal staples of increase among exports were husked rice, gunny-bags, salt, oils, raw cotton, wheat, gram, indigo, and shell-lac. The total weight of the internal trade of Bengal increased from 580 to 626 lakhs of maunds. Traffic along State Railways decreased in weight, but increased in value. Noticeably the returns of Eastern Bengal State Railway show a fall of 41 lakhs of maunds and of 55 lakhs of rupees.

The returns of trade with the *sub-Himalayan Independent States* show a considerable increase, both as regards imports and exports. As regards Nepal, the increase was 9·31 per cent. in imports and 38·96 per cent. in exports. The rise extended to almost every class of goods, and especially to food-grains and piece-goods. The trade with Tibet fell in value nearly 2 lakhs of rupees owing to the existence of an uneasy feeling on the frontier, which culminated after the close of the year in the entire cessation of traffic. That with Sikkim showed a total increase amounting to 60 per cent. on the figures for 1886-87. The improvement noticed last year in the trade between Bengal and Bhutan was fully maintained, and still further extended, the total value of imports and exports rising from Rs. 2,31,797 to Rs. 3,09,590.

ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

Imperial works, civil and military, were maintained at an outlay of Rs. 6,45,667, which was a saving of Rs. 21,833 on their estimated cost. *Provincial* expenditure, on the other hand, exceeded the estimate by Rs. 21,075. Of original works of importance, the new Collectorate building at Khoolna, two subdivisional residences at Jahanabad and Rajbari, a circuit-house at Pubna, and several munsifs' courts, were under construction, while one munsifs' court at Oolooberiah, a combined subdivisional court and munsifi at Brahmanberiah, the circuit-house at Khoolna, and the Civil Court building at Mymensingh, were completed. Improvements in *communications* were confined to the widening, metalling, diversion and extension of roads in different parts of the province. Of miscellaneous improvements, the Town Hall at Mymensingh and the main water-works at Bhagalpore were carried to completion. All works in connection with the light-house on Short's Island, at the entrance of the Dhamra river, were suspended owing to the cyclone of the 25th May 1887. Several important buildings at Hookeytollah were either completed or in an advanced state of construction, and work on the Chandbally revetment was nearly brought to a close. Owing to the very favourable season over 800 lakhs of bricks were manufactured at the Akra Factory, most of which were disposed of to the Kidderpore Docks. Six thousand tons of pig-iron

having accumulated by the end of January 1888 at the Burrakur Iron-works, the price was reduced, with the satisfactory result that all the iron that can be produced by January 1889 will be sold. The removal of the Public Works Department buildings and Railway-station from Goalundo to Rajbari was necessitated by an encroachment of the Ganges in the month of September; a portion of the Ranigunge and Midnapore road was injured by the floods of August; the right bank of the Ranchi river was breached by overflow from the Mahanuddy in July and August, and part of the Pooree road was carried away.

IRRIGATION.

The *total capital outlay* not charged against revenue on major irrigation works up to the end of the year 1887-88 amounted to Rs. 5,81,08,956. Simple interest on capital expended was Rs. 23,13,446 for the year under review. The direct revenue receipts of the canals were Rs. 11,03,229, and the working expenses Rs. 15,03,585, the result being a loss of more than four lakhs in the place of a profit of Rs. 54,029 in 1886-87. The decrease in receipts is found entirely with regard to the Sone canals. The apparent increase in the working expenses is due to the change introduced by the orders of Government in the allocation of establishment charges. Since the commencement of the year 1887-88 agricultural works, for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept, hitherto classed as Imperial, have, under the orders of the Government of India, been provincialized.

In the *Orissa circle* the expenditure on capital account was Rs. 4,06,103, as against Rs. 4,34,758 in the previous year. The cost of working and maintaining the canals charged to revenue was Rs. 4,81,314, as against Rs. 5,01,932 in 1886-87. Establishment charges increased by Rs. 20,000. The damage done to the Naraje and Mahanuddy weirs in 1886 was finally made good at a cost of Rs. 3,358 in the case of the former and of Rs. 1,16,622 in that of the latter weir. The length of canal for irrigation and navigation and irrigation only was 232½ miles, as in the two preceding years, but there was an addition of 26½ miles in distributaries and village channels, and of 25,470 acres in the area provided with means of distribution. The area protected from flood was 375,808 acres, the same as last year; while that under command shows a great decrease, from 577,451 to 412,421 acres, owing to the fact that this year, for the first time, only the areas under command of such lengths of the canals as have been completed up to date have been shown. The total area under irrigation was 105,036, as against 89,978 acres in 1886-87. The *water-rates* in demand increased from Rs. 1,25,676 to Rs. 1,50,297, and realizations from Rs. 96,976 to Rs. 1,37,869. The revenue from tolls also increased from Rs. 57,120 to Rs. 67,985. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 2,23,044, as against Rs. 1,79,611 in 1886-87, the financial result of the working of the Orissa canals being a net deficit of Rs. 2,58,270, as against a similar loss of Rs. 3,22,321 in 1886-87.

In the *South-Western Circle* the total expenditure increased from Rs. 14,24,320 to Rs. 16,75,982. There was an actual capital outlay of only Rs. 1,353 on the Midnapore canal. The revenue of this canal rose by Rs. 193, and the working expenses by Rs. 13,694. The receipts under the head of water-rates were reduced from Rs. 1,08,834 to Rs. 90,837, which is explained as due to the fall in the price of paddy, the ryots being unwilling to part

with their crops at the prevailing rates, and therefore unable to meet the demand. The increase in navigation receipts from Rs. 1,09,693 to Rs. 1,26,574 was the result of activity in the rice export trade. The increase in expenditure is due to the excess in the sum charged to cost of establishment. The net result is a deficit of Rs. 5,688. The falling off of receipts from the Hidgellee Tidal Canal and the heavy increase in the working expenses were due to the bad state of the channels and to the length of time, viz. from January 1st to April 27th, 1888, during which the canal was closed, the result being a deficit of Rs. 23,037, as against a profit of Rs. 31,569 in the previous year. The capital expenditure on the Orissa Coast Canal amounted during the year to 3⅕ lakhs, and to end of the year to Rs. 40,56,262. The revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 43,46,873, is Rs. 2,90,611 over the total expenditure up to the end of the year 1887-88. Although the receipts advanced more than Rs. 24,000, the working expenses, chiefly in consequence of damage done by the cyclone of May 1887, increased by more than Rs. 21,000, and left a deficit of Rs. 27,031 compared with one of Rs. 30,216 in the preceding year. The Calcutta and Eastern Canals showed a clear profit of nearly 3$\frac{7}{10}$ lakhs of rupees on a capital outlay up to the end of 1887-88 of 51¼ lakhs. The working expenses of the Nuddea rivers during the year 1887-88, chiefly in consequence of an endeavour to keep open a navigable channel at the head of the Bhagirathi, increased by nearly Rs. 32,000, and the net profit fell by about Rs. 37,000. The Public Works Department took over charge of these rivers from the 1st April 1888 from the Collector of the district. There was a saving of Rs. 6,655 in the maintenance of the *Eden canal*, which was reserved entirely for the water-supply of the town and district of Burdwan. The Surpai drainage works were completed at a cost of Rs. 3,15,374. The financial success of the Bullea Bheel drainage scheme has been great, and the estate benefited has been resettled at increased rentals. Work on the Rajapore drainage scheme, which was finally sanctioned during the year under review, was commenced after the rains, and fair progress made. The Government embankments in the Burdwan estate and elsewhere, as well as the tuccavee embankments under contract in this circle, were maintained at a cost of Rs. 4,66,118, as against Rs. 4,69,466 in the year 1886-87.

In the *Sone circle* Rs. 1,38,172 were spent on account of capital outlay on the Sone Canals. There was no addition to the length of navigable and branch canals, and only 8½ miles of new distributaries were constructed. The net revenue account shows a deficit of Rs. 1,13,361, as compared with a profit of Rs. 3,36,968 in the preceding year. The falling off is due chiefly to an excess of about 1½ lakhs of rupees in expenditure, and to a decrease in the collection of water-rates amounting to nearly 3 lakhs. The high cost of establishment accounts for 1$\frac{3}{10}$ lakhs increase in expenditure, and the decrease in the receipts from water-rates was partly owing to the demand statements not reaching the Collectors as early as usual, and partly to the sittings of the Irrigation Committee, which had a prejudicial effect on the realizations. There was a slight increase of Rs. 1,606 in tollage earned. The Sarun canals were maintained at a cost of Rs. 28,120, the net revenue being a deficit of Rs. 7,455 only, as against Rs. 15,476 in the year preceding. The remodelling of the head works of the Madhubani canal, taken up in 1886-87, was completed, and the total outlay amounted to Rs. 9,821. The tuccavee embankments under contract in this circle were maintained at a cost of Rs. 76,644, as against Rs 44,331 in the preceding year.

RAILWAYS.

There were 80¾ miles of new line opened for traffic on *State Railways under the control of this Government* during the year 1887-88.

The total net revenue from all the railways from which the Government of Bengal have accepted financial responsibility amounted to Rs. 55,78,373, and, deducting interest at 4 per cent., showed a sum of Rs. 25,02,676 as the total profits. As the net revenue of the broad-gauge portion of the Eastern Bengal Railway attained the sum of Rs. 32,09,936, Rs. 2,09,936 was returned to the Government of India under the terms of the Provincial Contract, leaving a balance to the credit of this Government of Rs. 22,92,740.

In the early part of 1887 the Northern Bengal, Kaunia-Dharla, Dacca, and Diamond Harbour State Railways were amalgamated with the Eastern Bengal State Railway. Since then the completed portion of the Assam-Behar State Railway has been added to the list, and the combined lines are now called *the Eastern Bengal Railway System*. This system, which is divided for working purposes into five sections, has a total mileage of 981 miles. In the Eastern section two bridges on the branch line to the Kidderpore docks were completed, and the low-level branch to Chitpore was nearly finished. In the Assam-Behar section 70¾ miles were opened during the year—39 between Munihari Ghât and Kushba and 31·75 between Dinagepore and Raigunge. The chief works in this section in progress were the Mahanuddy and Kunkur bridges, the latter of which has been a source of a great deal of trouble owing to the presence of hard clay at the foundations. With the exception of these two, all the bridges have been completed. On the Kosi extension the earthwork is nearly completed, and brick manufacture has been put in hand. A steamer service, worked by a private Company, in connection with the railway between Damukdia Ghât and Rampore Beauleah was opened on the 1st June 1887, and another of a similar kind between Kooshtea and Pubna on the 15th September of the same year. There were 10 new stations added during the year to those already in use. The goods traffic on the Eastern section was in excess of any previous record. There has been, contrary to expectation, but little passenger traffic over the Hooghly bridge. The experiment of running two through passenger trains a day between Howrah and Calcutta each way proved a failure, and Howrah station remains the terminus for East Indian Railway passenger traffic. With the exception of coal, the goods traffic has also been disappointing. Traffic on the Bengal Central State Railway has much improved. Rates have been lowered and every effort made to try and attract consignments which have hitherto been sent by boat. The goods traffic on the Northern Section was heavier than in previous years, but was checked thro[illegible] shortness of stock. The gross receipts for the year 1887 were Rs. 11,56,481 [illegible] excess of those for 1886. The net revenue was Rs. 45,04,782. The earnings of the entire system, with the exception of those of the Dacca and Diamond Harbour lines, have been satisfactory. On the *Tirhoot State Railway* a portion of the second section of the Kosi extension, viz. Nirmali to Bhaptiahi, a length of 10 miles, was completed and opened for goods traffic and passengers. The construction of the remaining 14 miles, from Bhaptiahi to Pertabgunge, was taken in hand and is progressing rapidly. The total mileage open for traffic at the end of the year was 259. The earnings were 2¼ lakhs of rupees, the working expenses Rs. 29,781

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHEWING
RAILWAYS, CANALS,
AND CANALIZED RIVERS
REFERENCES.
Railways open shown thus
Do. under construction ,,
Canals and Canalized Rivers ,,
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 5,068,800
100 50 0 100
NEPAL
SIKHIM
BHOTAN
ASSAM
BENGAL
BURMA
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
NAGPORE
ORISSA
CALCUTTA
CUTTACK
ALLAHABAD
Benares
Patna
Darjeeling
Punkabarees
Siliguri
Jalpaiguri
Cooch Behar
Purneah
Rungpore
Dinagepore
Maldah
Durbhunga
Monghyr
Bhagalpur
Luckeeserai
Berhampore
Moorshedabad
Nuddea
Kishnaghur
Burdwan
Hooghly
Chandernagore
Howrah
Midnapore
Tumlook
Hidgellee
Diamond Harbour
Jessore
Furreedpore
Barisal
Backergunge
Noakholly
Chittagong
Cox's Bazar
Akyab
Mymensingh
Dacca
Agartalla
Comillah
Hazaribagh
Ranchee
Purulia
Bankoora
Chyebassa
Singbhoom
Sumbalpur
Balasore
Jellasore
Contai
Pooree
Jagannath
Ganjam
Chilka Lake
Sambhur Lake
Ajmere
Mhow
Indore
Nagpore
Raipore
Sambalpur
Cuttack
Bhudruck
Chandbali
Midnapore
Hooghly
Howrah
Calcutta
Diamond Harbour
Tumlook
Contai
Jellasore
Balasore
Pooree
Jagannath
Ganjam
Chilka Lake
Sambhur Lake
Akyab
Cox's Bazar
Chittagong
Noakholly
Barisal
Backergunge
Jessore
Furreedpore
Dacca
Mymensingh
Agartalla
Comillah
Hazaribagh
Ranchee
Purulia
Bankoora
Chyebassa
Singbhoom
Sumb

more than in 1886, and the net profits Rs. 1,94,536 in excess of those of the previous year. There was an increase in all classes of passenger traffic, especially in third class, which shows an improvement of 14·78 per cent. in number and of 21·40 per cent. in receipts over the figures for 1886. Owing to the extension of the line on the Eastern branch, and the development of through traffic with the Bengal and North-Western Railway, there has been an improvement in goods traffic of 52,349 tons lifted and of Rs. 1,02,092 in receipts. On the *Nalhati State Railway* the net profits were Rs. 14,911 more than in the preceding year. The increase under the head of coaching was due to larger 3rd class passenger traffic, and under that of goods traffic to a greater transport of rice and coal.

As regards *guaranteed railways not under the control of this Government*, the net earnings of the *East Indian Railway* were slightly above the average of the last five years. There was a decrease in the receipts of first and second class passenger traffic, and an increase in those of the two lower classes. The total earnings of the Ganges ferry on the *Bengal and North-Western Railway* show an increase of Rs. 12,935, notwithstanding a great decrease in the goods traffic. Work is being pushed forward fast, and construction is in progress throughout the entire length of the *Nagpore-Bengal Railway*. It has been finally decided to make the junction with the East Indian Railway at Assensol.

With regard to *State Railways not under the control of this Government*, there has been a decrease of Rs. 7,759 in the total earnings of the *Patna-Gya State Railway*, an increase of Rs. 12,823 in passenger traffic and of Rs. 1,978 in goods traffic on the *Tarkessur Railway*, a falling off of 13·04 per cent. in the net profits of the *Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway*, and a slight improvement in the net revenue of the *Deoghur Railway*.

TELEGRAPH AND POST-OFFICES.

Three hundred and eight miles of *telegraphic* lines were opened during the year 1887-88, and four removed, the total at the end of the year being 5,388 miles. The number of messages despatched was 445,455, and shows an increase of 23,755 over that of the previous year. The Indian share of collections on account of these messages amounted to Rs. 6,82,941-1. There were 52 new offices opened and 11 closed during the year under review.

The *postal system* and postal facilities show a continuous extension during the past year. Post-offices increased from 2,181 to 2,339, letter-boxes from 4,878 to 5,126, postmen from 1,584 to 1,612, and village postmen from 2,031 to 2,067. The postal lines already existing were increased by 308½ miles. The total number of letters, post-cards, newspapers, packets, parcels, and money-orders received for delivery in Lower Bengal in 1887-88 is estimated from the periodical enumerations at 63,558,950 as against 59,922,554 in the previous year, thus showing an increase of nearly 6·07 per cent. The number of insured articles which passed through the post-office was 47,909, and they were valued at Rs. 1,62,11,199. Value-payable articles, numbering 396,935 and worth Rs. 40,42,577, were 26·81 per cent. in excess of the figures for 1886-87. The number of money-orders paid for, including telegraphic, foreign, and revenue money-orders, was 2,035,249, and their value Rs. 3,75,97,368—an increase of Rs. 28,52,177 since the preceding year.

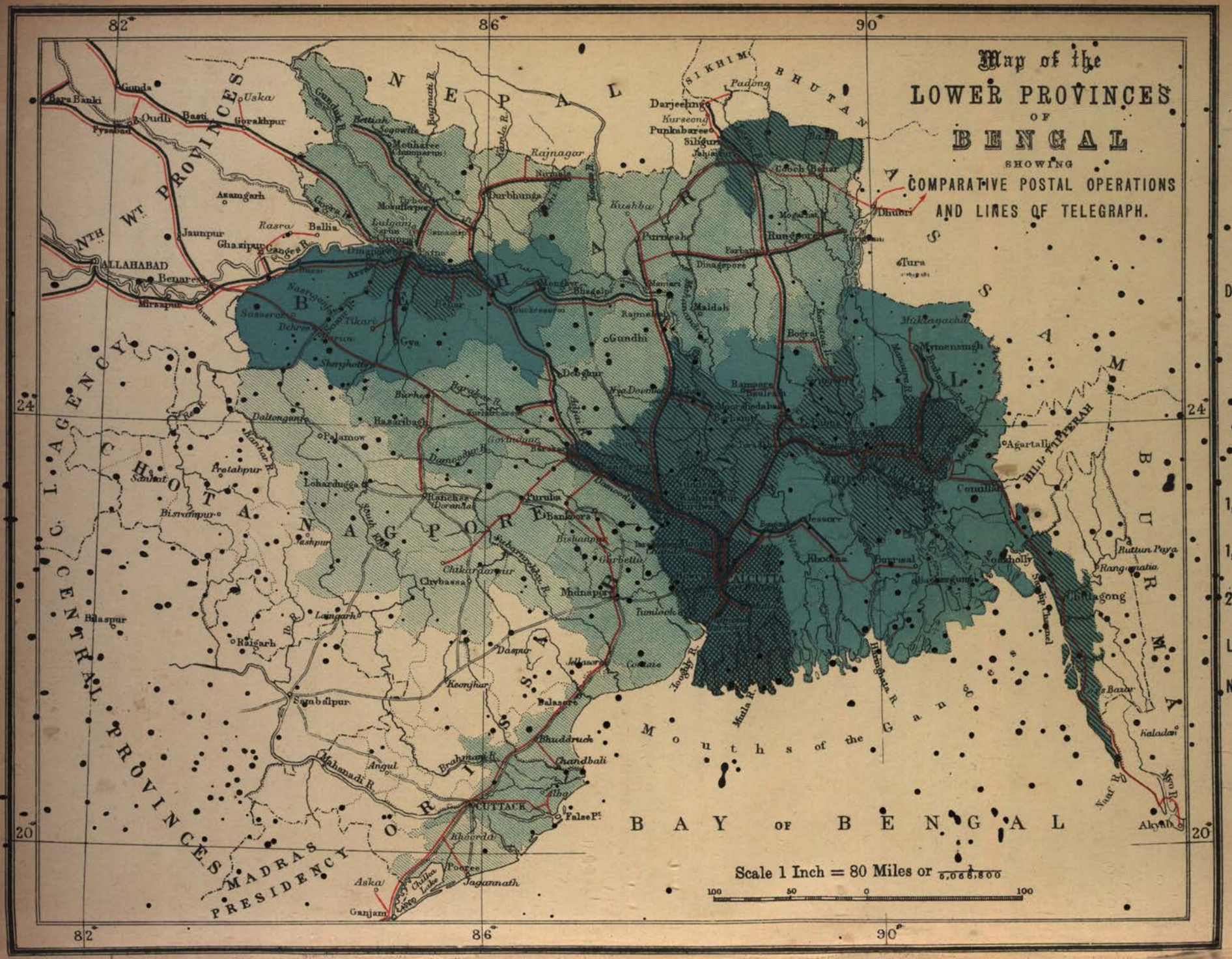
From the 1st May 1887 the revenue *money-order system*, by which land revenue, road cess, and public works cess may be remitted to the Collectorate by a special form of money-order, was extended to the whole of the Lower Provinces, the restriction being maintained that the system should apply only to estates paying annual land revenue not exceeding Rs. 50. Notwithstanding this restriction and the novelty of the system, the number of revenue money-orders issued during the year was 51,611, of the value of Rs. 2,44,230, and the number paid for was 47,282, valued at Rs. 2,14,371. From the beginning of the current year the revenue money-order system has been extended to the zemindari dâk cess and to all estates, irrespective of the amount of their annual land revenue. British postal orders rose from 2,140 to 2,200.

In the *Savings Bank* Department the amount of deposits was Rs. 84,88,438 as against Rs. 82,23,101 of the previous year. Seventy-three stock-notes to the value of Rs. 2,900 were sold, as compared with 43 of the value of Rs. 3,600 in 1886-87. The total value of Government securities purchased, sold, and deposited was Rs. 1,82,200. Policies of insurance to the number of 62, amounting to Rs. 67,800, were issued; as against 57, of an aggregate value of Rs. 47,450, in the previous year. The number of privileged newspapers increased from 132 to 193. There were 112 combined post and telegraph offices open at the close, as against 107 open at the beginning of the year. There were only 43 prosecutions of postal servants, as against 73 in the previous year, and the decline is ascribed to the working of a system introduced in 1885, by which postal employés are required to give security, and to the extension of that system from the beginning of the past year to sub-postmasters, branch postmasters, and post-office clerks.

The accompanying *map* illustrates the extension of telegraphic communication and the degree in which people avail themselves of postal facilities.

IMPERIAL REVENUE.

There was a net increase in *Imperial revenue* of Rs. 5,98,319, the total receipts in the past year being Rs. 12,73,22,498. The increase occurred in six major heads—Land Revenue, Excise, Customs, Interest, Stationery and Printing, and Miscellaneous; but there was a decrease under the six heads of Opium, Salt, Stamps, Assessed Taxes, Registration, and Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc. The increase in Land Revenue, amounting to Rs. 27,86,797, was due to a redistribution of these receipts between Imperial and Provincial on the revision of the Provincial contract, which expired on the 31st March 1887. The increase in Excise, Rs. 30,86,388, was due to the same cause. Customs revenue advanced Rs. 5,37,099, chiefly by reason of a larger shipment of rice than in 1886-87, and consequently larger export duties. The increase of Rs. 3,41,363 under the head of Interest arose principally from the payment of Rs. 4,00,000 by the Calcutta Port Trust on account of the Kidderpore Docks loan, due since 1884-85. Larger receipts from stationery supplied to State Railways caused the increase under the head of Stationery and Printing. The decrease under 'Opium' was due to the average price having fallen Rs. 64 per chest; under 'Salt' to short clearances owing to a rise in the price caused by speculation; under 'Stamps' to the change in the distribution of receipts between Imperial and Provincial on the revision of the Provincial contract; under 'Assessed Taxes' to the same cause; under 'Registration' to a diminution of searching fees resulting from the cancelling of an



Printed in colors from a transfer to stone in the Lithographic Office, Survey of India Department, Calcutta, December 1868.

order of the High Court which required search to be made. *Imperial expenditure* decreased from 317⅓ to 283¾ lakhs of rupees. There was an increased outlay of 2⅖ lakhs under six major heads of expenditure, but a much larger decrease of 36⅗ lakhs under thirteen heads. The increase under 'Excise' was due to the revision of the Provincial contract; under 'Registration' to commission to Sub-Registrars and *ex-officio* Registrars; under 'General administration' to increment of salaries. The only noticeable decreases were those under the heads of Land Revenue and Stamps, which were due to the revision of the contract of 1887, and that under the head of Opium, Rs. 30,32,048, caused by larger payments in 1886-87 in consequence of the large crop of 1885-86.

The statistics of the circulation of *currency notes* are given in the body of this report, and show that their use in Bengal is extending. Under orders of the Government of India the circulation of *stock notes* has been discontinued.

PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL FINANCE.

The year under report was the first of the quinquennial period for which a new contract has been made with the Government of India. In this contract no material advance in the system of decentralization has been made, but by a redistribution of receipts between 'Imperial' and 'Provincial' under the three principal heads of Land Revenue, Stamps, and Excise, and by certain reductions in disbursements which were considered feasible, a general standard of normal revenue and expenditure was obtained, which was adopted on the 'Ruling Account' in settling the contract. This Ruling Account showed a surplus of normal revenue over normal expenditure of Rs. 6,90,000, and this sum the Government of India appropriated to 'Imperial' through the Land Revenue head, leaving the province with a revenue and expenditure exactly equal. Thus under the new scheme the Government of Bengal has been admitted to a quarter share in the land revenue collections, except those from Government estates, in the place of 32·2284 per cent. on the entire collections; whilst under 'Stamps' and 'Excise,' its share has been changed from one-half to three-fourths and one-fourth respectively. The cost of surveys and settlements under Land Revenue, as well as of agricultural works and embankments, has been made Provincial. The Patna-Gya State Railway is now Imperial, and the Eastern Bengal State Railway has, with certain reservations, been provincialized.

The total land revenue collections for the year 1887-88 amounted to Rs. 3,80,01,027, against Rs. 3,82,50,000, the estimate on which the assignment in the contract was based. Of these collections, Rs. 3,83,896 represented a sum of 10 per cent. on the collections from Government estates, which is assigned to the local Government for management and improvement of these estates, and the balance, Rs. 3,76,17,131, was the divisible revenue, of which one-fourth, or Rs. 94,04,283, belonged to the Provincial Government. This latter sum was, however, raised by further assignments and payments made by the Government of India to Rs. 1,02,39,445, from which was deducted Rs. 6,90,000 as the surplus of normal revenue over normal expenditure under the terms of the contract. A decrease under 'Salt' was due to the diminished importation of kurkutch salt. An increase of Rs. 2,75,028 under the head of 'Stamps' is chiefly due to the gradual extension of the system of levying

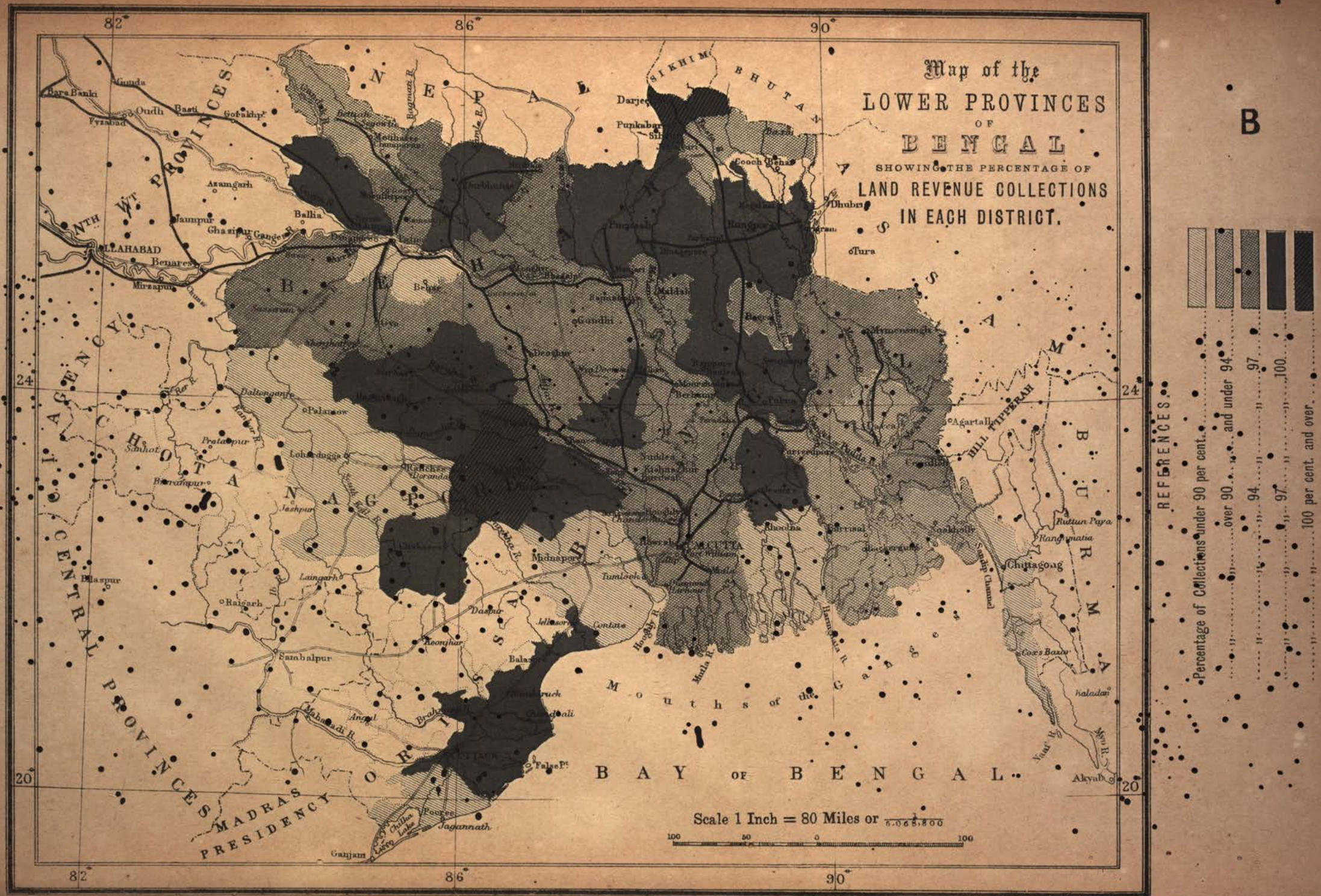
copying-fees in court-fee stamps, instead of in cash, and to the increase of litigation under the Bengal Tenancy Act. The increase under 'Excise' was due to favourable settlements. That under 'Provincial rates' was due to a change made in the adjustment of the collection charges of road and public works cesses, the share debitable to the district funds being shown as receipts. The decrease under 'Forests' was principally due to the falling off in the supply of sleepers to railways. The decrease of Rs. 3,91,652 under 'Police' was wholly due to the transfer of pound receipts to the District Boards. The increase under 'Marine' was due to the adjustment of the Chittagong pilotage receipts under this head, and to greater activity in trade. There was an increase of Rs. 12,15,843 under 'Railways,' caused by increased traffic in jute. The decrease under 'Civil Works' was due to the transfer of ferry receipts to the District Boards.

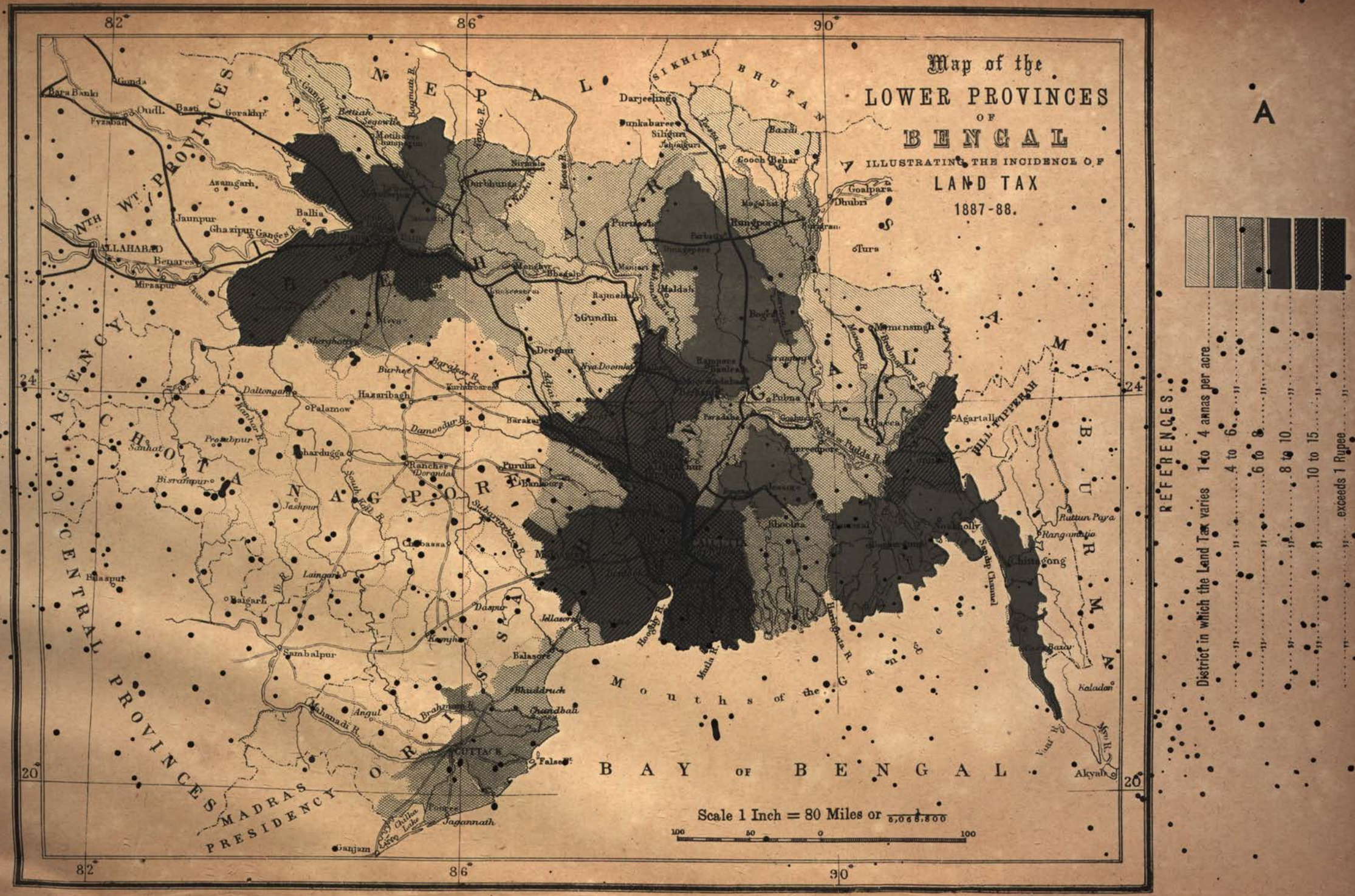
As regards expenditure, there was an increase of Rs. 20,565 under 'Malikána,' subordinate to Assignments and Compensations, due to the payment of arrears in three districts. The increase under 'Excise' was owing to the revision of establishments and the adjustment under this head of the salaries of Assessor-Inspectors of Income-tax and Excise. The new charge shown under Provincial rates represents the cost of collecting the cesses in the districts to which the Local Self-Government Act has been extended. The decrease under 'Education' was due to the transfer of a considerable portion of the charges to the District Boards, while that under Working expenses of State Railways was due to the grouping of all Eastern railways under one system of management. The increase under 'Irrigation' was Rs. 7,68,480, against which an additional assignment of Rs. 3,10,000 was received from Imperial revenues for expenditure on the Orissa Coast Canal.

The general *financial results* of the year may be summarized thus:—The total revenue, which was estimated at Rs. 4,64,47,000 in the contract, rose to Rs. 4,81,09,997, showing an increase of Rs. 16,62,297, while the total expenditure exceeded the assignment by Rs. 3,22,739. The surplus was added to the accumulated balance of the province, which was Rs. 19,98,926 at the beginning, and rose to Rs. 33,39,184 at the close of the year. The chief branches which contributed to the increase in receipts were Land Revenue, Stamps, Excise, and Income-tax, while the total expenditure would not have much exceeded the assignment in the contract but for the new mode of adjusting the collection charges of road and public works cesses.

DISTRICT AND LOCAL FUNDS.

The Local Self-Government Act was extended to 16 districts in 1886-87, and to 22 in the year under report. The balances at the credit of the district road funds in these 22 districts were on the 31st March transferred to the *district fund*, which, opening with a balance of Rs. 19,42,855, shows receipts amounting to Rs. 63,79,726, an expenditure of Rs. 60,85,049, and a closing balance of Rs. 22,37,532. The *district road fund*, which now exists only in four districts, shows an opening balance of Rs. 5,339, receipts amounting to Rs. 4,24,910, an expenditure of Rs. 3,26,190, and a closing balance of Rs. 1,04,059. The *district road account*, which is kept solvent by contributions from provincial revenues, shows a closing balance of Rs. 17,067. The district *post fund*, with an expenditure of Rs. 3,58,679, shows a closing balance


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF
LAND REVENUE COLLECTIONS
IN EACH DISTRICT.
B
REFERENCES.
Percentage of Collections under 90 per cent.
" over 90 " and under 94
" 94 " 97
" 97 " 100
" 100 per cent. and over
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 1/6,068,800
100 50 0 100
NEPAL
SIKHIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BURMA
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
CHOTA NAGPORE
ORISSA
CALCUTTA
HILL TIPPERAH
Darjeeling
Punkabari
Cooch Behar
Dhubri
Tura
Mymensingh
Agartala
Chittagong
Ruttun Paya
Rangamatia
Coxs Bazar
Akyab
Kaladan
Mahanadi R.
Hooghly R.
Mutla R.
Haringhata R.
Sandip Channel
Nuddea
Kishnaghur
Burdwan
Hooghly
Howrah
Midnapore
Tumlook
Contai
Jellasore
Balasore
Chandbali
False Pt.
Pooree
Jagannath
Ganjam
Chilka Lake
Sambalpur
Raigarh
Bilaspur
Laingarh
Jashpur
Lohardugga
Palamow
Daltonganj
Pratapur
Sanhot
Bisrampur
Ranchee
Doranda
Gya
Behar
Gundhi
Deoghur
Maldah
Rajmahal
Purneah
Dinagepore
Rungpore
Bogra
Pubna
Dacca
Cumilla
Barrisal
Khoolna
Jessore
Bhagirathi
Hungpore
Gorakhpur
Gonda
Bara Banki
Oudh
Basti
Fyzabad
Azamgarh
Jaunpur
Ghazipur
Ballia
Benares
Mirzapur
Chunar
Ganges
Bagmati R.
Gandak R.
Kanhar R.
Ranchee R.
Kaladan
Myo R.
Naaf R.
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
ILLUSTRATING THE INCIDENCE OF
LAND TAX
1887-88.
A
REFERENCES.
District in which the Land Tax varies
1 to 4 annas per acre
4 to 6
6 to 8
8 to 10
10 to 15
exceeds 1 Rupee
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 5,068,800
100 50 0 100
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
NEPAL
SIKHIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BURMA
N.W. PROVINCES
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
ORISSA
CHOTA NAGPORE
AGENCY
Darjeeling
Dunkabaree
Siliguri
Jalpaiguri
Cooch Behar
Goalpara
Dhubri
Rungpur
Purneah
Maldah
Rajmehl
Gundlu
Deoghur
Hazaribagh
Palamow
Ranchee
Purulia
Bankoora
Midnapore
Jellasore
Balasore
Bhuddruck
Chandbali
Cuttack
Pooree
Jagannath
Ganjam
Chilka Lake
Lake
Sambalpur
Jashpur
Sirguja
Baigarh
Bilaspur
Bisrampur
Sirhat
Daltongunge
Chardugga
Mirzapur
Benares
Ghazipur
Jaunpur
Azamgarh
Ballia
Goruckpur
Basti
Oudh
Fyzabad
Bara Banki
Gonda
Bettiah
Segowlie
Motihari
Sumpaigun
Sirsiah
Purnea
Dinagepore
Rungpore
Bogra
Pubna
Serajgunge
Furreedpore
Backergunge
Dacca
Mymensingh
Brahmapootra R.
Agartalla
Hill Tipperah
Chittagong
Ruttun Paya
Rangamatia
Sandoway
Akyab
Kaladan
Bazia
Ganges R.
Hooghly R.
Mutla R.
Damoodur R.
Subunreekha R.
South Koel R.
Baraker R.
Burhee Gunduk R.
Kosee R.
Teesta R.
Brahmanee R.
Mahanadi R.
Angul
Kunsbanee
Barakur
Furreedpore
Jessore
Rhoolna
Saugor Island
Hastings
Kulpee
Diamond Harbour
Port Canning
Kedgeree
Hijellee
Tumlook
Contai
Point Palmyras
Saugor Island Channel
Hoogly R.
Hasnabad
Mutla R.
Hooghly R.
Damoodur R.
Subunreekha

amounting to Rs. 1,44,684. The receipts of the Inland Labour Transport Fund exactly equalled the expenditure. Those of the Excluded Local Funds amounted to Rs. 7,13,558, and the expenditure to Rs. 4,45,013, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 2,68,545.

LAND REVENUE.

The *current demand* of land revenue was Rs. 3,80,16,403, or a decrease of Rs. 78,895 from that of the preceding year, attributable to reductions allowed in Midnapore on account of the Majnamutta and Jellamutta estates, and partly to items, hitherto accounted for as remissions, being now shown as reductions of demand. The arrears amounted to Rs. 19,17,014, making the total demand Rs. 3,99,33,417. The remissions, which were of grace only, were Rs. 23,820, against Rs. 83,390 in 1886-87. Remissions of right and nominal remissions are now shown as reductions of demand. The collections were less than those of 1886-87 by Rs. 5,67,732, in consequence of the steady tendency to reduce arrear balances, and of the fact that the 30th and 31st March were closed holidays, which prevented the realization of revenue remitted from one district to another and the adjustment of accounts until after the year had closed, and also to a considerable extent checked the payments of revenue, which are frequently made after the 28th of that month, which is the last day of payment for the spring instalment. The balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 20,69,556, or Rs. 46,282 more than last year; it was heaviest in *Government Estates*, being 22·87 per cent. of the gross demand. In permanently-settled estates the percentage on the gross demand rose from 2·37 to 2·84, while in temporarily-settled estates it fell from 15·19 per cent. to 12·86 per cent. The collections in Government estates fell from 102·6 per cent. to 98·7 of the current demand, and were smallest in Orissa. Thus in Khoorda, in the Pooree district, it is stated that owing to the failure of the crops Rs. 32,000 will be reported for remission. The accompanying *maps* A and B illustrate, respectively, *the incidence of the land tax* and *the percentage of the collections* in each district.

The total amount of revenue remitted by postal *money-orders* during the year was Rs. 2,07,156. The system, which has been extended so as to apply to all estates, irrespective of the amount of their land revenue, and to include remittances of zemindari dâk cess, as well as road and public works cess, has worked well, and is very popular. The proposal to allow payments of rent under the Tenancy Act to be made in this way is still under consideration.

The *sale law* has been administered with great leniency, the proportion of sales on the number of defaults being only 12 per cent., whereas four years ago it was 17 per cent. This moderation has not, however, in any way affected the revenue, the percentage of collections on the gross demand having risen each year consecutively. The total number of *certificates* filed during the year was 176,608, as against 177,618 in the previous year. The number of cases in which it was necessary to have actual recourse to sale was reduced from 9,112 to 4,797.

The *registration of mutations* under Act VII of 1876 is still very incomplete, the percentage on the total number of interests registered being only 3·8 in 1887-88. In Jessore the percentage was only 1·6, while in Khulna it was 12·6 and in Burdwan 11·1. No explanation of these divergencies can

be furnished, and the Board are doubtful if the rules for the improvement of registration which they have prepared will be efficacious. With regard to *partitions*, it is to be noticed that the number of disposals in the Patna Division by no means keeps pace with the number of institutions.

It is still too early to say what influence the operation of the *Bengal Tenancy Act* will have on the land-holding classes. Upon the whole the relations between landlord and tenant were satisfactory, though here and there manifestations of ill-feeling were brought to notice. Thus in Burdwan an increment of rent assessed thirty years ago and waived by the landlord during some bad seasons is now a source of dispute, because the prescribed form of receipt requires it to be permanently shown or abandoned. The same thing has happened in Midnapore, where the landlord's claim has always been a fluctuating one on account of floods; and also in the Sujamutta estate, where the amalgamation of illegal cesses with the demand many years ago has caused uncertainty in the demand of rent from the ryots: but in this latter case the disputes will no doubt be settled by the survey and record of rights to be effected next cold weather. The use of the form of rent receipt and of annual accounts appears to have become general. There has been a marked increase in the number of notices of *transfers* of tenures from 67,565 to 89,564. The feeling of reluctance on the part of landlords to accept fees for transfer continues to prevail, and the Board again suggest that as the Bill for the registration of permanent tenures has been allowed to drop, there is no sufficient ground for retaining in the Tenancy Act the sections 12 to 15, which were intended by the framers of that Act to supplement the provisions of the law which it was understood would be introduced in the Bengal Council. Facts seem to show that these sections are not appreciated by zemindars, and it remains only to ascertain the feeling of tenure-holders on the subject. There were 66 applications for *survey and settlement* of land—40 for Government or temporarily-settled estates under direct management, 6 for wards' estates, and 20 for private zemindaries.

CUSTOMS.

The net receipts from *customs duties* show a decrease of Rs. 4,56,192, or 2 per cent., notwithstanding that the rate of duty on salt was raised by 8 annas per maund and an import duty was imposed on petroleum at the rate of 6 pies per Imperial gallon. The whole of the decrease has been under import duty. The receipts on account of general merchandise diminished by 1·4 per cent., and the duty realized from salt by 9½ lakhs of rupees, the falling off under the latter head being, it is said, due to the operations of a single dealer, who raised the price of the article by speculative purchases, and thus checked the clearances during the latter part of the year. The increase in the duty on exports, amounting to 33 per cent., was due to larger shipments of rice after a favourable harvest.

OPIUM.

The most recent report of the *administration* of the Opium Department refers to the year 1886-87. The season, which promised to be a good one, turned out to be a little above the average, and towards the extreme east the crop was poor. In Behar, while the area under net cultivation increased by 4,753 bighas, the outturn decreased by 10,283 maunds, the hot winds having

dried up the poppy-juice. In the Benares Agency, though there were 57,343 bighas less under net cultivation, and though about 2·34 per cent. of the area, for which settlements were concluded, was not in fact cultivated owing to the failure of the first sowings, the outturn was smaller by only 3,639 maunds. The average *yield* per bigha was 5 seers 4¼ chittacks in Benares, and 4 seers 5¼ chittacks in Behar. The instructions given to refrain from adding to the area under cultivation have been duly carried out, and the Agents concentrated their operations in the most profitable districts to get rid of outlying stations, to weed out unsatisfactory cultivators, and in some instances to stop cultivation near towns where the opportunities for smuggling were great.

It is satisfactory to observe that the quality of the Benares drug has generally improved, there having been a much larger proportion of good opium than in any previous season save that of 1883-84. Rs. 16,435 was the unrecovered balance of advances made to cultivators: Rs. 48,653 were advanced for the construction of wells, and it is reported that 500 bighas of new land have in this way been brought under poppy cultivation in Behar. The number of *prosecutions* for breaches of the opium law decreased by 131, the falling off being found in the Behar Agency, where the new rules to prevent malicious or frivolous accusations were introduced. Three important cases of smuggling from Nepal were detected.

The number of *chests* sold in 1887-88 was 2,250 in excess of those sold in the previous year. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 6,10,07,463 as against Rs. 6,21,24,044, and the charges to Rs. 2,42,13,472 as against Rs. 2,72,26,485, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 3,67,93,991, or Rs. 18,96,432 in excess of that of the previous year, an improvement entirely due to the saving of 22⅕ lakhs under cultivation charges and of 7$\frac{9}{10}$ lakhs in the cost of manufacture The average price realized per chest fell Rs. 63-7-1¼. The accounts for 1887-88 not having been finally closed, these figures are open to correction.

SALT.

Two important administrative changes were made during the year—the increase of the duty on all kinds of salt from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8 per maund, and the extension of Act XII of 1882 to the Orissa Division, together with the formal transfer of the Salt Department to the Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Madras.

The *results* of the year as compared with those of 1886-87 show a decrease of Rs. 10,66,523 or 5·3 per cent. in the receipts, and of Rs. 2,179 or ·9 per cent. in the charges. There was a decrease under all the heads of receipts; that under the head of duty was due to smaller clearances, and that under the head of rent of warehouses to the reduction of the rate of rent from Rs. 5 to Rs. 3 per 1,000 maunds. The total *quantity* of salt in stock in the commencement of the year was 10,14,529 maunds. During the year 1,00,89,635 maunds were imported or manufactured, against 1,04,46,171 in the preceding year, and 11,75,347 maunds remained in stock at the close of the year. *Importations* of salt into Calcutta and *Chittagong*, to which ports this trade is confined, decreased by 3,93,349 maunds. The clearances of salt from ship-board showed a decrease of 4,85,806 maunds or 5·5 per cent. in Calcutta, and an increase of 23,197 maunds or 28 per cent. in Chittagong. The chief sources of supply were the United Kingdom, Bombay, Arabian and Persian Gulfs, and Aden. The trade

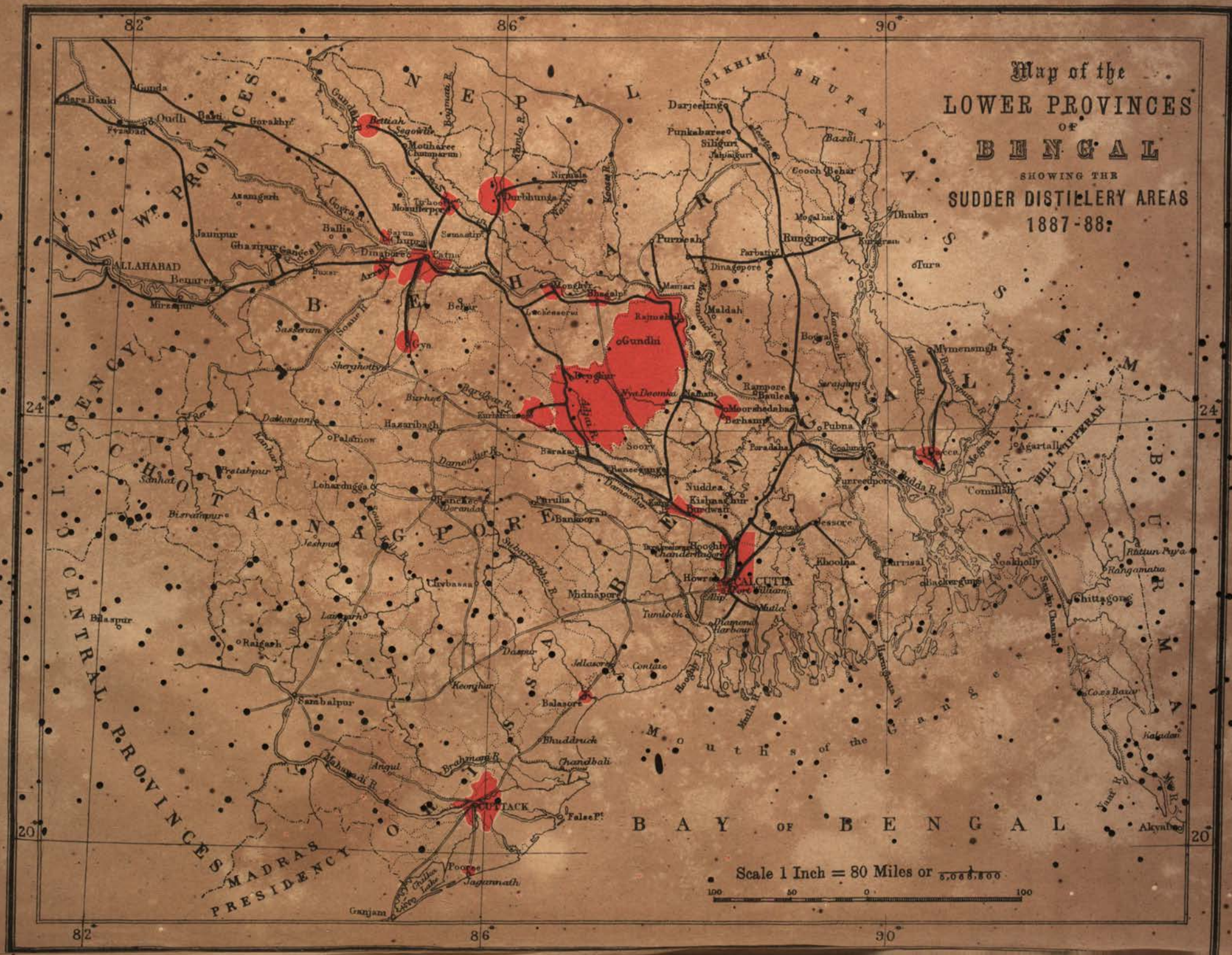
with Italy has ceased entirely, owing, it is said, to the growth of transactions with Aden and other Arabian ports.

Salt was *manufactured* under the excise rules only in Orissa, and the quantity produced during 1887-88 was 37,076 maunds in excess of the manufactures of the preceding year. The increase was entirely due to the resumption of business by manufacturers of the Pooree district, who, being apprehensive of the Madras rules, had given up the industry in the previous year. The sale of excise salt decreased by 52,797 maunds. The number of *offences* against the salt laws was 501, as against 425 in 1886-87, but fines decreased from Rs. 2,327 to Rs. 2,300.

EXCISE.

It is the object of the Lieutenant-Governor to give effect, as far as possible, to the recommendations of the Excise Commission of 1884 in regard to the outstill system, and every effort is now being made in Bengal to render the description of that system, given in paragraph 8 of the Government of India's despatch of the 25th June 1887 to the Secretary of State, strictly correct. That description is as follows:—"The outstill system, as understood in India, is not a system by which, on payment of a lump sum, the distiller is free to brew as much spirit as he likes and sell it whenever he likes. The duty is levied upon a strict calculation of the number of gallons which the still can produce, and the conditions, both of distillation and sale, are carefully regulated with reference to the existing local demand."

The system is still on its trial, and in the face of all the difficulties which have accompanied its introduction, it cannot be alleged that it has everywhere been successfully enforced. Enquiry has indeed shown that it has lamentably failed in the metropolitan districts of Hooghly and Howrah, in which, as is now seen by the light of experience, it would probably have been better if it had never been tried. In such a tract the central distillery system is probably preferable to the outstill or contract system, and the question whether it would not be better to restore the sudder distilleries in this locality is still under consideration. But as a general rule the system is understood to have met with a fair measure of success. The operations at the outstills, though liable to inspection, testing, and correction at the hands of Government officers, are not yet absolutely under control, and the transition from a system of unrestricted outstills to one of rigid regulation admits only of gradual accomplishment. It is manifest that the success of the system depends a great deal on the tact and intelligence displayed by the officers engaged in the administration of excise, and that, without very close supervision and personal attention to details, there is every risk of the revenue being sacrificed without in any way checking drunkenness. The policy pursued throughout the year has been the steady reduction in the liquid capacity of outstills in accordance with the local demand in each district, the prevention of the undue cheapening of liquor by obtaining the highest possible fees from shops by fixing the upset prices with reference to the quantity of liquor produced and the profits derived therefrom, and the maintenance, as far as possible, of a minimum price for the cheapest kind of liquor made in each district. Thus the liquid capacity of the stills in all districts for 1888-89 is 62,363 gallons, as against 111,535 gallons in 1886-87; and the average amount of monthly license fee has within the same period risen from Rs. 820 to Rs. 1,011. The number of shops


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
SUDDER DISTILLERY AREAS
1887-88.
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 1/5,068,800
100 50 0 100
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SIKHIM
BHUTAN
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Gonda
Bettiah
Segowlie
Motiharee
Durbhunga
Nirmala
Mozufferpore
Chupra
Patna
Dinapore
Arrah
Gya
Behar
Sasseram
Sherghotty
Burhee
Hazaribagh
Palamow
Lohardugga
Ranchee
Deranda
Purulia
Bankoora
Chybassa
Midnapore
Jellasore
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Raigarh
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Jeshpur
Pratabpur
Sanhat
Bisrampur
Daltonganj
Bhagalpur
Monghyr
Lucheeserai
Gundhi
Rajmehal
Beerbhoom
Nya Doomka
Soory
Barakar
Raneegunge
Nuddea
Kishnaghur
Burdwan
Hooghly
Chandernagore
Howrah
CALCUTTA
Fort William
Mutla
Diamond Harbour
Tumlook
Contai
Purneah
Dinagepore
Maldah
Rampore
Bauleah
Moorshedabad
Berhampore
Pubna
Poradaha
Furreedpore
Jessore
Khoolna
Burrisal
Backergunge
Noakholly
Chittagong
Rangamatia
Rattun Pura
Coxs Bazar
Akyab
Comillah
Agartalla
Dacca
Mymensingh
Bogra
Dhubri
Rungpore
Cooch Behar
Darjeeling
Punkabaree
Siliguri
Jalpaiguri
Baxa
Tura
Kurigram
Mogalhat
Parbatipur
Manjari
Bhagalpur
Gunda
Fyzabad
Oudh
Basti
Gorakhpur
Gogra R.
Ganges R.
Sone R.
Bagmati R.
Kamla R.
Nachi R.
Kooso R.
Mahanandu R.
Karatoa R.
Manaura R.
Brahmaputra R.
Megna R.
Ganges or Budda R.
Sandip Channel
Hooghly R.
Mutla R.
Haringhata R.
Jaunpur
Ghazipur
Buxar
Arrah
Sasseram
Sherghotty
Burhee
Damoodur R.
Subarnrekha R.
Kanhar R.
Jeshpur
Lohardugga
Ranchee
Deranda
Purulia
Bankoora
Chybassa
Midnapore
Jellasore
Keonjhur
Daspur
Angul
Mahanadi R.
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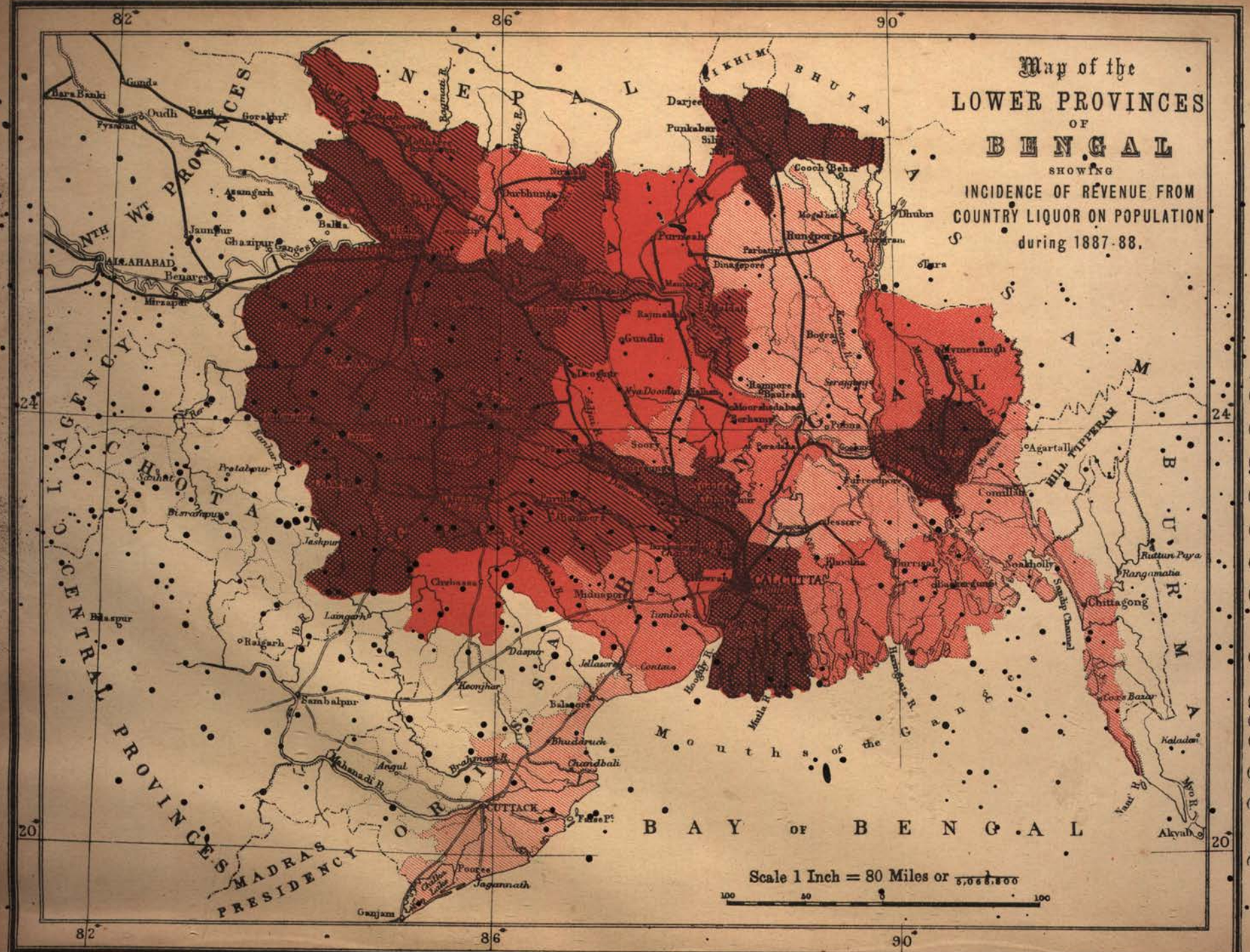
24°
20°



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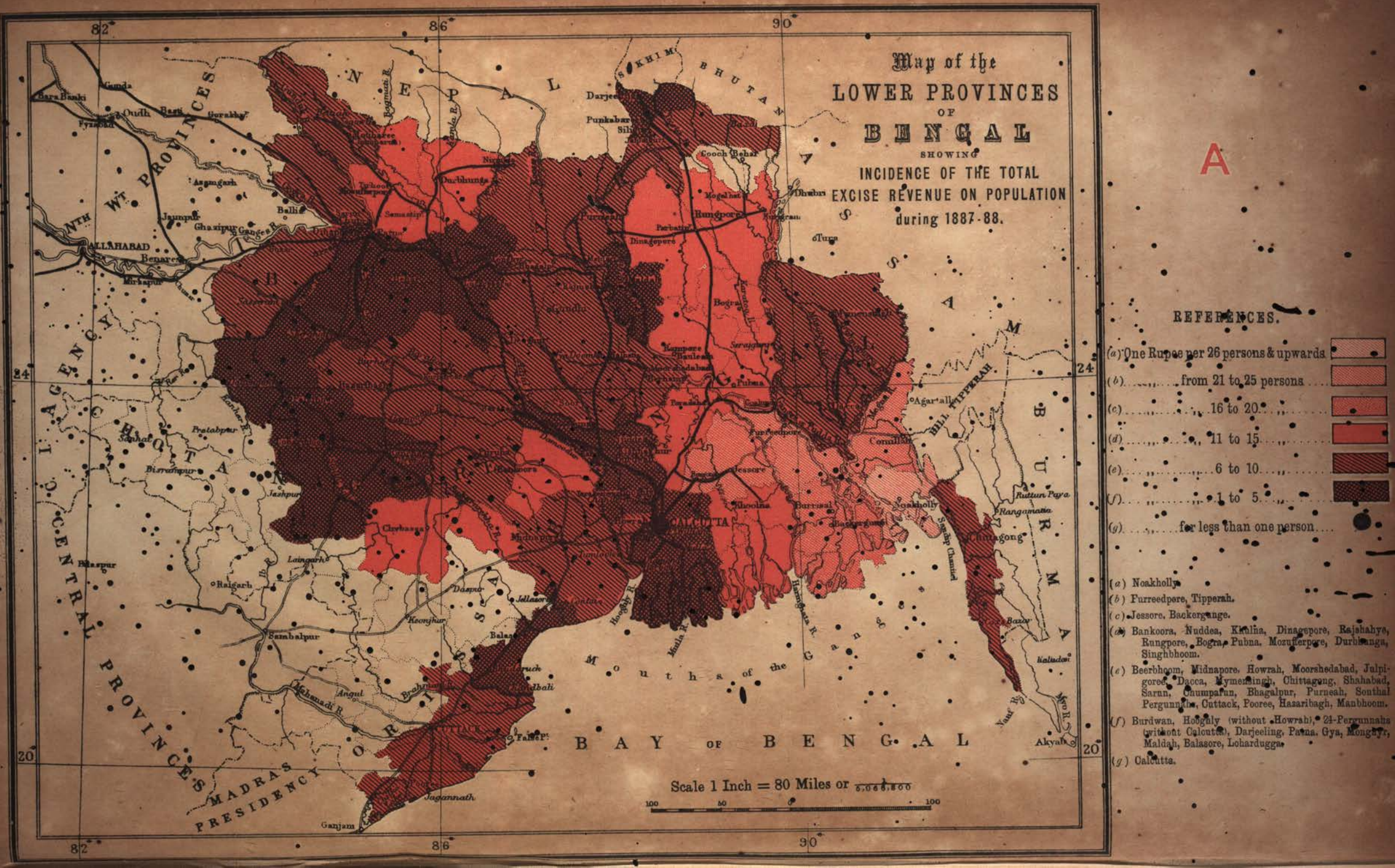

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
INCIDENCE OF THE TOTAL
EXCISE REVENUE ON POPULATION
during 1887-88.
A
REFERENCES.
(a) One Rupee per 26 persons & upwards
(b) ..... from 21 to 25 persons
(c) ..... 16 to 20
(d) ..... 11 to 15
(e) ..... 6 to 10
(f) ..... 1 to 5
(g) ..... for less than one person
(a) Noakholly.
(b) Furreedpore, Tipperah.
(c) Jessore, Backergange.
(d) Bankoora, Nuddea, Khulna, Dinagepore, Rajshahye, Rungpore, Bogra, Pubna, Mozufferpore, Durbhanga, Singhbhoom.
(e) Beerbhoom, Midnapore, Howrah, Moorshedabad, Julpigoree, Dacca, Mymensingh, Chittagong, Shahabad, Sarun, Chumparun, Bhagalpur, Purneah, Southal Pergunnahs, Cuttack, Pooree, Hazaribagh, Manbhoom.
(f) Burdwan, Hooghly (without Howrah), 24-Pergunnahs (without Calcutta), Darjeeling, Patna, Gya, Mongyr, Maldah, Balasore, Lohardugga.
(g) Calcutta.
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 6,06,800
100 50 0 100
NEPAL
SIKHIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BURMA
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
CALCUTTA
NW PROVINCES
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
ORISSA
CHOTA NAGPORE
AGENCY
HILL TIPPERAH
82
86
90
24
20

under the sudder distillery system fell from 655 in 1886-87 to 570 in 1887-88, and that of outstills fell from 3,608 to 3,535. The regulated outstill system has not been enforced in the three districts of the Chittagong Division, in Darjeeling, and in Lohardugga. The consumption of country spirit in the Chittagong Division, which is mostly inhabited by Mahomedans, is very small, while the circumstances of Darjeeling are altogether exceptional. The extension of the new system into Lohardugga is under contemplation. The sudder distillery system is in force throughout the Sonthal Pergunnahs and in Calcutta, and in the following towns:—Berhampore, Lalbagh, Dacca, Patna, Arrah, Gya, Bettiah, Chupra, Durbhunga, Mozufferpore, Bhagulpore, Jamalpore, Monghyr, Cuttack, Pooree, Balasore, Hooghly, Burdwan, Howrah, and Giridi.

The *financial results* of the year show an increase of Rs. 7,39,269, contributed by all the Divisions, but chiefly by those of the Presidency, Patna, and Bhagulpore. The charges for the year show an increase of Rs. 45,883, the chief part of which sum represents the cost of that portion of the establishments of Excise Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors which was employed on income-tax work under the orders of Government. The net revenue derived from *country spirits* gave an increase of Rs. 4,14,389, while that from *rum* fell Rs. 19,175, attributable partly to large quantities which were passed into consumption during 1886-87 in anticipation of the enhancement of duty which took place at the close of the year, and partly to a real decline in the trade owing to the competition of cheap spirits imported by sea. The revenue from *imported spirits and wines* rose Rs. 23,287, that from *tari* Rs. 68,518, that from *pachwai* Rs. 22,953, and that from *ganja* Rs. 1,69,293. The number of licenses issued for the sale of *opium* increased by 279, and the net revenue by Rs. 79,165. There was a decrease in the consumption in the Hooghly district, probably owing to the smuggling of contraband opium into Chandernagore. The number of arrests for *offences* against the excise laws was 4,739, or 367 more than in the preceding year, and of these 87·4 per cent. were convicted, as against 88 per cent. in 1886-87. The accompanying *maps* A, B, and C illustrate, respectively, the incidence of the total excise revenue on the population, the incidence of revenue from country spirits on the population, and the area in which the sudder distillery system is in vogue.

STAMPS.

The *financial results* of the administration of the Stamp Department show a net revenue of Rs. 1,32,00,315, or Rs. 3,50,315 in excess of the preceding year. The net receipts under the *Indian Stamp Act* increased by Rs. 7,565, and those under the *Court Fees Act* by over three lakhs. There was an increase in charges and refunds under the two Acts of Rs. 4,474. The revenue from *non-judicial impressed sheets* showed an increase of Rs. 41,586, while that from *one-anna receipt stamps* declined by Rs. 10,285, the heavy falling off under the latter head in Patna and parts of Bhagulpore being partly due to the exemption from stamp duty of receipts granted by opium cultivators. There was an increase in *impressed one-anna stamps for cheques* of Rs. 4,666, and in *hundi stamps* of Rs. 9,568. Receipts from *probate duty* have increased, but there is reason to fear that the practice of undervaluing estates is very common, and that this source of revenue is capable of considerable development.

INCOME-TAX.

The only important administrative *change* introduced during the year was the amalgamation of the posts of Income-Tax Assessor and Excise Inspector in twenty of the less important districts.

The total *demand* amounted to Rs. 38,08,762, as against Rs. 39,36,958 in the previous year. The receipts for 1887-88 amounted to Rs. 37,35,621, or Rs. 1,05,641 more than in the preceding year, while charges fell from Rs. 2,84,219 to Rs. 1,57,485, due to the transfer to Excise of the pay of Assessor-Inspectors, and to reduced establishment after the close of the first year of the working of the Act. The result was an increase of Rs. 2,32,375 in the net revenue. The percentage of final to original demand was 92·4 as against 82·02, and that of collections to final demand was 98·8 against 98·4 in the previous year. As this was the second year of the operation of the Act, the number of Assessors was reduced from 82 to 50, while the average length of the period during which they were employed increased from 9 to 11 months. During the year there were 12,507 less villages visited, but 1,937 more persons finally assessed, the percentage of exemptions on revision being 5·2 against 8. The number of petitions of objection was 19,975, of which 8,199, or 41 per cent., were wholly or partially successful.

Leaving out of calculation the assessments on the salaries of Government servants and on Government securities, the *incidence* of the tax on the whole population was Re. 1 to every 20·3 persons, as against 20·7 in the previous year, and, excluding Calcutta, was Re. 1 to every 37, as against 39. The proportion of assessees to the whole population was 1 to 663, as against 1 to 677 in 1886-87. Coercive measures were rarely resorted to, property being sold in only ·4 per cent. of the total number of final assessments, as against ·8 per cent. in 1886-87. It is satisfactory to note that in Calcutta the number of warrants issued fell from 4,425 to 2,283. Of total collections, money-lenders and changers paid 16·1, Government servants 10·7, and general merchants 10·4 per cent.

VITAL STATISTICS; SANITATION AND VACCINATION.

Births were registered in 100 towns as against 45 in 1886, and the birth-rate fell from 21·04 per mille to 19·35. The great variations in the rates recorded show that sufficient attention has not been paid to this subject by Municipal Commissioners. The *death-rate* per mille amongst the rural as well as the urban population is 23·46 against 21·99 in 1886, and these figures indicate some improvement in registration, which, however, cannot be considered altogether real, for, if allowance were made for the probable increase in population since the census of 1881, the corrected death-rate for 1887 would be about 21·41 per mille. The variations in the rates recorded lead to the belief that in many cases the results shown are deplorably inaccurate, and the figures supplied quite worthless for comparison or as a basis for sanitary action. The death-rate in urban circles was 24·12, and in rural circles 23·44, thus showing a rise in rural circles of 2·79 above the quinquennial mean, and a remarkable fall below it in urban circles of 4·86.

Recorded deaths from *cholera* rose to 172,578 against 118,368 in 1886. The severity of the disease varied greatly in different parts of the province. The bad sanitary condition of Raneegunge, due, according to the Sanitary Commissioner,

to neglect of duty by the Municipal Commissioners, afforded a breeding-ground for the disease, which was thence transmitted through Northern Bengal. In Behar the number of deaths was 84,530 against 25,709 in 1886, the districts most affected being Gya, Chumparun, and Shahabad. The epidemic was associated with an absence of west winds, replaced by damp winds from the east, heavy rain at the end of May, and generally insanitary conditions of the towns and villages. The Pooree district had a death-rate of 9·75, the highest in the province. Sanitary improvements at the principal halting-places have now been recommended by the Sanitary Commissioner along the Poofee and the Grand Trunk Road. The number of deaths from *small-pox* is the smallest on record, being only ·05 per mille: 47 per cent. of the mortality is due to the Patna Division, where vaccination has only been extended to three districts, and 32 per cent. to Orissa, where it is backward and inoculators active. On the other hand, the death-rate from *fever* is 16·44, the highest on record; but this high figure appears to be due to improved registration, as the year under report was not an unhealthy one. There has been a satisfactory increase in sanitary expenditure of Rs. 1,04,994, but in many towns the outlay under this head is still inadequate, and in particular the sum allotted for the disposal of the dead is quite insufficient.

The total number of *vaccine operations* increased by 108,378 as compared with that of the previous year. Steady progress is being made in the introduction of vaccination, though there is still much opposition in many districts. The number of licensed vaccinators employed throughout the province was increased by 130. The Compulsory Vaccination Act was extended to 40 towns during the year, but is not sufficiently taken advantage of in many places. Thus in Patna the Municipality is said to be indifferent to its proper working, and in Motihari only 240 persons were vaccinated out of a population of 10,307. It is satisfactory to note that the death-rate of vaccinated areas contrasts very favourably with that of other areas.

EMIGRATION.

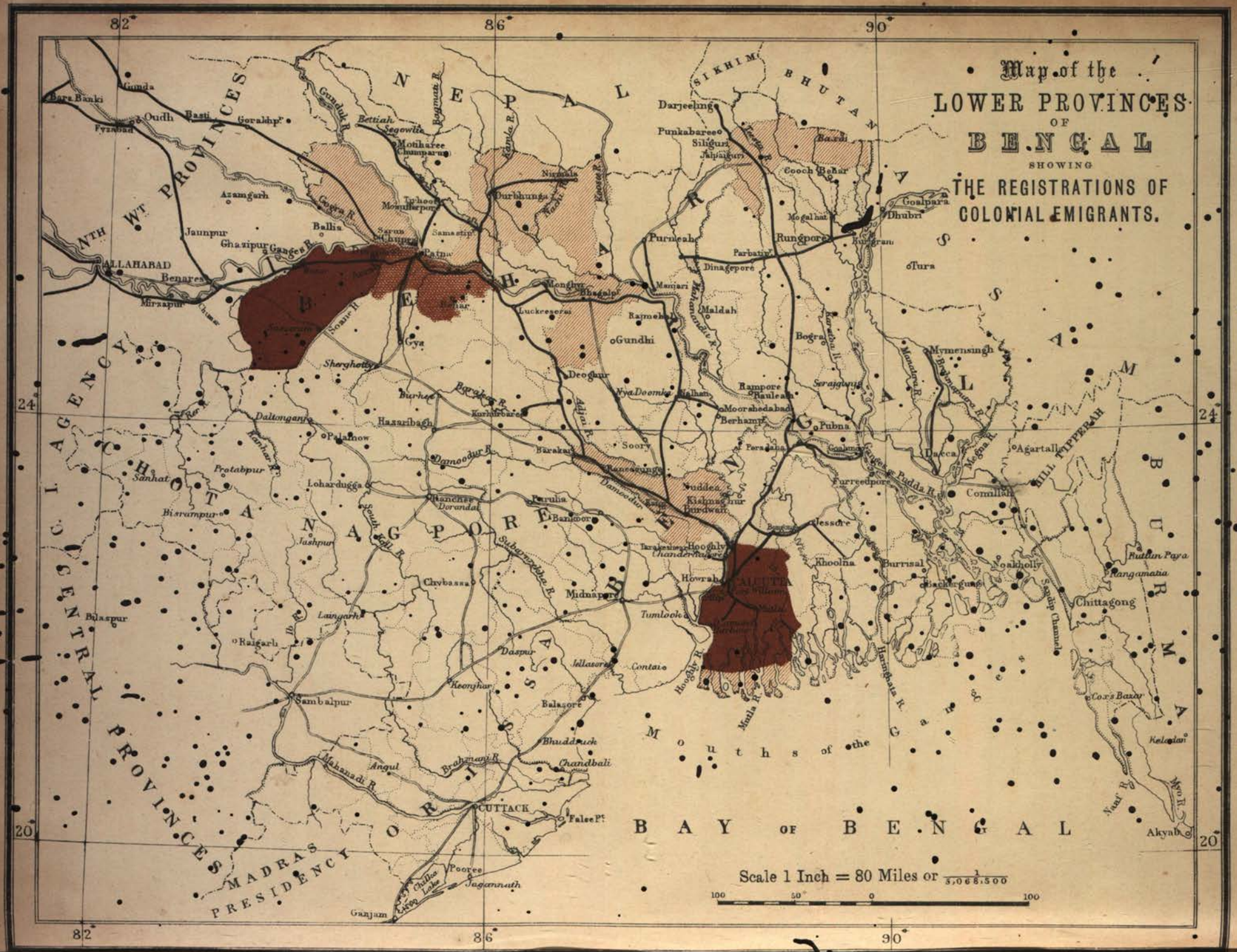
The decline of the sugar industry continued to check the flow of emigration to the *colonies*, and from Demerara and Trinidad only were requisitions made during 1887—from the former for 2,625 and from the latter for 2,000 adult labourers, a total of 4,625, as against 7,010 during 1886. We may, however, in the current year look for improvement, as Demerara has already indented for 3,350 labourers; the Fiji and Guadeloupe Governments have also made requisitions, and there is reason to believe that the Government of Jamaica will shortly apply. The recruiters for the Demerara and Trinidad Agencies enlisted 6,882 persons, male and female: of these 2,607, as against 4,002 in 1886, were registered in Bengal and Behar, and 4,275, as against 4,271, in the North-West and Oudh. This extended recruitment remarked in the North-West is in accordance with the experience of former years, that the natives of Lower Bengal generally, the Province of Behar excepted, are, unless pressed by privation, reluctant to emigrate to the colonies, notwithstanding the very favourable terms offered.

Inclusive of the balance of 1886, there were in the depôts 7,264 persons, but of these 17·86 per cent. were eventually struck off the lists. This high percentage was due to the large number of rejections, *viz.* 703, to be accounted for by the fact that the dismissal of one person frequently involved

the refusal by other members of his family to emigrate. The general sanitary arrangements of the depôts were excellent, and due care was taken of the health of the inmates. Of the total number of persons who actually embarked, viz. 5,966, or 82·13 per cent. of those recruited, 3,639 were men, 1,518 women, and 809 children; while 565 of both sexes and all ages were returned emigrants of previous years. Full compliance was made with the rule regulating the proportion of females to males in each ship. The number of persons who returned from the colonies was 6,406, bringing with them savings amounting to Rs. 7,06,458, or an average of more than Rs. 110 each. Those from Demerara (1,844) and Trinidad (546) had, as usual, amassed the largest sums. The death-rate on outward-bound voyages was 1·34 of the whole number embarked, and on the return voyages was not excessive, in only one instance exceeding 3 per cent. The accompanying *maps* A and B illustrate, respectively, the districts where the registrations took place and the native districts of the persons so registering.

Regarding *inland* emigration, the only administrative change of importance was the revision of the form of way-bills for contractors and sardari emigrants, so as to dispense with the inspection formerly insisted upon at Mugra, but now rendered unnecessary by the opening of the Hooghly bridge, and the consequent free passage of emigrants from the East Indian to the Eastern Bengal line. The principal feature of the year was the great increase shown in the number of emigrants recruited without reference to Act I of 1882, the total being 21,851 for Assam as against 13,134 of the preceding year; and though no information could be obtained as to its extent, there was considerable emigration to Cachar and Sylhet. A virulent outbreak of cholera, which occurred since the close of the year among coolies travelling by the line most frequented by these unregistered emigrants, has led to suggestions for the sanitary supervision of all coolie traffic, whether registered or unregistered, passing to Assam. Two agencies are employed for recruiting under the Act—that of licensed contractors, and that of garden-sardars. The former recruited 2,945 labourers as against 2,924 in 1886; the latter 6,748 as against 10,124. Only one license, that of a recruiter, had to be cancelled for misconduct. Ten female sardars were employed in recruiting, and are reported to have worked satisfactorily.

The aggregate number of contractors' emigrants and their dependents was reduced, prior to arrival at Calcutta, by the low percentage of 1·70, there being no deaths, and the results at this stage comparing favourably with those of previous years. The depôts were maintained in a condition favourable to health: the food, drugs, and all other necessaries were good and sufficient. All coolies received into the depôts were vaccinated, and were not allowed to leave before the operation had been successfully performed. The death-rate showed a reduction from 2·4 to 1·3 per mille of the total number of admissions. During transport on board the river-steamers to Assam only two deaths, one of which was due to cholera, occurred; while the mortality among coolies travelling to Cachar and Sylhet was less than in 1886. In general, the sanitary arrangements, water-supply, and accommodation during the voyages are shown to have been satisfactory. The particulars of the journeys of sardari emigrants are again incomplete, accounts having been received of only 2,280 out of 2,802 whose contracts for Sylhet and Cachar were registered in the recruiting districts. The percentage of total casualties was 7·19 as against 6·77 in 1886—an increase due exclusively to the number "left behind." The accompanying *maps* A and B illustrate, respectively, the districts where the registrations took place and the native districts of the persons so registering.


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
THE REGISTRATIONS OF
COLONIAL EMIGRANTS.
REFERENCES.
Districts in which the number of Registrations per million of population was from—
400 to 700 per million
100 to 400 ,,
Less than 100 ,,
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 1/3,068,500
100 50 0 100
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
NEPAL
SIKHIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BURMA
NORTH WT PROVINCES
CENTRAL PROVINCES AGENCY
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
ORISSA
CHOTA NAGPORE
BEHAR
BENGAL
HILL TIPPERAH
ALLAHABAD
CALCUTTA
CUTTACK
Darjeelings
Punkabaree
Siliguri
Jalpaiguri
Cooch Behar
Goalpara
Dhubri
Rungpore
Purneah
Maldah
Dinagepore
Durbhunga
Patna
Gya
Monghyr
Bhagulpur
Luckreserpe
Ramelly
Gundhi
Deoghur
Hazaribagh
Lohardugga
Ranchee
Purulia
Bankoor
Midnapore
Tumlooke
Contai
Balasore
Bhudduck
Chandbali
Sambalpur
Raigarh
Chyebassa
Jashpur
Sherghotty
Daltonganj
Palamow
Pratabpur
Sanhat
Bisrampur
Bilaspur
Jaunpur
Ghazipur
Benares
Mirzapur
Azamgarh
Ballia
Goruckpur
Motharee
Segowlie
Bettiah
Nirmala
Tehoota
Mozuffurpur
Samastipur
Sarun
Chuprah
Jessore
Khoolna
Burrisal
Noakholly
Furreedpore
Comillah
Dacca
Agartalla
Chittagong
Cox's Bazar
Akyab
Ganjam
Pooree
Jagannath
Chilka Lake
Hooghly R.
Subarnrekha R.
South Koel R.
Damoodur R.
Barakar R.
Ajoyi R.
Burhar R.
Karumnassa R.
Kurhurbaree
Soory
Ramgurh
Suddea
Kishnaghur
Burdwan
Hooghly
Howrah
Chandernagore
Serampore
Moorshedabad
Berhampore
Rampore Bauleah
Pubna
Mymensingh
Brahmapoor
Meghna R.
Sandip Channel
Haringhata R.
Mutla R.
Mahanadi R.
Brahmani R.
Angul
Kelaslas
Rangamatia
Kutlun Paya
Naaf R.
Myo R.
82
86
90
24
20

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
THE NATIVE DISTRICTS OF
COLONIAL EMIGRANTS.
REFERENCES.
Districts in which the number of Emigrants per million of population was from—
400 to 700 per million
100 to 400 ,,
Less than 100 ,,
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 5,068,800
100 50 0 100
NEPAL
SIKHIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BURMA
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
ORISSA
CHOTA NAGPORE
BEHAR
CALCUTTA
Fort William
Howrah
Hooghly
Chandernagore
Serampore
Barrackpore
Diamond Harbour
Tumlook
Mutla
Hooghly R.
Mutla R.
Haroa R.
Sunderbunds
Saugor I.
Kedgeree
Kulpee
Sandheads
Pilot Schooner
Saugor Channel
Rutton Paya
Ramgamatia
Cox's Bazar
Kaladan
Akyab
Mayu R.
Naaf R.
Chittagong
Noakholly
Burrisal
Khoolna
Jessore
Furreedpore
Comillah
Dacca
Agartallah
Mymensingh
Pubna
Berhampore
Moorshedabad
Rampore Boaleah
Serajgunje
Bogra
Rungpore
Dinagepore
Purneah
Maldah
Rajmehal
Gundhi
Deoghur
Nya Doomka
Soory
Baraset
Ranee Gunge
Nuddea
Kishnaghur
Burdwan
Purulia
Bankoora
Ranchee
Doranda
Lohardugga
Palamow
Hazaribagh
Dalton Ganje
Sherghotty
Gya
Behar
Luckeeserai
Monghyr
Bhagulpur
Maniari
Durbhunga
Nirmalia
Samastipur
Mozufferpore
Chuprah
Ballia
Ghazipur
Benares
Mirzapur
ALLAHABAD
Jaunpur
Azamgarh
Gurakhpur
Ourlh
Basti
Fyzabad
Bara Banki
Oude
Bettiah
Segowlie
Motiharee (Champarun)
Gunduk R.
Ganges R.
Kosee R.
Nepal R.
Darjeeling
Punkabaree
Siliguri
Jalpaiguri
Cooch Behar
Goalpara
Dhubri
Rungpore
Purbutty
Tura
Mogal hat
Barari
Teesta R.
Karatoya R.
Brahmaputra R.
Meghna R.
Hill Tipperah
Feni R.
Hoogly R.
Damoodur R.
Barakur R.
Subarnrekha R.
South Koel R.
Kunhar R.
Sone R.
Bisrampur
Jashpur
Chyebassa
Madhapore
Raigarh
Sirguja
Sumbalpur
Daspur
Keonjhur
Contai
Balasore
Bhuddruck
Chandbali
Brahmanee R.
Mahanadi R.
Angul
CUTTACK
False Pt.
Pooree
Jagannath
Chilka Lake
Ganjam
Palmyras Pt.
Kistna R.
Godavery R.
Nerbudda R.
Taptee R.
Nagpore R.
Wurdah R.
Pranhita R.
Indravati R.
Mahanuddy R.
Soane R.
Gunduk R.
Kosee R.
Nepal R.
Teesta R.
Karatoya R.
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Sumbalpur
Raigarh
Bilaspur
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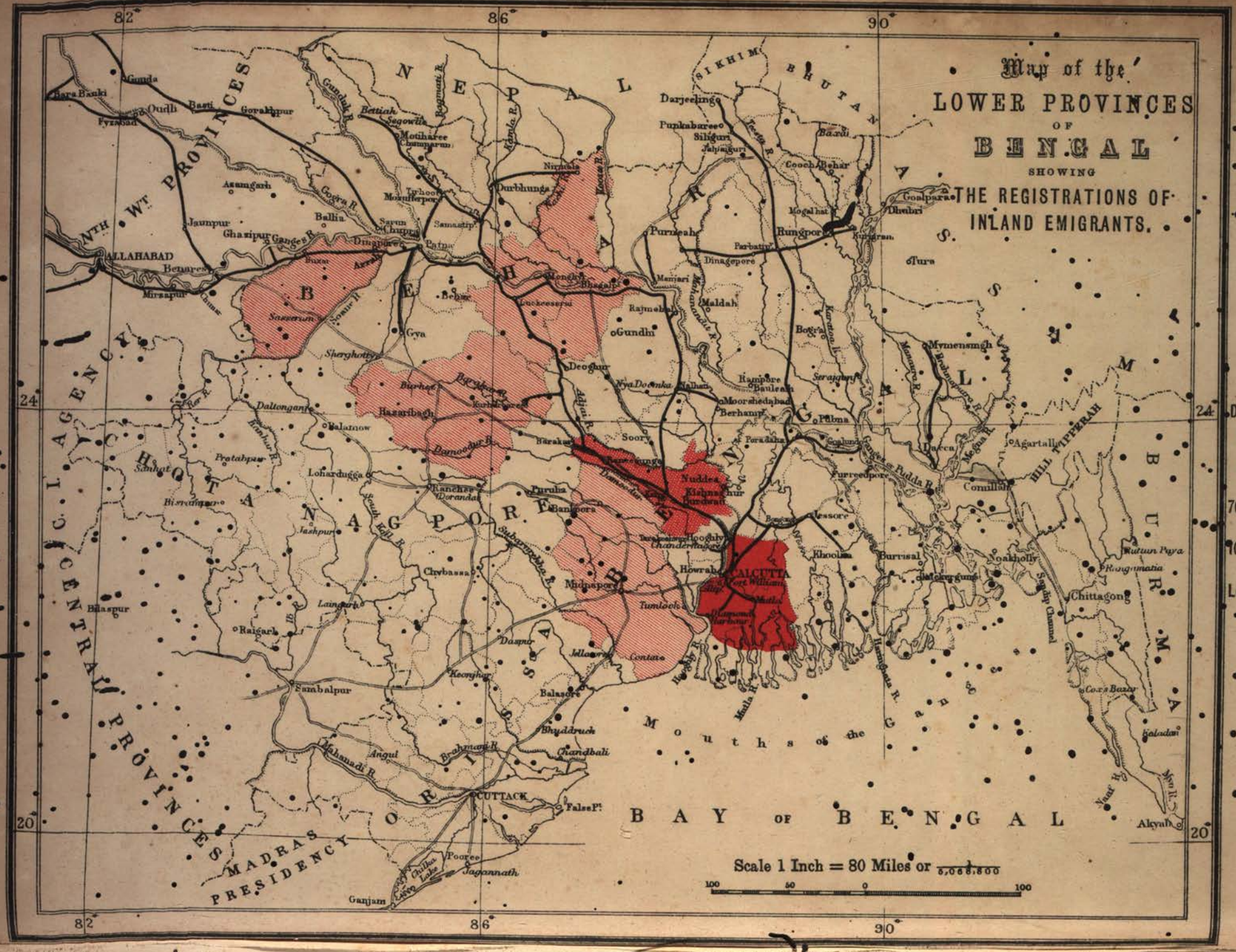
Map of the
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OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
THE REGISTRATIONS OF
INLAND EMIGRANTS.
REFERENCES.
District in which the number of Registrations per million of population was from—
700 to 1,000 per million.
100 to 400 ,,
Less than 100 ,,
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 5,068,800
100 50 0 100
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
NEPAL
SIKHIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
NTH. WT. PROVINCES
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
BEHAR
ORISSA
CHOTA NAGPORE
HILL TIPPERAH
BURMA
CALCUTTA
ALLAHABAD
82
86
90
24
20

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
THE NATIVE DISTRICTS OF
INLAND EMIGRANTS.
REFERENCES.
Districts in which the number of Emigrants per million of population was from—
100 to 400 per million
Less than 100 ,,
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 5,068,800
100 50 0 100
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
NEPAL
SIKHIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BURMA
HILL TIPPERAH
NORTH WT PROVINCES
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
BEHAR
ORISSA
CHOTA NAGPORE
CALCUTTA
Fort William
Dhubri
Cooch Behar
Darjeeling
Punkabaree
Siliguri
Jalpaiguri
Purneah
Rungpore
Dinagepore
Tura
Durbhunga
Nirmalee
Motiharee
Chumparun
Bettiah
Segowlie
Gunduk R.
Bagmati R.
Kosee R.
Gogra R.
Azimgarh
Jaunpur
Ghazipur
Balliah
Chupra
Sarun
Ramnagur
Patna
Dinapore
ALLAHABAD
Benares
Mirzapur
Sasseram
Gya
Sherghotty
Behar
Luckeeserai
Monghyr
Bhagulp
Rajmahal
Gundhi
Maldah
Mamari
Mahanundee R.
Boglipore
Karatoya R.
Myaneemgh
Brahmapootra R.
Meghna R.
Agartalla
Comillah
Dacca
Furreedpore
Pudda R.
Goalundo
Pubna
Seraighye
Rampore Baulea
Nya Doomka
Deoghur
Jhajhar
Berhampr
Moorshedabad
Soory
Paradana
Nuddea
Kishnaghur
Jessore
Khoolna
Burrisal
Backergunge
Noakholly
Sandip Channel
Ruttun Pura
Rangamatia
Chittagong
Cox's Bazar
Kaladan R.
Akyab
Mew R.
Naaf R.
Hooghly
Chandernagore
Howrah
Tumlooke
Diamond Harbour
Hooghly R.
Mutla R.
Hariaghatta R.
Midnapore
Contai
Jellasore
Balasore
Bhuddruck
Chandbali
Cuttack
Talsee Pt.
Pooree
Jagannath
Chilka Lake
Ganjam
Kendhar R.
Sone R.
Koel R.
Damoodah R.
Subunreekha R.
Brahmunee R.
Mahanadi R.
Angul
Dalton Ganje
Palamow
Hazaribagh
Burhee
Burhee R.
Lohardugga
Ranchee
Doranda
Purulia
Bankoora
Pratabpur
Bisrampur
Jashpur
Chibassa
Laingarh
Raigarh
Bilaspur
Sambalpur
Kenjhur
Daspa
Nagpore
Seonee
Chanda
Wurdha R.
Pain Gunga R.
Godavery R.
Hyderabad
Sironcha
Nagpore
Chanda
Seonee
Betool
Hoshungabad
Nerbudda R.
Jubbulpore
Mundlah
Seeonee
Bait

MEDICAL RELIEF.

The *public health* of the town of Calcutta during 1887 was unusually good. The death-rate fell from 26·42 per mille in 1886 to 25·34, the lowest on record during the last 12 years.

The total number of in-door patients at all the *Calcutta Hospitals* fell by 1,296, while that of out-door patients rose by 684. The total death-rate for all the hospitals was 116 per mille, the same as in 1886, and lower than in any other year since 1880. That the attendance at the hospitals does not bear any relation to the death-rate among the general population is shown by the fact that the total attendance was larger during the last two years than in 1884 and 1885, when the rate was much higher. Of the total number of persons under treatment during the year, 157,269 were males, 41,217 females, and 65,003 children. Classified according to race, there were 7,540 Europeans, or 2,699 less than last year, 29,116 Eurasians, 91,975 Mahomedans, 125,665 Hindus, and 9,550 of other races. The falling off in the attendance of Europeans is due probably to the smaller number of sailors who visited the port. The number of admissions for dysentery rose by 102. There were 612 cases of cholera treated, 341 of which proved fatal. Cases of small-pox have decreased, probably due to the successful operations of the Vaccination Department. There were 1,488 major *surgical operations* performed during the year, as against 1,561 in the previous year; and of these only 50·81 per mille proved fatal, as against 64·07 in 1886. In the Eden Hospital the total number of *obstetric* cases increased from 1,541 to 1,607. The number of confinement cases was 439 with 25 deaths, against 445 in the previous year with 17 deaths. The increase in the number of deaths was due to the prevalence of septicæmia in the hospital, but measures are now being taken to prevent this from occurring again. The *nurses* employed in the hospitals continued to give great satisfaction, and the superintendence of the ladies of the Clewer Sisterhood is recognized as of the utmost value. The total invested capital of the institutions rose from Rs. 5,49,300 to Rs. 5,80,200. The total income amounted to Rs. 4,45,839, of which sum Rs. 2,53,419 were contributed by Government. The total expenditure fell from Rs. 4,37,671 to Rs. 3,99,069.

The number of patients admitted into the *Eden Sanitarium* during the year was 344, and the number of attendants was 84; as against 273 and 120, the figures for last year. This does not include infants in arms, who are benefited quite as much, if not more, than any other class of patients. The steady increase in the number of admissions during the past five years, and the great distances from which patients came, testify to the growing popularity of the institution. The daily average number of patients admitted during the year, including the cold weather, was 27·80, as against 21·82 in the previous year, and during the actual working season was 35·67 as against 28·69. Most of those admitted were suffering from malarial fever and its complications. The total receipts from patients increased by Rs. 3,740. The net profits, after deducting Rs. 1,250 due on account of municipal taxes, were Rs. 682-8-10. The Committee are obliged to defer the payment of the Superintendent's allowance till they have sufficient funds in hand. They have succeeded during the last two years in paying off Rs. 7,400 of arrears under this head.

Nine new *charitable dispensaries* were opened during the year, raising the total number to 243. The number of in-door patients treated in the several

dispensaries shows a decrease of 346, and that of out-door patients an increase of 49,008. The death-rate among the in-door patients shows a decrease from 14·48 to 12·71 per cent., while that of the general population rose from 21·99 to 23·46 per mille. This leads to the conclusion that these institutions are not resorted to by the people at large as much as might be wished. The number of major and minor operations increased from 3,454 and 52,620 in 1886 to 4,139 and 54,189 respectively. The total receipts, inclusive of the Government contribution of Rs. 21,548, decreased from Rs. 4,44,858 to Rs. 4,28,506, while total expenditure fell Rs. 12,852.

There were 922 persons in the *lunatic asylums* at the end of 1887, or 34 less than at the commencement of the year. Of these, 168 were new admissions and 13 re-admissions: 88 were discharged cured, 39 committed to the care of friends, 2 otherwise disposed of, and 86 died. The insane population at the end of the year included 384 criminals, or 13 less than at the close of the preceding year. The report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the conditions under which it becomes safe to release criminal lunatics, whose numbers have of late years increased, has been received since the close of the year, and rules for guidance in such cases have been promulgated. Of the total number confined for mental disease, 116 were classed as suffering from mania, 32 from melancholia, 16 from dementia, 3 from epileptic insanity, and 5 from toxic insanity. The excessive use of ganja accounted for 247 cases, and is the most potent factor in the production of insanity in these provinces. The expenditure decreased by Rs. 9,113, partly due to the diminution in Public Works charges, and partly to economies in dieting. In the European asylum at Bhowanipore 53 lunatics were confined, of whom 21 were admitted and 3 re-admitted during the year. The expenditure was Rs. 20,709, against Rs. 20,271 in 1886.

At the *voluntary lock-hospitals* the number of admissions for venereal diseases increased by 559, while the number of in-door patients fell by 26. Some improvement was seen in the results of the Dinapore and Barrackpore *cantonment lock-hospitals*, while at Darjeeling there was a considerable increase in the number of treatments for venereal disease.

There was an increase of 116 *cases of analysis* by the Chemical Examiner, mainly under the heads of articles tested for blood and seminal stains, petroleum, opium confiscated, Commissariat and other departments. Poison was detected in 44·6 per cent. of the human viscera examined, as against 42·48 per cent. in 1886. Arsenic was detected in 118 cases during the last three years, as compared with 72 cases between 1880-81 and 1882-83, and this increase is probably due to the fact that *post-mortems* are now for the most part conducted by highly qualified officers only. There was an increase in the number of cattle-poisons detected in suspected substances, and also in the percentage of animal viscera found to contain arsenic.

EDUCATION.

The most important administrative change effected during the year under review was the transfer of the control of primary education from District Magistrates, acting under the advice of Local Committees, to District Boards. This has taken place without appreciable friction, but on the general character of the work done by District and Local Boards in this connection, judgment cannot at so early a stage be passed.

The history of *University education* is marked by the development of private enterprise in the founding of four new colleges, and the increased attendance at all colleges. The latter fact is due to the large number of successful candidates at the Entrance Examination of 1887, consequent upon the reduction of the required number of marks. It has long been the policy of Government to give a more practical bent to education in the direction of scientific knowledge, and yet the tendency would seem to be opposed to this, the Presidency College alone being excepted. It is in distant parts, such as Patna, Orissa, and Chittagong, that the Government colleges are particularly useful in fostering the study of science—a work which private enterprise would have failed to accomplish.

As regards *secondary education*, the number of schools rose from 2,147 to 2,226, and that of pupils from 176,839 to 189,103, the increase extending to high English, middle English, and middle vernacular schools.

The number of *primary schools* increased from 45,483 to 48,621, and that of pupils from 1,080,085 to 1,103,422, but here the gain in numbers is comparatively small, and does not compensate for the great loss noticed in 1885-86. Primary education appears to have reached a stationary stage, and has not, as is the case with English education, a spontaneous tendency to develop irrespective of Government assistance. The expenditure under this head from Provincial and District Funds was Rs. 6,82,089, as against Rs. 7,36,243 in 1886-87, the decrease being apparently due to delay in payments, which will cause large sums due for 1887-88 to appear in the accounts for the current year.

As regards *special instruction*, for the imparting of which there are 37 institutions, it is very noticeable that the law students are far the most numerous, that, excepting a small and decreasing minority, not constituting a ninth of the whole, they read in unaided schools, and that, even when they attend Government schools, they cost the public nothing. The study of medicine, on the other hand, is mostly confined to Government institutions, and is expensive to the State. The number of pupils in the Medical College fell from 172 to 160, although there has been an increase of 10 in the free female class. On the other hand, the schools where instruction is given in the vernacular are advancing in number and reputation. There has been an increased attendance at the Engineering College at Seebpore, but only one student passed at the B.E. examination. A special report on the condition of this important school, with special reference to its lack of success at the University examinations, is awaited by Government. Industrial schools, which are conducted on a small scale, aiming at little more than the teaching of ordinary mechanical arts to a limited number of pupils of the artisan class, are reported to have done well.

The education of *women* at the Medical College made a decided advance during the year. A class for instructing females through the medium of the vernacular was opened in June 1886 in the Campbell Medical School, and is attended by 15 students. The number of girls' schools increased from 2,198 to 2,247, and that of the pupils attending them from 43,290 to 46,038. The number of girls attending boys' schools remained almost stationary. A great advance on the number of girls under instruction is noticeable in the Dacca and Patna Divisions, counterbalanced to a certain extent by a falling off in some other divisions.

The number of *European* schools remained the same as in the previous year, viz. 72, but there was an increase in attendance from 6,391 to 6,541. The efforts which have been made for some years to give a more practical

turn to the education of Europeans, by substituting a special examination for that of the Entrance to the Calcutta University, has entirely failed, not a single boy having appeared as a candidate. This is an additional argument in favour of introducing an alternative standard at the Calcutta University, adapted to the requirements of those who do not need merely a literary education. It is satisfactory to be able to record a great improvement in the work of the high schools.

The total number of Muhammadan students rose from 366,886 to 401,671. Three scholarships of Rs. 20 a month were founded in July 1886, thus raising the total number of special Muhammadan scholarships to 134. The number of students at the Calcutta Madrassa rose from 1,119 to 1,183. A change has been effected in the College Department of this Madrassa, which, it is hoped, will give the students the advantage of the superior tuition of the Presidency college without depriving them of the special attraction of a denominational institution.

The accompanying maps illustrate, respectively, the extent of collegiate and secondary, primary, female and Muhammadan education during the year under review.

ART, LITERATURE, AND THE PRESS.

None of the publications received under the name of *Art* call for special notice.

As regards pure *literature*, a large number of translations of well-known works have been published, and a few original books have been produced, details of which will be found in the main body of this report.

The principal English *newspapers* published in these Provinces were twelve in number. Of these nine were published in Calcutta, one in Darjeeling, one in Patna, and one in Dacca. The number of *vernacular* newspapers supplied to the Bengal Library during the year, including two published in Assam, was 66, as against 63 in the preceding year. Twelve newspapers came into existence, while nine were either discontinued or incorporated with other newspapers. Of the 66 newspapers, 7 were monthly, 9 fortnightly, 44 weekly, 1 bi-weekly, and 5 daily. All were published in Bengali, with the exception of the following:—daily papers—one in Urdu; bi-weekly papers—one in Urdu; weekly papers—one in English and Bengali, six in Hindi, one in Persian, five in Urdu, and five in Uriya; monthly papers—two in Hindi and three in Uriya. Twenty-five newspapers were published in Calcutta, five in the remainder of the Presidency Division, seven in the Dacca, three in the Burdwan, six in the Patna, four in the Chittagong, three in the Rajshahye, seven in the Orissa, and two in the Bhagulpore Divisions. Of those remaining, two were published at Chandernagore, and two were published in the province of Assam. No papers were published in the Chota Nagpore Division. Of daily journals, the *Dainik* maintained its circulation of 7,000, and of weekly papers, the *Bangabasi* that of 20,000: of the fortnightly papers, one had a circulation of 700.

The number of publications received in the *Bengal Library* during 1887 was 2,255, or 316 less than in 1886. Of these publications, 266 were in English and 1,989 in other languages. Of the total number 211 were periodicals; while of the remaining 2,044 books, 298 were bi-lingual and 1,746 uni-lingual; these published in Bengali numbering 934, those in English 188, those in Hindi

Map 1.—Showing the extent of Collegiate and Secondary Education in 1887-88.

REFERENCE.

Class 4. below 2½ per cent.

" 3. 2½ to 5 " "

" 2. 5 to 9. " "

" 1. 10 per cent. and upwards.

Map 2.—Showing the extent of Primary Education in 1887-88.

Map 3.—Showing the extent of Female Education in 1887-88.

Map 3.—Showing the extent of Female Education in 1887-88.

Map 4.—Showing the extent of Mahomedan Education 1887-88.

101, and those in Uriya 88. The subjects chiefly treated were language 412, religion 171, and poetry 150.

The *Bengal Secretariat Press* issued some important publications other than annuals, chiefly connected with administration.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Owing to want of funds, but little progress has been made in the *conservation* of ancient monuments. Works were undertaken with a view of preserving the temple at Konch, a Hindu Saivic temple, dating probably from the eighth century: the tomb at Maner has also been conserved; and besides these two important buildings, an old Christian tomb in Chupra, dated A.D. 1712, and a Mahomedan tomb in Shamshernagar in the Gaya district, were repaired to some extent so as to preserve them from destruction. Some progress has been made in archæological research, and 100 *inscriptions* have been classified, bringing the total number of recorded Bengal inscriptions up to three hundred and eighteen.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The *Ecclesiastical Establishment* was almost the same as last year. Ten marriages were registered under the *Brahmo Marriage Act*, against eighteen in the previous year. Rules for the management of cemeteries under the control of the *Calcutta Burial Board* were revised. On a representation being made by the *National Mahomedan Association*, it was determined to close all public offices and courts in Bengal on their most important and sacred festivals.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

The values of *stationery* stores received and issued during the year were Rs. 17,94,324 and Rs. 20,20,351, and showed increases of Rs. 1,07,909 and Rs. 1,32,311 over the figures for the previous year. There was a decrease of Rs. 23,987 in the purchase of articles of English manufacture in the local market, the rule having been enforced that only such articles as are ordinarily kept in stock should be supplied. The value of paper received from the local mills increased from Rs. 7,95,784 to Rs. 8,30,650, owing partly to the rise in the prices of country-made paper, and partly to an increase in the quantity of white printing paper supplied to the presses. There was a large reduction of Rs. 40,261 in the value of all kinds of stationery supplied to officers under the Bengal Government, due to increased care in the checking and submitting of indents. Government officials in Bengal may now indent for newspapers and periodicals on the Superintendent of Stationery, who has been authorized to receive subscriptions and submit accounts to subscribers.

The value of the printing operations carried out at the Jail, Secretariat, and Darjeeling *presses* increased from Rs. 4,07,134-13-2 to Rs. 4,07,361-3-10, and the expenditure from Rs. 2,90,081-11-0 to Rs. 2,97,753-7-5. The charges of the Jail Press showed a large increase, mainly owing to the release of convicts on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee and the consequent introduction of a paid establishment. The falling off in the profits of the Secretariat Press is due to the fact that several heavy publications were incomplete at the end of the year, and consequently were not brought into account.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

The total income of the Gardens, inclusive of the Government grant of Rs. 20,000, amounted to Rs. 45,279, as against Rs. 47,541 in the previous year, while the expenditure rose from Rs. 40,650 to Rs. 43,992, of which the heaviest item was the purchase of some valuable animals from the menagerie of the late King of Oudh. Donations and subscriptions fell Rs. 4,959, but entrance fees increased Rs. 1,154. The principal works undertaken were the construction of a snake-pit and a deer-kiosk, and the reconstruction of the peafowl-house. As many as 131 presentations were made, two of which, a leopard and a man-eating tiger, were important acquisitions.

ECONOMIC AND ART MUSEUM.

Under the provisions of Act IV of 1887, the Trustees of the Indian Museum received charge, on the 1st April of that year, of the collections of the Bengal Economic and Art Museum. They mainly devoted their time during the year to the arrangement of the collections in classes and sub-classes under the three main heads of Art Manufactures, Economics, and Ethnology. Three hundred and seven articles, some of them being of considerable interest and value, were added to the Museum, the greater number of which had been exhibited at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London. The Trustees are now in communication with gentlemen in Europe and Australia for the purpose of obtaining specimens of art manufacture and economic products, and they have also asked the co-operation of the Government of India in obtaining a list of wholesale prices of the least-known products in all parts of India.

PART II.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1887-88.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

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ADDENDA.

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1887-88.

I.—POLITICAL.

Changes of Administration.

Municipal and Local Self-Government.

DURING the year 1887-88 the Municipal Act, III (B.C.) of 1884, was introduced into four towns. The provisions of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885, were extended to 22 districts. The Act is now in force in all the districts in the Province, except Darjeeling, Manbhoom, Hazaribagh, and Lohardugga, and the three districts of Singbhoom, Chittagong Hill Tracts, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, which are specially excluded from the operation of the Act by section 1. District Boards were constituted in 38 districts, and Local Boards established in nearly all districts where there are subdivisions. The District Committees for the administration of Road Cess and Public Instruction were abolished, and their functions vested in the District Boards. District Boards were likewise entrusted with the administrative control and financial responsibility of all cattle pounds, of some charitable dispensaries, of most of the public ferries; and, lastly, the provisions of the Act which relate to sanitation were expressly extended to them by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Changes in the Salt Department and a new customs duty.

During the year under review there were two important administrative changes made in the Salt Department—(1) the increase of the duty on all kinds of salt from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8 per maund, and (2) the extension of the Indian Salt Act, XII of 1882, to the districts of the Orissa Division, and the formal transfer of the control of the Salt Department to the Commissioners of the Salt Revenue, Madras. A new import duty on petroleum at the rate of six pies per Imperial gallon was also imposed in this year from the 10th February 1888.

New Financial Contract with the Government of India.

The year under report was the first year of the new Financial Contract with the Government of India. No material advance in the system of decentralization was made, but by a redistribution of the shares of the Provincial and Imperial Government under the three principal heads of Land Revenue, Stamps, and Excise, and by certain reductions which were considered feasible, a general standard of normal revenue and expenditure was obtained, which was adopted as the ruling account in settling the contract. The ruling account showed a surplus of normal revenue over normal expenditure of Rs. 6,90,000, and this surplus the Government of India decided to appropriate to the Imperial revenue through the Land Revenue head, leaving the province with a revenue and expenditure exactly equal. To the Provincial charges were added the cost of maintenance of agricultural works and embankments which was Imperial under the preceding contract. The Patna-Gya Railway was made Imperial, and the Eastern Bengal State Railway provincialised with this reservation, that any excess over 30 lakhs in the net revenue would be credited to Imperial revenues, and that any deficiency below 20 lakhs would be made good by Imperial to Provincial.

Money-order system.

The privilege of remitting revenue by postal money-orders was extended to all districts from the 1st April 1887. The system having become popular, the rules have been revised so as to apply to all estates irrespective of the amount of their land revenue, and to include remittances of zemindari dâk cess, as well as road and public works cess. It has also been decided that other public demands may be paid at the option of the payee by ordinary postal orders, provided that the particulars given are sufficient for the department concerned.

Sanitary laws.

The Compulsory Vaccination Act, V (B.C.) of 1880, was introduced into 40 municipalities, and Act IV (B.C.) of 1865, forbidding inoculation, was extended to seven thanas in Backergunge and six thanas in the Tipperah district. It is now in force throughout Lower Bengal, excepting Chittagong, the greater part of Orissa, and part of Behar.

Relations with Tributary States, and Frontier Affairs.

TRIBUTARY STATES OF ORISSA.

NEITHER the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals of Orissa nor his Assistant was able, from various causes, to make tours of any length. The Managers of Mohurbhunj, Dhenkanal, Baramba, and Narsingpur and the Tehsildar of Angul made useful tours. In the Khondmals, Baboo Haradhone Ghose, the tehsildar, who had for some time been in bad health, died towards the end of January. He and Moonshee Mahomed Ali, who succeeded him temporarily, spent only 52 days on tour.

The Rajah of Nilgiri, having recovered the power of speech and reason, was restored to the administration of his State in August 1887.

Weather and crops.

The anxiety caused at present by the irregularity and deficiency of rainfall in Orissa makes the subject of the weather and crops during 1887-88 of such interest that it is desirable to reproduce here the excellent *resumé* of the facts contained in the report submitted by the Superintendent:—

The year was marked generally by deficient rainfall, and there was consequently a partial failure of crops in most of the States. Rain gauges are kept and rainfall is recorded in Angul, Khondmals, Keonjhur, Mohurbhunj, Talcher, Dhenkanal, Daspalla, Narsingpur, and Runpur, and the statement given below shows the quantity of rain that fell in each of those places during each month of the year under report:—

Statement showing the Rainfall for each Station in the Tributary Mehals during the year 1887-88.

Months.	Angul.			Bissipara in Khondmals.			Keonjhur.			Baripada in Mohurbhunj.			Talcher.			Dhenkanal.			Daspalla.			Narsingpur.			Runpur.		
	Inches.	Tenths.	Cents.	Inches.	Tenths.	Cents.	Inches.	Tenths.	Cents.	Inches.	Tenths.	Cents.	Inches.	Tenths.	Cents.	Inches.	Tenths.	Cents.	Inches.	Tenths.	Cents.	Inches.	Tenths.	Cents.	Inches.	Tenths.	Cents.
1887.																											
April ...	...	9	6	...	7	4	...	2	...	1	7	7	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	
May ...	1	8	...	1	2	5	3	5	3	5	4	3	2	6	4	3	...	4	2	3	7	...	3	5	2	8	3
June ...	9	1	4	4	4	3	9	6	4	5	6	8	7	9	6	10	3	5	8	6	9	7	9	2	8	9	...
July ...	9	1	9	17	9	6	10	2	...	13	8	4	8	...	3	13	3	7	9	3	5	8	9	7	8	6	2
August ...	4	8	2	7	1	...	2	8	...	8	7	2	7	1	7	11	1	3	13	9	2	6	2	4	7	9	9
September	4	6	6	6	5	5	2	5	...	8	7	1	4	5	5	4	6	4	14	...	7	5	5	3	5	2	5
October ...	3	2	6	4	3	8	...	...	...	2	5	3	1	2	4	1	2	5	3	...	4	1	7	...	3	6	4
November	1	6	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	4	1	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1888.																											
January ...	1	4	...	2	8	2	...	5	1	...	4	1	1	1	1	2	...	7	...	6	5	1	...	1	...	3	1
February...	1	7	4	...	7	5	...	6	...	2	3	1	1	7	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	1	...
March ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
Total ...	36	6	2	46	3	...	30	1	8	49	9	...	39	9	7	48	7	5	49	8	9	32	4	7	35	8	3

From the following table it will be seen that the total rainfall during the year under report was everywhere much less than that of the preceding year, and as a necessary consequence the crops were poor:—

Name of Killah.	Total rainfall in inches and tenths.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.
Angul	57·5	36·6
Khondmals	59·1	46·3
Daspalla	59·7	49·8
Talcher	48·6	39·9
Dhenkanal	77·8	48·7
Mohurbhunj	61·3	49·9
Runpur	63·5	35·8
Keonjhur	31·5	30·1
Narsingpur	.....	32·4

Dhenkanal, Pal Lehara, Keonjhur, Talcher, Angul, Athmalik, Khandpara, and Daspalla suffered most from shortness of rain, and the rice harvest in these States was considerably below the average. Narsingpur, Runpur, Nayagurh, and Khondmals suffered less; while in Mohurbhunj, Nilgiri, Hindole, and Baramba the rains, though scanty, fell opportunely, and little loss was sustained. No reports have been received from Boad, Tigiria, and Athgurh; but from enquiries it has been ascertained that in Boad the harvest was bad, and in Athgurh and Tigiria there had been average crops.

Ordinarily, the Gurjat States produce a much larger quantity of the autumn and winter crops than is required for local consumption, and a greater part of the excess quantity is exported to Cuttack and other places of trade, but during the year of report there was no excess produce. The export of oil-seeds and other cold weather crops has greatly diminished, and rice has been for some time, and still is being, imported to some States from outside.

At one time there were serious apprehensions entertained of a scarcity, and measures of relief were advocated by the local officers of Angul and Dhenkanal. But the resources of the people, who are accustomed to the use of edible roots and jungle produce, aided by a good mango crop and constant importations of food-grains, have enabled them to tide over the worst months; and, provided that the shortness of the early rains of this year is not followed by a failure of the later rains, I do not anticipate any change for the worse.

I give below a short account of the state of weather and crops in each State as far as is available.

Mohurbhunj. The rainfall for 1883 to 1887 is given below:—

	Inches.
1883	56·09
1884	61·99
1885	69·95
1886	64·24
1887	49·18

The rainfall of 1883 was the next lightest to that of 1887; but whereas in 1883 very serious damage to rice crops was caused, the rice harvest of 1887 was an average 12-anna one all over the State. In 1883, as well as in 1887, there was a total absence of rain from the middle to the end of October. In 1883 the rainfall for October was 0·02 inch; in October 1887 the rainfall up to 16th was 2·53 inches, and none fell during the rest of that month. Light showers, however, in November 1883 and 1887 sufficed to prevent an extensive failure of rice crops on high lands. The rubbee crops throughout Mohurbhunj did not exceed 12 annas, except on alluvial tracts, where full crops are annually secured. There was a cyclone on the 25th and 26th May, during which 3·47 inches of rain fell, but no damage was done to the crops, though many trees were blown down and houses unthatched.

Nilgiri. The rainfall of the year was 68·37 inches, against 79·66 inches in the preceding year. The largest quantity of rain fell in May, and on the 25th and 26th of that month the effects of the cyclone were felt here, as in Mohurbhunj. Much damage was done to houses and trees, but the crops sustained little injury. Towards the end of the season the fall of rain was very scanty, and the crops suffered to some extent, but a few well-distributed showers in October prevented any material loss. The Manager estimates the average outturn of the year at about 13 annas.

Dhenkanal. The total rainfall was 48·75 inches, against 77·89 of the preceding year, and an average fall of 60 to 63 inches in ordinary years. There were heavy falls of rain in May, which did not allow the cultivators sufficient intervals for ploughing and sowing. The sowings were delayed, and the transplantation of seedlings had not been completed when a break in the rains occurred in September. During September and October, the most critical time of the year, the rain was altogether insufficient, and a partial failure of crops necessarily ensued. The Manager has estimated the outturn of the late and early rice crops at not more than eight annas on the average The rainfall of 2·07 inches in January last did a little good to some of the rubbee crops, but was injurious to oil-seed and tobacco crops. The deficiency of rain at a time when it was most wanted not only injured the staple rice crop, but (through want of good moisture in the soil) also affected the rubbee crops, the outturn of which was below the average. In Dhenkanal sugarcane is cultivated to a large extent, and the outturn of this crop was an average one. During the last two years experiments were made in the cultivation of potatoes, and the results were promising.

Keonjhur. The rainfall of the year was almost the same as that of the previous year, being 30·18 inches against 31·58, and, as in the preceding year, the autumn crop was a poor one.

Pal Lehara. The rain commenced late in May. The falls during the months of June, July, and August were very deficient, and entirely ceased in September. Want of seasonable showers seriously damaged the paddy crop, which has been estimated at four annas only, while the outturn of rubbee and other miscellaneous crops is reported to have been eight annas on the average.

Talcher. The total rainfall registered during the year was 39·97 inches, against 48·6 of the previous year. The rains commenced late in June, and were insufficient in July, August, and September. The Chief of this State has estimated the outturn of the paddy crop at 10 annas on the average. The outturn of the rubbee crops, such as moong, biri, arhar, and kulthi, was good, and there was a bumper crop of sugarcane.

Angul.

The rainfall during the year was very scanty, being 36·62 inches against 57·59 of the preceding year. Want of timely showers in seven out of the ten pergunnahs comprised in the estate retarded agricultural operations, and the rice crop suffered severely in many places. The outturn of the beali or early rice crop was only two annas, and that of the saradh or late rice crop was not more than six or eight annas on the average. The rubbee as well as the oil-seed crops of the year were similarly affected, and the outturn of these crops did not exceed four annas on the average. Applications for remissions of rent have been made, and are now under consideration.

In the neighbouring State of Athmalik the rainfall was also insufficient. There was no rain in the months of April, May, October, February, and March. The rainfall in June was insufficient for commencing agricultural operations. Copious rain fell during the month of July, and agricultural operations were pushed on with vigour; but owing to insufficient rain during the months of August, September, October, and November, the crops yielded a poor outturn. The estimate of the rice harvest was only six annas, and the outturn of the rubbee and miscellaneous crops is reported to have been 8 annas on the average.

Hindole.

The rainfall was not less than that of an ordinary year. The outturn of the rice crop has been estimated by the Rajah at 12 annas. The rubbee crop was an average one.

Baramba.

The weather during June, July, and the first half of August was very favourable for sowing, transplanting, and weeding the paddy crop; but owing to the absence of rain during the latter half of August and the first week of September, the early rice crop grown on high lands suffered for a time; but fortunately rain fell in the second week of September. During the latter half of September and the first fortnight of October there was a second long break in the rains. There arose then a general cry for water, and artificial irrigation, wherever possible, was largely resorted to; but subsequently rain fell in sufficient quantity towards the end of October, and the crops were saved. The outturn of the rice crop was 12 annas. The outturn of other crops is reported to have been good.

Narsingpur.

The rainfall registered during the year was 32·57 inches. About two-thirds of the cultivated area of this killah lie near the hills, and the remaining one-third is on the bank of the Mahanuddy river. The crops both on high and low lands promised well for some months, but owing to want of rain in October their good condition could not be maintained. Artificial irrigation, wherever possible, was adopted. The average outturn of the rice crop was about eight annas. The outturn of the cold weather crops was also not more than 8 annas on the average.

Runpur.

The total rainfall during the year was 35·83, against 63·59 in 1886-87 and 45·97 in 1885-86. This quantity, though less than the average of the previous two years, fell at fairly seasonable times, and an average 10-anna rice crop was harvested. The rubbee crops were excellent, with the exception of moong, which suffered for want of rain in December and January. The mango crop helped the people to a great extent.

Nayagurh.

The rainfall was rather less than that of an ordinary year, but on the average a 10-anna crop was reaped. There were bumper crops of sugarcane, castor-oil seed and linseed, and mango.

Khandpara.

There was no rain in April, May and June, and the falls in July and August were insufficient. There were, however, heavy showers in September and October, a few light ones in November and December, but none during January, February and March. Want of sufficient rain in July and August seriously damaged the crops, and the outturn of the rice crop and also of the rubbee crops was only 6 annas on the average.

Daspalla.

The total rainfall of the year was 49·89, against 59·78 of the preceding year. The want of seasonable rain injured the crops. The outturn of the rice crop was 8 annas on the average. The other crops almost failed, the average outturn being only 4 annas.

Khondmals.

The total rainfall registered was 46·30, against 59·18 of the previous year. The rainfall was insufficient in June, and also in August and September, when rain is specially wanted for harrowing, weeding and transplanting operations. The result was that there was only an 8-anna crop, against a full outturn in the preceding year.

The Gurjat States are hilly and undulating, and artificial means of irrigation are easily and cheaply provided by damming rivers and rivulets, and reserving the water that comes down from the hills and high lands. In most of the prosperous States numerous reservoirs have been formed, and others are being daily added—some at the cost of the Chiefs and some at the cost of capitalists; but in Khondmals, where the residents are chiefly aborigines, and have not been in the habit of living by regular cultivation, no such reservoirs existed, and none have been formed by the Government since it has taken charge of the mehal. Such reservoirs are needed not only for the crops, but for the supply of good drinking water, the want of which is everywhere felt, and is probably one of the causes of the unhealthiness of the place. I intend henceforth, with the sanction of Government, to devote a portion of the Khondmal Road Fund to the formation of such reservoirs, and will shortly submit separate proposals regarding the same.

Public health and vaccination.

Public health appears to have been fairly good. In Dhenkanal, Baramba, Narsingpur, and Runpur, however, there were a good many cases of cholera. In Dhenkanal medicines were distributed to people in the affected tracts, but the mass of the people declined to use them, believing the disease had been sent by a certain goddess and could not be averted by any earthly power. The superstition of the people interferes greatly with the popularisation of vaccination. The number of operations reported, however, has greatly increased in Dhenkanal, Mohurbhunj, Narsingpur, and Talcher. In the Khondmals the operations are said to have been mostly unsuccessful, and the cause of this will be enquired into, as there can be little hope of the prejudices of the people being overcome if their objections to vaccination are strengthened by seeing it frequently fail.

Material condition of the people.

The partial failure of the crops in some States in 1886-87 and the recurrence of short harvests in 1887-88 has caused some privation among the poorer classes, who were, however, as noticed above, saved from severe distress by an excellent mango crop and their habit of making use of jungle roots, fruits and leaves. The aboriginal tribes, as a rule, live on these jungle products for six months every year. Angul, Athmalik, and Baramba are the only States in which the price of paddy and rice has risen considerably, while in some States, such as Mohurbhunj and Narsingpur, they have fallen in price. The great difference in prices between the different States, ranging from 13 seers of rice per rupee in Angul to 26 seers in the Khondmals, are due to the absence of cheap and easy communication; hence neighbouring tracts may show plenty in one district and privation almost amounting to famine in another. There is no change to note in the price of labour, for which there is little demand, except for agricultural work, in which the labourers are employed by the year, receiving wages in cash or kind, amounting to about Rs. 15 per annum, a share in the produce of the lands in which they are employed, and an advance of Rs. 10 or Rs. 20, repayable without interest on the expiry of the term of service.

Trade and commerce.

Owing to the short crops exports have fallen off, while, as noted above, in some cases it has been necessary to import food-grains. One of the chief articles of import is salt. Owing to its mode of conveyance on pack-bullocks its price has always been high, but there has been a rise in Angul from Rs. 6 per maund in 1886-87 to Rs. 13-8 in the corresponding month of 1887-88—an almost prohibitory price, into the cause of which the Superintendent is enquiring.

Public feeling.

In Pal Lahera a panic was caused in April 1887 by the dacoit gang of Coles, but it has subsided, the dacoits having been dispersed or arrested. The two ringleaders were lately caught and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. The excitement caused in Baramba and Narsingpur by the new Forest Regulation and Stamp Rules is said to have subsided. A further report as to the agency by which the Forest Rules are to be administered has been promised by the Superintendent.

Police.

Since the beginning of 1887 the police of Dhenkanal, Baramba, and Narsingpur have been placed under the supervision of the Assistant Superintendent of the Gurjat Police. The other States, excepting Tigiria, keep small bodies of police, varying from 115 men, costing Rs. 11,712 a year, in Mohurbhunj to 12 men, costing Rs. 318, in Pal Lahera. No information has been furnished by the Chiefs of Athgurh, Boad, and Keonjhur regarding the police arrangements in their States. In Tigiria police work is performed by a number of Pathan paiks, who hold jagirs.

Administration of justice.

The total number of civil and revenue cases decreased from 16,492 to 11,073, the decrease being most marked in the three States of Baramba, Dhenkanal, and Narsingpur, which are under the management of Government, as shown in the table below:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
Baramba	1,962	1,401
Dhenkanal	8,220	3,205
Narsingpur	804	479

In Baramba and Narsingpur the decrease is attributed to the introduction of court-fee stamps and to the completion of the record of rights in land in connection with the settlement of the States. In Dhenkanal the number of institutions was unusually large in 1886-87, in order to avoid the operation of rules of limitation introduced in that year and founded upon the Limitation Act of British India. These figures do not include the cases instituted and tried in the courts of the Tributary Chiefs. In Runpur the number of cases pending at the close of the year shows a decrease as compared with the previous year, but is still far too high, as 352 cases were pending on the 31st March 1888, while only 464 cases were instituted during the year. On the 31st March 1887 no less than 1,057 cases were pending. The total number of offences reported from the Tributary Mehals was 2,383, against 2,141 the year before. Out of 3,886 persons sent up, 1,212 were acquitted or discharged and 2,592 convicted. The increase is principally in Mohurbhunj, where the total number reported rose from 598 to 723, while the number reported under Chapter X of the Indian Penal Code alone rose from 25 to 105. Besides these, a number of criminal cases were brought to trial in the Courts of the Tributary Chiefs of various States. Thirty-five out of 38 criminal appeals, heard by the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent, were confirmed. Out of 117 civil, revenue and miscellaneous appeals, 43 were confirmed and 74 revised, remanded or altered. In Runpur most of the complaints have been directed against the Dewan's proceedings, there being a party opposed to him. In Keonjhur many complaints were made against the peshkar of the Athgurh subdivisional office, who was supposed to have undue influence over the Maharajah and the late Manager, but these have ceased since the death of the latter and the appointment of his successor. Complaints are frequently made regarding the administration of Athgurh, Khandpara and Daspalla, though not so often as formerly.

In Angul the current demand for 1887-88 came to Rs. 52,168-3-1.

Revenue.

Land revenue has risen since 1882-83 from Rs. 32,641-7-7½ to Rs. 34,352-1; excise from Rs. 1,244 to Rs. 2,007-14; sale proceeds of opium have increased from Rs. 2,496 in 1883-84 to Rs. 5,920; and the forest revenue from Rs. 287-4 to Rs. 4,206-9-8. The Court Fees and Stamp Acts were introduced in December 1885, and the sale proceeds of stamps amounted to Rs. 2,847-13-4 in 1887-88. The collections of land revenue are in arrear Rs. 19,677-12-4. This is entirely due to the bad crops gathered during the last two years. The assessment is so light that in previous years there were practically no balances of uncollected revenue. In 1885-86, for instance, the balance was Rs. 14-12-6, and Rs. 4,626-7-9 were collected in advance. Survey operations have been commenced preliminary to a fresh settlement, which is expected to lead to a considerable increase of revenue. In the Khondmals no land revenue is paid. The Khonds voluntarily agreed in 1874 to pay *three* annas per plough towards a road fund, Government promising to contribute an equal sum. The road fund shows a balance of Rs. 11,679 2-3, while the receipts during the past year came to Rs. 3,873-0-3. The Superintendent expects that the whole balance will be utilised during the next two or three years, as several important works are in contemplation.

Mohurbhunj, which is the largest of the Tributary States, came under the management of this Government after the death of the Maharajah in 1882. The current demand for 1882-83 came to Rs. 2,03,231-15-6 only, against Rs. 3,12,390-15-6½ in 1887-88. Land revenue has increased from Rs. 1,62,091-1-1 to Rs. 2,03,696-5-9, mainly owing to enhanced assessments in those pergunnahs where a fresh settlement has been made. The proceedings are not yet complete, and a considerable further increase to the revenue under this head is assured. The forest revenue for 1887-88 came to Rs. 32,009-7-11½. The demand for 1883-84 amounted to Rs. 15,908-2-5, and by the falling in of leases fell in 1885-86 to Rs. 9,640-9-5. The increase since then is due to the enhancement of the house rate for fuel and wood from two to six annas per house, and the additional revenue gained from making the tusser industry a source of income. The excise demand has risen to Rs. 9,540-9, against Rs. 4,600-1-3 in 1886-87, though the number of shops was the same in both years. A further report on this increase will be called for. Special stamps were introduced in January 1887, and the sale

proceeds in 1887-88 amounted to Rs. 7,365-3. Since the State has been under Government, Rs. 2,52,139-9-7 have been spent on public works, Rs. 61,100 were invested in 1886-87 and 1887-88 in Government promissory notes, and Rs. 63,082-11-3½ have been spent on the settlement department. Of this sum Rs. 31,756-6-7 were spent in 1887-88. The settlement proceedings have been completed in all but eleven pergunnahs, and are expected to give on completion a considerable increase of revenue. The receipts for 1887-88 came to Rs. 4,38,061-3-5, and the expenditure to Rs. 3,19,741-13, leaving a balance in hand of Rs. 1,18,319-6-5 at the close of the year.

The Dhenkanal State has been under Government since 1877. A fresh settlement has been made since then, and the operations, which are now almost complete, have cost the State Rs. 55,367-6-3, and have added Rs. 19,241-2-11 to the land revenue. Since 1882-83, Rs. 1,61,223-8-5½ have been spent on public works, and Rs. 1,01,397-3-4 invested in Government promissory notes, besides Rs. 13,881-12-8 lent to Narsingpur. Excise receipts have risen to Rs. 5,678-5-1 from Rs. 2,689-2-3 in 1882-83 and Rs. 2,064-13-3 in 1883-84. This figure was only exceeded in 1885-86, when the demand amounted to Rs. 5,922-3-9. The total receipts in 1887-88, including deposits and advances, amounted to Rs. 1,80,830-7-6. The total amount available, including the cash balance at the commencement of the year, was Rs. 1,92,137-12-5. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,74,714-9-11.

Baramba came under the management of Government in July 1881. The State was at that time about Rs. 28,000 in debt. The debt has been paid off, and the revenue has been raised from Rs. 22,805-8-11½ in 1882-83 to Rs. 31,500-13-11 in 1887-88, though a number of cesses have been abolished. The land revenue demand has risen from Rs. 14,347-13-11½ to Rs. 21,165-14-10, a resettlement having been made at a cost of Rs. 11,817-7-7½. A small sum, Rs. 3,171, has been invested in Government securities, and Rs. 19,450-2-3½ have been spent on public works. The police force has been strengthened, and the annual expenditure on it raised to Rs. 1,870-10-5 from Rs. 325-15-9 in 1882-83. The year 1887-88 opened with a cash balance of Rs. 8,254-9-1. Receipts, including cash recoveries or adjustments of advances and deposits, amounted to Rs. 40,207-3-11. The total expenditure came to Rs. 41,091-13-9, leaving a cash balance at the close of the year of Rs. 7,369-15-3.

The Narsingpur State was taken under the management of Government in December 1884 on the death of the Rajah, who left a minor son. He left his State Rs. 15,000 in debt on loans at a very exorbitant rate of interest. A loan was effected from the Dhenkanal State to pay these off, and this has now been discharged in full. The revenue of the State has increased from Rs. 27,803-2-5 in 1884-85 to Rs. 31,376-4-4. The land revenue demand has risen from Rs. 24,573 to Rs. 27,165, and opium fees from Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,077. Rupees 1,595-8-4 is now received from forest revenue. The police force has been strengthened, and the annual expenditure on it raised from Rs. 678-5-3 to Rs. 1,449-5-1.

Survey.

In Angul the preliminary survey operations preparatory to the settlement are not yet complete. In Mohurbhunj four pergunnahs were resettled with a net increase of revenue amounting to Rs. 23,337. The settlement operations are now proceeding in ten pergunnahs. In Bamunghati the question of rates has not yet been decided. In Killah Nilgiri 94 out of 272 villages have been measured; and, as they contain the largest portion of cultivated land, half the work of measurement is considered to be complete. In Dhenkanal it only remains to enquire into the validity and extent of rent-free tenures. In Baramba and Narsingpur the preparation of records was all that remained to be done at the close of the year 1887-88.

Registration.

The Chiefs of some of the States have opened registration offices on the model of the offices in British India. The system is not altogether new in the Gurjats, as it has been customary for the people from time immemorial, when contemplating some future disposal of property, or the creation of rights by adoption, to make presents to the Chief of their State, and to obtain his recognition of the transaction. It has now for the first time been systematised, and in the States under direct management rules have been laid down regarding the

rates of fees on compulsory registration. The system is as yet in its infancy, and in the States under Government management only 130 documents were registered, on which fees amounting to Rs. 131 were levied. The Chiefs of Athmalik, Daspalla, Khandpara, Nyagurh, Nilgiri, and Runpur register documents in their offices, but no rules have been laid down as to the fees to be levied. It is stated that 258 documents were registered, and fees levied (the figures for Khandpara are not available) amounting to Rs. 308-6-9. The fees levied in Khandpara—two annas per rupee of the consideration money on deeds of conveyance, and one anna per rupee on the value of bonds—appear to be excessive, and the Superintendent has been asked to watch any tendency on the part of the Chiefs to use registration as a convenient method of imposing oppressive taxation.

Stamps.

The Stamp and Court Fees Acts were introduced into Angul in 1885, and led at first to a great reduction in the number of suits. Litigation is now, however, again increasing, and the total value of stamps sold has risen from Rs. 1,714 in 1886-87 to Rs. 2,085-14. Special stamps were introduced in August 1886 into Mohurbhunj, Dhenkanal, Baramba, and Narsingpur. The sales have risen from Rs. 2,462-12-3 in 1886-87 to Rs. 11,055-4-6. The increase has been greatest in Mohurbhunj, where the sales rose from Rs. 1,299-5 in 1886-87 to Rs. 7,365-3. The expenditure incurred during the year in the four States amounts to Rs. 3,961-12-2. The very large expenditure compared with the income is due to the fact that a large quantity of stamp and plain paper was purchased and paid for during the year, leaving stamps to the value of Rs. 40,112-8 in stock on the 31st March 1888. In Nilgiri, the Manager levies court fees in cash according to a table of rates prepared by him; and stated to be as a rule lower than those in force in British territory. He attributes the falling off in income from Rs. 1,524-12 to Rs. 748-5-6 to the fact that rules of limitation having been introduced in 1886-87, there was an abnormal number of institutions in that year. As the levy of court fees in cash gives opportunities for fraud, the Superintendent has been told that such innovations should not be made in the Gurjat Mehals without the approval of Government.

Excise.

In Angul all shops for the sale of exciseable articles were, as heretofore, sold by auction to the highest bidder, excepting outstills, which were licensed to three abkars for a period of three years. The collections came to Rs. 2,007-14, against Rs. 1,998-7 in 1886-87. In the Khondmals the number of outstills was reduced from 470 to 12, and the subject is under consideration. In Mohurbhunj the excise revenue demand rose from Rs. 4,600-1-3 to Rs. 9,540-9. The largest increase was under still-head duty, which rose from Rs. 1,475-14 to Rs. 4,978-14-6. In Dhenkanal the demand rose from Rs. 4,219-12-1 to Rs. 5,678, of which all but Rs. 124-3-11 were collected. The demand in Baramba rose from Rs. 600 to Rs. 774-5-4, there being a considerable increase under the head of mádat, ganja, and country liquor, while under the head of opium there was a fall of Rs. 108-8. One opium shop had to be closed, as it was within three miles of the Banki opium shop in the Cuttack district. In Narsingpur the demand rose from Rs. 1,021-2-6 to Rs. 1,253-9, while Rs. 926-2-3 were collected, including the outstandings from the previous year, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs 711-6-9—far too large a sum considering the smallness of the demand. The demand for the States of Runpur, Nilgiri, Khandpara, Daspalla, Hindole, Athmalik, and Talcher came to Rs. 5,766-4, while there was a balance at the close of the year of Rs. 2,031-3-2. Including collections on account of previous years, Rs. 4,790-15 was collected. The demand for 1886-87 was Rs. 4,730-13. No figures have been furnished for the excise shops in Keonjhur, Tigiria, Athgurh, and Boad. A report regarding the best means of discouraging or suppressing the cultivation of ganja in the Tributary States is now before Government.

Roads and communications.

The two provincial roads from Cuttack to Sambalpore form the highways of commerce within the Tributary States. They are at present in certain portions impassable during heavy rains, but could be metalled or covered with sand and bridged at no great expense, so as to be passable throughout the year. The Superintendent

took in hand a new line to Angul, and the Cuttack District Board and the Boad and Dhenkanal States have completed their portions of the road, but the Chief of Athgurh has as yet done very little. All that remains to be done by him would cost only Rs. 1,500. The Superintendent has been asked to impress on him the importance of completing the work in his own interests. The Public Works Department will be asked to consider the question of taking over this road in place of the Government road now existing. It will also be asked to consider the suggestions as to improving portion of the roads at present impassable at certain times of the year. In Angul Rs. 1,259 were spent on repairs to roads out of the 10 per cent. grant for public improvements, which amounted to Rs. 2,757. In the Khondmals a short cut is under construction from Chamunda on the Sonepur road to the Khondmals. A scheme of public works to be taken in hand within the limits of funds now available is in course of preparation. Rupees 4,297-11-7 were expended from the fund during the year under report. In the Wards' States and in Runpur and Talcher some activity has been shown in the construction of local roads. Nilgiri is reported to be much in want of roads, and the Chief of that State will be urged to attend to this subject.

Education.

The number of schools was 1,255 with 16,619 pupils, against 1,023 schools and 15,771 pupils in 1886-87. There were six girls' schools against three the year before, and 149 girls attended these against 94 in 1886-87. The number of girls attending boys' schools fell from 311 to 248. It is satisfactory to note that 1,663 children of the aboriginal races attended, against 1,495 the previous year. The payment-by-result system is now in force, excepting in Athgurh, Tigiria, Athmalik, Boad, Daspalla, Khandpara, and Nayagurh, where the schools now existing are entirely supported by the people. As opportunity offers, the Chiefs of these States should be advised to assist in the education of their people. The total expenditure of the year on education amounted to Rs. 67,117, of which Rs. 7,796 was paid by Government.

Postal communications.

The present arrangements under which the Chiefs contribute to the maintenance of post offices are not altogether satisfactory, and are now under the consideration of Government.

Forest conservancy.

Two hundred and eighty square miles in area are reserved in Angul. Grazing is allowed from June to November in scrub and bamboo jungles in localities approved of by the divisional officers. Fees are levied for forest produce. The receipts were Rs. 8,882-0-5 and the total expenditure Rs. 15,743-0-3. In the Khondmals the felling of trees for sale has been prohibited. In Dhenkanal dead and fallen trees are removed and sold, while the cutting of standing green trees is not allowed, and the Superintendent has under consideration the proper conservancy of the forests. In Baramba and Narsingpur a house-rate is levied for the privilege of taking firewood and building materials from the forests. The question of the management of these forests is under consideration. In Mohurbhunj the forests are under the direct administration of the Manager, and the total demand was Rs. 37,993. The revenue was almost doubled during the past year, owing partly to revised assessments and partly to the duty now levied on tussur. In Athmalik, Khandpara, Daspalla, Hindole, Pal Lehara, Talcher, Nilgiri, and Runpur, measures of various kinds have been taken to protect the forests.

THE TRIBUTARY AND POLITICAL STATES OF CHOTA NAGPORE.

Tour.

Mr. C. C. Stevens was in charge of the Chota Nagpore Division throughout the year. With the permission of the Lieutenant-Governor he made no tour in the Tributary States, every part of which he had visited during the two preceding years. The Deputy Commissioner of Singbhoom visited Bonai during his cold weather tour, where he dealt with various complaints by and against the Chief of the State. He found the Chief to be extremely unpopular, and the people desirous of British rule, which they see to have greatly benefited a portion of the State called the Korea Dehat under our management since 1879. The discontent culminated in June last in some serious disturbances by the Gond settlers in Bonai.

Except in Gangpore, the rainfall was insufficient and badly distributed, and crops were generally under the average. In parts of Gangpore the outturn of *rubbi* was good, and the season was favourable for the cultivation of sugarcane. Prices rose in Kharsowan; but as the Railway afforded ample employment, there was no distress.

Rainfall and crops.

The general health of the people was fairly good. In Sirgooja there were 719 deaths from cholera and 139 from small-pox. In Udaipore an outbreak of small-pox is reported to have been stamped out in about two months, two vaccinators having been sent to the locality. There were 36,784 vaccination operations against 24,300 last year. Of this number, 3,598 were performed in Changbhakar, where there have never previously been any. Cattle-disease was again very prevalent in Sirgooja, where 13,799 deaths are reported. The Commissioner explains that these do not represent the losses of that State alone, as immense herds come up to graze from neighbouring and more thickly-populated districts. Even so, the figures are very unsatisfactory, and steps will be taken to ascertain the causes of the excessive mortality. There was no marked change in the material condition of the people.

Health and material condition of the people.

Education, which has always been very backward, has retrograded during the year under review. The number of pathsalas has fallen from 58 to 52, and the number of pupils from 1,530 to 1,293. The falling off in Seraikella alone is from 23 to 14 pathsalas, with 629 pupils as against 875 in 1886-87.

Education.

Of 21 persons committed to the Sessions, 12 were convicted and 9 acquitted. In 1886-87 the corresponding figures were 20 convictions and 4 acquittals. In one of these cases a man accused an old woman of being a witch and not leaving his family alone; she replied she could eat him up too, whereupon he struck her with a pestle, killing her. In Sirgooja there were 36 extortion cases against 1 the year before, all committed by a gang of Lohars, who systematically levied black-mail. The Commissioner has lately sentenced five members of the gang to terms of imprisonment varying from 1½ to 6 years. In Jushpore thefts increased from 18 cases with 44 persons to 33 cases with 106 persons. In Gangpore 22 cases of house-breaking were reported, and 77 persons were suspected. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 5 cases and 10 persons. The fines imposed rose from Rs. 1,982 to Rs. 2,803, and Rs. 2,217 were realised against Rs. 1,510 the year before. There were 22 escapes among 604 prisoners, showing very great laxity in discipline: Of these escapes, 13 took place in Sirgoojah alone, where there were 10 in 1886-87. The Commissioner has been requested to see if nothing can be done to change this state of matters. The number of civil suits and cases of execution of decrees have increased slightly. As in previous years, there were comparatively few execution cases, excepting cases in Seraikella and Khursowan.

Criminal and Civil Justice.

The Chiefs who deserve most credit are the Maharajah of Sirgooja and the Rajah of Jushpore. The Rajah of Bonai is reported to have lost some of his influence during the year. He seems to be wanting in tact and generosity, and it is apprehended that he will never be liked by his subjects.

Tributary Chiefs.

The tribute payable by the States amounted to Rs. 5,819-8, including arrears, and the whole amount has been realised.

Tribute.

CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

During the past year there were three raids made by the tribes beyond the frontier, two of which were more serious than any which have occurred since 1872. The first was an attempted attack on the village of the widow of a Chief named Vanoya, on the 27th January 1888, by a party of Northern Howlongs. A guard had been posted in the village at the Rani's request, and as the village sentries were on the alert, the enemy retired, killing a villager whom they met on their way back. The second raid was committed on the 3rd February 1888. The camp of Lieutenant Stewart, who was employed on survey duty within the Hill Tracts district, was attacked by Howsata Shendoos, and he was killed along with his two European soldiers and a native sepoy.

Raids.

The camp was taken by surprise, and the remainder of the guard appear to have been seized with a panic, and to have fled without attempting resistance. In the third case an attack was made on the village of Rowajah Prenkyne, situated on the Chinra Khal, in the south of the Hill Tracts, on the 15th February 1888, by Southern Shendoos. Four men were killed and 2 wounded, one of whom has since died, while 23 persons were carried off as captives. These raids were committed on the north, centre and south of our lines, and the Commissioner of Chittagong and the Deputy Commissioner of the Chittagong Hill Tracts recommended that an expedition should be sent to prevent the perpetration of the outrages which, in their opinion, show clearly that the memory of the punishment inflicted in 1871-72 had faded from the minds of the tribes. Failing an expedition, the Commissioner recommended that the frontier guards should be considerably strengthened, and at least three new posts held in force. The Government of India has since decided against undertaking the punishment of these outrages during the coming season, but a force of 250 sepoys has been despatched to the Hill Tracts to act as a reserve.

No durbar was held owing to the disturbed state of the trans-frontier tribes.

Trade.

There has been a great development of the frontier trade, owing partly to the opening of the Demagri Bazar to the tribes of Northern Howlongs. Three thousand eight hundred and forty-one Lushais resorted to the Demagri Bazar, against 4,902 during 1886-87. The number fell off greatly from June to September. The Deputy Commissioner thinks that the decrease was possibly due to the state of the crops.

Frontier police.

With the exception of Sirthay, all the frontier posts were occupied. The frontier force performed their arduous duties in a satisfactory manner, though there was a large number of casualties, chiefly under the heads of discharges and transfers, as the up-country element in the force is rapidly disappearing and being replaced by hillmen. A sum of Rs. 33,145-6-7 was expended in provisioning the frontier force. The wastage of provisions was excessive, and the Commissioner will ask the District Superintendent of Police to look more closely after this. Some of the Lushai Chiefs living under the protection of the Government at Sirthay having constantly refused to give coolies for carriage of provisions, though they owed large sums to Government on account of advances, were warned several times, and as this had no effect, the Deputy Commissioner was at last obliged to attach and sell their property for the realization of their advances.

Coolie corps.

The coolie corps is not yet a success. The Commissioner has promised to submit a special report on the subject. All efforts to obtain scouts failed, notwithstanding the high wages offered.

Roads.

A cart road from Peshki Surrah to Upper Burkal was commenced; also a portion of the road from Poletye to Pyramid Hill. The work on the latter was stopped owing to the workmen absconding after the raid in which Lieutenant Stewart was killed, and after that only the men of the coolie corps could be got to work on it. The same cause interfered with the survey of the Ruma and Rangamati road. One party under Captain Shakespear proceeded up to Ohipum No. 3, and after surveying about 21 miles was recalled on the death of Lieutenant Stewart. A second party under Lieutenant Stewart surveyed about 20 miles before his death.

Cooch Behar.

The relations of this State with the British Government have continued to be friendly and satisfactory. His Highness the Maharajah of Cooch Behar has been appointed by Her Majesty the Queen to the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army and to be a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, and the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India has been conferred on Her Highness the Maharani of Cooch Behar.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Survey.

THE following is an account of the principal survey operations of the year:—

Survey of ghatwali lands in Bankura.

The survey of ghatwali lands in Bankura was completed at a total cost of Rs. 63,380. The total area demarcated was 155,603 acres, against 155,422 shown in the old papers, and 2,188 boundary disputes were settled by compromise.

Angul survey.

The circumstances under which it was decided to survey and resettle the Government estate of Angul in Cuttack, lying within the Tributary Mehals of Orissa, were described in last year's report. The estate comprises 503 square miles of revenue-paying lands, 138 square miles of revenue-paying jungle, and 240 square miles of forest reserve. The whole tract is now under cadastral survey and settlement under the immediate supervision of the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture. The cadastral survey is being carried out by the Professional Department through the indigenous agency of surbarakars or village headmen and their nominees, and it is reported that 187 square miles had been completed by the close of the year. The number of villages is 618, the boundaries of which have been demarcated. There were 133 disputed boundaries, of which 92 had been determined by the close of the year. In addition to this, 191 miles of exterior boundary had been demarcated and cleared, and a considerable portion of the forest tracts had been surveyed. The cost of survey, including traverse survey, was approximately Rs. 49,000 up to the 31st March, or about 6½ annas per acre, which by the end of May 1888 had been reduced to 4½ annas in consequence of the additional area surveyed. This also includes the charge of the training school for surbarakars, which amounts to Rs. 4,949. The total cost of the survey is expected not to exceed one lakh of rupees.

Banki survey.

Another estate now under survey and settlement in Cuttack is Banki, which came under the direct management of Government in 1843, owing to the Raja having been sentenced to imprisonment for life. The estate was settled in 1844 for 10 years, and again in 1854 for 14 years; the latter period was extended to 1888 in consequence of the Orissa famine. It was resolved last year to make a complete survey and settlement, partly in the hope of increased revenue from extended cultivation, and partly to readjust the assessment on parts of the estate where lands had deteriorated owing to inundations. The area of the estate is 120 square miles. The outer boundaries of villages were surveyed by a detachment of the professional party in Angul, and it was determined to carry out the cadastral survey with the agency of the surbarakars, as in Angul, trained and supervised by the professional party. The work was commenced in December 1887, and the outer boundaries of all villages and the traverse survey of the whole area were completed by the end of the year. The cadastral survey of six square miles was completed by the end of March, and the whole estate will probably be completed by the end of the season. The total cost of the survey done, including the training school and traverse survey, was Rs. 5,831, and the estimated cost of the whole operations is Rs. 40,000.

Calcutta survey.

Colonel Barron, the Superintendent of the Calcutta Survey, reported in October 1887 that the survey was far advanced; but many disputes arose, especially in regard to

boundaries, for the decision of which the Deputy Collector in charge of Calcutta Land Acquisition has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Survey in addition to his own duties.

The following were operations conducted under the provisions of the Tenancy Act:—

Survey of Port Canning estate in 24-Pergunnahs.

A survey and settlement of the Port Canning estate was ordered in April 1887. The estate, which consists of Sunderbans grant No. 54 and the reserved portion of grant No. 50, is estimated to be 6,600 acres in area. Measurements were commenced in January 1888, and by the close of March were almost completed. There was some opposition to the survey from the ryots.

Bhetia estate in Midnapore.

The Bhetia estate in Midnapore comprises 23 villages, with an estimated area of 3,650 acres. The revision of the assessment commenced in 1882, but was delayed by the claims of certain parties to be considered ryots in opposition to the claims of the actual cultivators. Their claim was set aside, but in 1884 it was decided to let the settlement stand over till the passing of the Tenancy Act. A survey and record of rights under that Act was sanctioned in 1886, but operations were not commenced till the year under review. The lands having been measured in 1882, the whole estate was not re-measured, but it was ordered that the measurement should be carefully tested with a view of bringing under assessment the additional lands brought under cultivation since the measurement. With this object 360 acres were surveyed during the past year, and the measurements of the remaining area were tested. The cost of the operations during the year was Rs. 595, and including the cost of the measurement of 1882, and of the record of rights, which has been prepared for a part of the estate, the charge has been Rs. 2,400.

Juar Baluakandi in Tipperah.

This is a tenure in the eight-annas share of pergunnah Burdhakhat, which is temporarily settled. It was ordered to be surveyed and settled under the Tenancy Act, as there appeared to be sufficient evidence to support a demand for enhanced rent on the ground of rise of prices. The area of the tenure is 2,740 acres. Measurements were commenced in February 1888, and at the close of the year 860 acres had been surveyed at a cost of Rs. 140.

The survey and settlement of another estate, called Kamina Chak, in Midnapore, was taken in hand, but towards the close of the year.

Settlement.

THE following statement shows the financial results of the settlement operations conducted during the year, as compared with the year 1886-87 :—

YEAR.	ORIGINAL SETTLEMENTS.		RE-SETTLEMENTS.				SUMMARY SETTLEMENTS.				SETTLEMENTS PENDING AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.	
	Number.	Nett revenue.	Number.	Nett revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number.	Nett revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number.	Estimated revenue.
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1886-87 ...	158	19,783	463	2,47,964	53,522	17,160	191	68,165	1,378	659	1,215	3,98,954
1887-88 ...	246	26,213	412	68,003	8,630	5,644	119	62,628	1,822	4,796	1,090	6,90,087

Altogether 777 settlements were concluded during the year with a nett revenue demand of Rs. 1,56,844, against 812 settlements with a revenue of Rs. 3,55,915 in the year 1886-87; and the number of cases pending at the close of the year was 1,090 with an estimated demand of Rs. 6,90,087. The assignment for the settlement work of the year was Rs. 1,37,560, of which Rs. 48,346 are reported by the Accountant-General to have been expended. These figures are exclusive of the expenditure, amounting to Rs. 16,722, incurred on the survey and settlement of Banki and Angul.

The rents of the Majnamutta and Jellamutta estates in the district of Midnapore have now been finally adjusted. The current demand in Majnamutta has been reduced to Rs. 2,21,121, and in Jellamutta to Rs. 1,94,480. The reduction of three annas in the rupee has been generally accepted, and the jummabundi has been signed by the ryots with the exception of some tenants in pergunnah Erinch in Jellamutta, who have appealed to the High Court. Their rents have been adjusted according to the decision of the District Judge. Negotiations have been set on foot for restoring the management of the Jellamutta estate to its proprietors.

The settlement of Mircha Diar in Rajshahye, which had been pending for a long time, was brought to a close during the year.

In Hazaribagh the settlement of Government villages in pergunnahs Kharakdiha and Chai was satisfactorily completed at a cost of Rs. 10,995. The settlement runs for 20 years from 1st April 1888, and the ultimate jumma to be attained seven years hence will amount to Rs. 8,800, giving an increase of Rs 2,190 over the present gross rental of Rs. 6,610. An estate called Sarkari-Hata in this district was also successfully settled for 15 years from 1st April 1888 at a cost of Rs. 3,381, the increase obtained over the present rental being Rs. 881.

In Lohardugga two villages in the Barkagurh estate and one village in the Patia estate were settled up to 31st March 1911, the cost incurred being Rs. 387, and the increase over the present rental, Rs. 76.

Angul estate in Cuttack.

In Cuttack the settlement of the Angul estate is being conducted under the old Regulations, and several important points regarding the status of ryots and rates of rent had to be determined before the work could be regularly taken up. The records of only 80 villages, which were surveyed in the season 1886-87, were made over to the Settlement Department. The 80 villages comprise 61½ square miles, and though it has not been possible to complete the records of rental and status, the entries made by the Survey Department have been attested and verified, and disputes have been settled. Thus 451 disputes as to possession and 45 as to rent-free tenures have been disposed of. It has been decided to make no

alteration in existing rates, but to rely upon the increase in the area of holdings and the extension of cultivation for an increase in the revenue of the estate. The cost of the operations up to the close of the year was Rs. 16,722, out of a total estimated cost of Rs. 1,95,000 for both the survey and settlement operations.

Settlement operations under the Tenancy Act.

Of settlement operations under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, those of Beel Bullee in the 24-Pergunnahs were concluded during the year. The rents, when they have reached their maximum, will have increased from Rs. 4,061 to Rs. 27,059, this large increase being mainly due to the reclamation of land for cultivation effected by the drainage work of the Public Works Department at a cost of Rs. 94,443. The settlement of chur Nalchira in Noakhally, which was commenced in December 1886, was brought to a conclusion in February 1888, the result being an increase of rent from Rs. 23,000 to Rs. 29,000, or 26 per cent. The survey and settlement of five more Government estates, including Banki, were undertaken during the year, but only the survey work was commenced within the year, and no actual settlement was taken in hand until after the close of the year.

The old Settlement Manual has been revised by the Board of Revenue in communication with the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, and new rules, which were rendered necessary by the difference of procedure enjoined by the Tenancy Act, have been approved, and will shortly be promulgated for general guidance.

Government Estates.

THE total number of Government estates in the Lower Provinces during the year was 3,058, with a current demand of Rs. 22,32,370. These figures exclude some large Government estates under direct management which are classed as ryotwari tracts, such as the Western Dooars in Julpaiguri and the Damin-i-koh in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. There were 28 ryotwari tracts, with a current revenue of Rs. 8,43,757. In 1886-87 the total number of Government estates was 3,053, with a current rental of Rs. 22,36,201, and that of ryotwari tracts was 27, with a current revenue of Rs. 8,35,309.

The following table compares the figures of demands, collections, remissions, and balances on Government estates (excluding ryotwari tracts) in 1887-88 with those of the previous year:—

YEAR.	DEMANDS.			COLLECTIONS.			Remissions.	BALANCES.			Percentage of total collections on total demand.	Percentage of total uncollected balances on total demand.
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.		Current.	Arrear.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1886-87 ...	22,36,201	9,80,364	32,16,565	17,65,599	6,83,406	24,49,005	1,17,118	4,58,953	1,91,489	6,50,442	76·13	20·22
1887-88 ...	22,32,370	6,72,679	29,05,049	17,33,566	4,87,850	22,21,366	20,884	4,97,309	1,65,490	6,62,799	76·46	22·81

The above statement shows that out of a total demand of Rs. 29,05,049, Rs. 22,21,366, or 76 per cent., were collected, and Rs. 20,884 were remitted, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 6,62,799. The percentage of the current collections on the current demand was 77·65, against 78·95 in 1886-87, and of arrear collections on the arrear demand 72·52, against 69·7 in 1886-87. Only in the districts noted in the margin did the collections exceed 90 per cent. of the total demand. Pooree and Lohardugga, shown in the previous year in this list, fall out of it in 1887-88, and Beerbhoom and Cuttack appear this time. Calcutta, Rungpore, Balasore, and Hazaribagh show an improved percentage.

	Percentage.		Percentage.
Beerbhoom ...	... 95·2	Chumparun ...	... 100
Calcutta ...	... 99·74	Cuttack ...	... 91·55
Dinagepore ...	... 100	Balasore ...	... 98·34
Rungpore ...	... 100	Hazaribagh ...	... 99·37
Darjeeling ...	... 100		

The percentages of the total collections on the total demand for the districts which did not reach the 90 per cent. standard are compared in the margin for the two years 1886-87 and 1887-88. Out of the 32 districts named, 20 show an improved percentage, while 12 show a falling off. In last year's report there was a clerical error made in stating that Purneah, with a percentage of 89·28, had nearly reached the 90 per cent. standard. The correct percentage was only 66·68.

Districts showing improved percentage.

	Percentage in 1886-87.	Percentage in 1887-88.		Percentage in 1886-87.	Percentage in 1887-88.
Midnapore ...	62·49	64·75	Tipperah ...	61·42	78·08
24-Pergunnahs	70·68	71·47	Chittagong ...	72·12	75·82
Jessore ...	60·63	65·02	Noakholly ...	78·25	81·49
Khulna ...	83·15	83·81	Patna ...	57·14	63·1
Moorshedabad	58·02	61·18	Durbhunga ...	64·97	74·87
Rajshahye ...	54·47	64·29	Sarun ...	56·08	81·48
Bogra ...	70·98	81·37	Monghyr ...	70·58	74·58
Dacca ...	57·61	68·4	Bhagulpore ...	69·4	73·11
Furreedpore ...	49·34	74·61	Maldah ...	70·54	78·06
Backergunge ...	73·14	77·87	Purneah ...	66·68 (corrected percentage).	67·38

Districts showing a falling off.

Burdwan ...	77·7	44·65	Shahabad ...	66·64	38·72
Bankoora ...	70·71	62·11	Mozufferpore ...	67·32	48·76
Hooghly ...	78·25	60·77	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	89·87	73·38
Nuddea ...	72·75	68·04	Pooree ...	91·14	70·76
Pubna ...	74·67	57·57	Lohardugga ...	92·85	85·68
Mymensingh ...	71·38	61·6			
Gya ...	84·32	76·12			

As regards ryotwari tracts, the figures of demands, collections, remissions, and balances of 1887-88 are shown in the following statement in comparison with the corresponding figures of 1886-87 :—

Year.	Demands.			Collections.			Remissions.	Balances.			Percentage of total collections on total demand.	Percentage of total uncollected balances on total demand.
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.		Current.	Arrear.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1886-87 ...	8,35,309	88,857	9,24,166	7,57,687	60,748	8,18,335	18,009	74,540	13,282	87,822	88·54	9·50
1887-88 ...	8,43,757	89,377	9,33,134	7,77,898	75,859	8,53,737	1,215	65,850	12,332	78,182	91·49	8·37

The percentage of collections on the gross demand in ryotwari tracts was thus larger than in 1886-87. With an increased demand and smaller remissions both current and arrear balances have been reduced.

Sale and alienation of Government land.

During the year under review 50 Government estates, comprising a total area of 356 acres, were sold for Rs. 24,989, with a Government demand of Rs. 1,292; and a piece of land measuring 2 poles and 6 square feet of the Cuttack town khas mehal was granted free of rent for the purposes of a dispensary.

Management and improvement fund.

The amount placed by Government at the disposal of the Board of Revenue for the management and improvement of estates was Rs. 2,56,925, and this was distributed according to the requirements of different districts. The amount expended was Rs. 2,92,412. The percentage of the cost of management on the demand during the year was nearly the same as in 1886-87, viz., 7·3 per cent.

Miscellaneous works of improvement.

The expenditure incurred on works of improvement was Rs. 53,434, of which Rs. 8,909 were spent in digging tanks and sinking wells, Rs. 20,659 in drainage and irrigation, Rs. 680 in planting trees, Rs. 3,893 in dams and embankments, and Rs. 19,293 in sundry works. Besides this, Rs. 19,734 were expended on miscellaneous improvements in the Orphangunge market in Kidderpore, Rs. 14,938 on repairs of grambherries and clearance of drainage channels in the Majnamutta and Jellamutta estates in Midnapore, and Rs. 5,497 (out of the Darjeeling Improvement Fund) on the clearance of jungle, re-excavation of drains, improvement of hâts, planting and rearing of trees, and maintenance of travellers' sheds and dispensaries in Darjeeling. Rupees 40 a month have been granted for the maintenance of a dispensary in the Cox's Bazar khas mehal in Chittagong, and Rs. 2,000 have been sanctioned for the construction of bunds, which are intended to form a fresh-water reservoir in a tract south of the Chilka lake in Pooree, where the crops frequently fail for want of water. This work is in progress.

Cultivation of new staples.

Buxar wheat was experimentally cultivated in several districts, but without much success, except in Rungpore. Sugarcane and paddy were cultivated in the Serampore group of estates in Hooghly on improved method under the supervision of the Agricultural Department. Different kinds of manure, including bone meal, were used, and the results are reported to be on the whole satisfactory. Potato was cultivated in Patna, and yielded a good outturn, and Darjeeling potato was tried in Bogra with satisfactory results. A species of spice (locally known as *ajawain*), was grown for the first time on one of the island estates in Patna.

Agricultural improvements, implements, machinery, &c.

Various new ploughs have been introduced into Government estates for experimental cultivation by the ryots, but in all cases have been rejected as being too heavy for country bullocks. The Beheea sugar-mill is said to be generally in use, and is much appreciated by the ryots.

Mr. Finucane, Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, visited Rhotas last cold weather, with a view of establishing fuel and fodder reserves on the Rhotas and Rehul plateaus on the Kyemore Hills, in the district of Shahabad, and submitted proposals to protect the forests in these plateaus, and to reserve a forest tract at the foot of the hills. The proposals are under the consideration of the Forest Department.

Education.

Primary schools are maintained on Government estates in most districts, the largest expenditure being reported from Darjeeling (Rs. 6,106); Midnapore (Rs. 6,050), and Chittagong (Rs. 4,614).

Roads and communications.

The usual one-and-half per cent. assignment was made over to the District Road Cess Committees for the improvement of communications in Government estates. The largest expenditure is reported from Julpaiguri and Darjeeling. In the former district Rs. 29,904 were expended on original works and Rs. 9,693 on repairs of roads in the Western Dooars, and a part of the road from Alipore to Kumergunge was opened at a cost of Rs. 1,774. In the Darjeeling Terai Rs. 2,087 were spent from the Darjeeling Improvement Fund, and Rs. 8,798 by the District Road Committee in the maintenance of district and village roads.

Condition of ryots.

The condition of the Government ryots was marked by exceptional features only in a few cases. The Jehanabad estates in Hooghly, which are subject to the full force of the Damooda floods, have, since their re-settlement, somewhat improved, but they are still far from prosperous. The Jellamutta estate suffered from inundation. Floods are also reported in Bhagulpore; and the ryots in Tipperah have, it is said, not yet recovered from the losses they sustained from this cause for two successive years. The crops in the Khoorda estate, specially in that portion of it which is south of the Chilka lake, were injured by inundation. The ryots in Gya are reported to be poverty-stricken and in debt, but the Collector thinks that those in *bhaoli* villages are more comfortably off and owe less. In Chota Nagpore also there are poverty and want. In Eastern Bengal generally, and in Northen Bengal, the accounts are very favourable, and prosperity is increasing. In the Darjeeling Terai the people are said to be in easy circumstances, the soil being for the most part fertile, the rainfall always sufficient to secure them from famine, and the assessment light. The condition of the ryots in the east and west Teesta khas mehals is gradually improving, and the population increasing.

Wards' Estates.

Demand, collections, remissions, and balances.

During the year under review there were 157 private estates under Government management, against 164 in the previous year. The number of wards' estates decreased from 87 to 84; and that of attached estates, including encumbered and trust estates, from 77 to 73.

The following comparative statement shows the demand, collections, remissions, and balances during the past three years:—

Year.	Arrear demand.	Current demand.	Collection.	Percentage of collection on current demand.	Remissions.	Balances.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1885-86	80,52,394	99,63,551	93,60,837	93·9	3,89,492	82,88,987
1886-87	81,67,509	1,02,96,559	96,80,751	94·0	3,00,426	84,84,423
1887-88	1,16,36,922	1,02,46,359	99,81,714	97·4	2,15827	1,16,96,615

The collections of rent and cesses due to estates under the Court of Wards amounted to 97·4 per cent. on the current demand. This is a larger percentage than has been attained for many years past.

The collections were satisfactory in the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions, in portions of the Bhagulpore and Rajshahye Divisions, and in the districts of Chittagong and Noakholly. The result was worst in the Chota Nagpore Division, where the failure to collect was conspicuous in several of the estates under management. The balances of revenue and cesses due to Government at the close of the year show some reduction. It is satisfactory to observe that the large arrears (Rs. 57,422) due from the Sultangacha estate have been paid since the close of the year, and that the property has been released from attachment.

The large increase in the arrear demand of the year was due to the assumption of charge of the Bhowanipore (Boroda Prosad Roy's) estate with a balance of over 27 lakhs of rupees, of which more than 25 lakhs are practically irrecoverable. The circumstances of this estate afford, as the Board remark, another striking illustration of the manner in which zemindari accounts are generally kept in Bengal. The current demand of rent and cesses in this property is only one and-a-half lakh of rupees. The accumulated balances amount to eighteen times the current demand; and although nearly the whole of them are irrecoverable, they have not been struck off. The Manager has now been directed to take measures for their early adjustment, and to apply for remission after careful enquiry. The Srinagar estate is another property which shows balances considerably in excess of the current demand. The demand of this estate is Rs. 2,62,239; and notwithstanding that over 10 lakhs of rupees of arrears, which were due from the time of the old proprietor, were remitted in 1884-85, the recorded balances still amount to Rs. 7,42,645. It is reported by the Settlement Officer that these arrears consist for the most part of rents of land long ago relinquished or abandoned, and are therefore unrealizable; but that until the settlement of each separate village is taken in hand, full particulars for remission cannot be supplied.

The current rent and cess demand of the Burdwan Raj estate was Rs. 45,64,664, and the arrears amounted to Rs. 39,07,569. The collections were Rs. 45,28,233, or 99·2 per cent. on the current demand, against 97·9 and 98·2 per cent. in the two previous years. The greater portion of the estate is let in putni, and the collections are therefore made without much difficulty. In Koojung, which is managed directly under the Collector of Cuttack, the demand is Rs. 1,19,167 and the collections Rs. 93,704, or 76·6 per cent.; while in Soojamoota, also under direct management, in the district of Midnapore, where the demand is Rs. 93,663, the collections amounted to only Rs. 9,206, or 9·8 per cent. The Board explain that the extremely unsatisfactory result in Soojamoota is due to the fact that the tenants have taken advantage of the dispute between the Dowager Maharani and the Court of Wards to evade payment of their rents to any one. Subsequently they raised objections to the

demand, as shown in the books of the Raj, on the ground that it included illegal cesses. The abwabs included in the Soojamoota rent-roll are 28 in number. Of these, 9, which were incorporated with the rent 18 years ago, are both equitably and legally payable, and they will in future be shown in the rent receipts, not as cesses, but as part of the rent, which in fact they really are. The claim to the remaining 19 cesses, including zemindari dâk cess and Company's bâtta, has been abandoned. Since the close of the year it has been necessary to entertain a special establishment for the recovery of more than Rs. 2,25,000 of arrears which were about to be barred by limitation.

In the Tikari estate, where the current demand of rent and cesses is Rs. 6,85,485 and the arrear demand Rs. 4,12,200, the collections amounted only to Rs. 6,25,684, or .91 per cent. on the current demand. It is explained that the management was hampered by the difficulties incident to the transition from a system of farming leases to one of direct management. The fertility of the lands largely depends on the maintenance of the village embankment and irrigation works, which have been greatly neglected by the thikadars. But making all allowance for these difficulties, the results are not satisfactory. In the Dighaputtea estate, with a current demand of Rs. 4,74,519 on account of the property of the elder ward, the collections amounted to Rs. 4,73,565, or 99 per cent. In the Nashipore estate the collections were 111 per cent. on the current demand, and in the Cossim Bazar estate 115 per cent. In the Srinagar estate the collections were 96 per cent.; in Nurhan 91·6 per cent. only. Among other large properties, the collections were very satisfactory in the Syedpore, Chanchal, Nuddea, Maldwar, Raj Krishna Banerjea, and Courjon estates. In the Dhankoora estate the difficulties of management proved too great for the Manager, who resigned. The collections were only 78 per cent. on the current demand. It is hoped that the present Manager, Baboo Troylokya Nath Lahiri, who brings a favourable reputation with him from his administration of the Burdhankoti estate, in Rungpore, will be able to show better results. The Kanika estate, in Cuttack, which was slowly recovering from the severe damage caused by the cyclone and storm-wave of September 1885, again suffered considerable injury from the cyclone of May 1887, and it was found necessary to remit collections in the area affected. The recoveries amounted to 88 per cent. on the current demand, against 82 and 75 per cent. in the two previous years. The Collector reports that rents throughout the estate are fair and moderate, but complaints have been made of illegal exactions by the mustagirs and village headmen, and it has been necessary to issue orders prohibiting the collection of unauthorized cesses.

Surveys and record of rights.

The whole question of the survey and record of rights in wards' estates has been under discussion during the year, and full reports on the subject have been received from the Board and from the Director of Land Records. After the amplest consideration, the principle has been established that surveys shall only be undertaken in those estates in which funds are available, and which have no proper rent-roll upon which a certificate of arrears could be based. The proposals of the Director were therefore considerably modified, and, in accordance with the suggestions of the Board of Revenue, the programme has been revised so as to include the following estates only:—

Name of Estate.	Estimated area.	Estimated cost of surveys and records of rights.
	Acres.	Rs.
1. Srinagar	500,000	2,40,119
2. Sunkerpore	176,000	88,000
3. Maldwar	105,255	52,627
4. Chooramon (ijmali properties) ...	52,910	26,455
5. Burdwan Raj (Koojung) ...	229,366*	70,000
6. Burdwan Raj (khas mehals including Soojamoota)	98,000	50,000
7. Kanika	333,392†	55,000
8. Cossim Bazar (pergunnah Sarail) ..	195,370	1,00,000
9. Dakhin Shahbazpore (subject to the consent of the proprietors to the survey)	62,824	31,412
10. Jogearah	1,276	500

* Of this 100,000 acres are in forest, and the outer boundary only will be demarcated.
† Only 83,000 acres are supposed to be under cultivation.

In regard to the first four estates above mentioned, action has already been taken. A party has been supplied by the Survey Department for the traverse and cadastral survey of the Srinagar estate. The settlement operations have been placed under Mr. Collin. The work commenced in December 1887, and it is calculated that it will be completed by the 31st December 1890. The Sunkerpore and Maldwar surveys are also being conducted by a professional party, but in the Chooramon estate the measurement has been done by non-professional agency.

In addition to these operations, which are being carried on under the supervision of the Director, the survey and settlement of the estates of Raj Krishna Banerjee and Fazal Ali Khan, in the Chittagong district, have also been effected. The result in these cases appears to be very successful from the financial point of view.

Miscellaneous.

The account given by the Board of the condition of the tenantry in wards' estates and of the education of wards is generally satisfactory. The contribution in aid of schools and dispensaries during the year shows an increase: it amounts to Rs. 98,209. Agricultural experiments have been conducted in several estates as usual, and occasionally with success. The Board have, since the close of the year, issued orders to all Commissioners that within the limits and under the conditions already laid down by Government such encouragement as is practicable may be given to the progress of agricultural improvements in the properties under the charge of the Court of Wards. A sum of Rs. 1,000 has been sanctioned from the resources of the Cossim Bazar estate as a contribution to the fund which is being locally realized, by merchants and zemindars who are interested in the silk industry, for experiments which, it is believed, will prove very valuable in improving the breed of silk-worms.

In connection with the Burdwan estate, which is the most important estate under the management of the Court of Wards, it is to be noticed that in July 1887 the Lieutenant-Governor gave his sanction to the adoption, by the late minor Maharani Benodeyi Debi, of Lala Bijon Behari Kapur, son of Lala Ban Behari Kapur, as a son to her husband, the late Maharajah Aftab Chand Bahadur. It was with great regret that His Honour heard of the death of the Maharani on the 13th of May last. The young Maharaj Kumar, to whom the name has been given of Bijoy Chand Mahtab Bahadoor, is reported to be well-behaved and very intelligent. His guardians are Lala Ban Behari Kapur, his natural father, and Lala Lachmi Narain Khanna, father of the late Maharani Benodeyi Debi. Since the close of the year a suit has been instituted in the High Court by the Dowager Maharani to set aside the adoption and to obtain possession of the Raj estate.

III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation.

DURING the year 1887-88 the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal had under its consideration three Bills, all of which have received the assent of the Viceroy and Governor-General—Act I (B.C.) of 1888, an Act to amend the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884; Act II.(B.C.) of 1888, an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal affairs of the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta; and Act III (B.C.) of 1888, an act to amend the Howrah Bridge Act, IX of 1871.

Act I (B.C.) of 1888—an Act to amend the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884.

This Act received the assent of the Viceroy and Governor-General on the 27th June 1888. The Bill was introduced, read in Council, and referred to a Select Committee on the 7th April 1888. The report of the Select Committee was presented and considered on the 5th May 1888, and the Bill passed on the 12th idem. The Commissioners of the Barrackpore Municipality claimed the right, under sections 190 and 191 of the original Act, to enter upon the premises of the Government Gunpowder Factory for the purpose of inspecting the drains. It was held that the exercise of the right in such a case would be dangerous, and it was proposed to exclude the Gunpowder Factory premises from the limits of that municipality. The object of the Bill therefore is to vest the Local Government with the power of excluding of its own motion from the operation of municipal regulations lands and buildings in the occupation of the State for military and naval purposes.

Act II (B.C.) of 1888—an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal affairs of the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta.

This Act received the assent of the Viceroy and Governor-General on the 12th September 1888. The consideration of the report was postponed from the last session in order that the public might have ample opportunity of considering the numerous alterations which had been made since the introduction of the Bill into Council. The further preliminary report of the Select Committee was presented on the 7th January 1888, and the clauses of Chapter II, Part I, of the Bill were considered at the meetings of the Council held on the 28th January, and on the 4th, 11th, and 18th February 1888. The final report of the Select Committee was presented on the 10th March 1888, and the remaining clauses of the Bill were considered on the 4th, 7th, 12th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 25th, and 28th April, and 12th May 1888.

Calcutta Municipal Act.

The more prominent alterations in the law introduced by the present Act may be summarised as follow—The Act extends the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Corporation over a large portion of the Suburbs. The sections regulating the qualification of voters at elections have been re-cast, and now include the system of allowing plural votes according to a recognised method. The duties of the Corporation are minutely indicated; while ample powers are reserved to the Local Government to compel the Corporation to discharge any of these duties should it neglect to do so. A section has been introduced authorizing the imposition of a duty on petroleum. The Chapter relating to the imposition of rates has been thoroughly re-cast—a remark which also applies to the system of valuation of house property in Calcutta. The scale prescribing the supply of filtered water has been considerably enlarged. The building regulations regarding houses and huts have been almost entirely re-written, with special reference to the construction

of houses and *bustees* on a recognised plan so as to guarantee a proper ventilation, air-spaces, open grounds around them, and such other sanitary conditions as are deemed desirable.

Act III (B.C.) of 1888—an Act to amend the Howrah Bridge Act, IX of 1871.

This Act received the assent of the Viceroy and Governor-General on the 20th September 1888. The Bill was introduced, read in Council, and referred to a Select Committee on the 5th May 1888. The report of the Select Committee was presented and considered on the 12th idem, and the Bill was passed by the Council on the same day. The object of this Bill at first was to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee appointed to report upon the measures by which the income derivable from the fees, tolls, and charges should be reduced, and the surplus disposed of; that the tolls levied for the use of the bridge under section three should be remitted; and that of the surplus a sum of two lakhs of rupees should be granted to the Calcutta Municipality for expenditure on a new road to connect the bridge with the Sealdah Railway Station. The Government of India, however, objected to the last-named proposal on two grounds—*first*, they do not think the Calcutta Municipality has any claim to a share in the surplus, which has been in the main contributed from the general funds of the East Indian Railway by the terminal charges on goods and passengers carried by them; but even if that were desirable, the Government of India are of opinion that it would be more prudent, in view of possible dangers which might arise from the temporary nature of the bridge, that the whole of the surplus should be added to the reserve fund. The Bill was therefore altered in accordance with the wishes of the Government of India.

Police.

Cost and numbers of Police Force.

THE actual expenditure for the financial year 1887-88 was Rs. 40,27,968, against Rs. 40,33,658 in 1886-87. The total strength of the police, including Railway Police, was 23,356. The cost of the police employed on purely police work is estimated at Rs. 26,05,943, or 7·6 pies per head of population. The proportion of police to area and population is shown in the following table:—

PROVINCES.	Number of police.	Area in square miles	Population.	Proportion of police to square miles.	Proportion of police to population.
Bengal	11,988	70,956	34,821,373	1 to 5·9	1 to 2,904
Behar	5,953	44,139	23,127,104	1 to 7·4	1 to 3,884
Orissa	1,418	9,762	3,789,094	1 to 6·8	1 to 2,672
Chota Nagpore	1,388	26,966	4,225,989	1 to 19·4	1 to 3,044
Total ...	20,747	151,823	65,964,160	1 to 7·3	1 to 3,179

Town Police.

The reports show how distasteful town duty is to the police. In Howrah there were 62 resignations among 309 men in the town police, while there were only 16 out of 247 in the district. In Dacca the town supplied 100 out of 113 resignations for the whole district. In Nuddea the number of vacancies which could not be filled up was so great that in some municipalities the number of men on duty was as much as 50 per cent. below the sanctioned strength, without, however, any serious outbreak of crime occurring. The Inspector-General urges that this bears out his contention that the expensive agency of regular police is altogether in excess of what is wanted for the rural or semi-rural tracts which form a large part of most Bengal municipalities. He also states that in many municipalities the town police are taken from their regular duties and employed in a more or less irregular manner. This is illustrated by the case of Noakholly, where four men out of a strength of fourteen have been detailed to look after tanks. He has promised a special report on the possibility of replacing the regular police in municipalities to some extent by a cheaper and more contented body. This report is awaited.

Rural Police.

It is alleged that in some districts of the Presidency and Dacca Divisions the chowkidars are too independent of the police to be of much assistance in investigations. There seems indeed to be a general complaint that the rural police are still far from being such useful auxiliaries of the regular police as they ought to be, and the Commissioner of Chittagong is of opinion that the amending Chowkidari Act has effected no improvement in this respect. The Lieutenant-Governor does not indeed wish the chowkidars to become a component and subordinate portion of the regular police, but it is very desirable that the two bodies should be more closely associated, and that District Superintendents of Police should have more control over the former. His Honour is prepared to consider any measures permissible under the existing law which may seem likely to bring this about, and he agrees with Mr. Veasey that one very effectual and easily adopted way of securing this would be that chowkidars

should be punished by the Magistrate on the recommendation of the District Superintendent. This would also tend to ensure more uniformity in discipline, and to prevent the violent fluctuations which now occur in many districts, as for instance in Bhagulpore, where the number of punishments rose from 83 in 1886 to 1,249 in 1887. A new system of chowkidari parades, which should lead to better reporting, has been introduced, under which men belonging to the same village no longer attend on the same day; so that a man going on Tuesday, for instance, cannot be certain how much information has been given by another chowkidar belonging to his village who went on Monday. The chowkidars remunerated by the tenure of service lands are very unfavourably reported on; and, according to Mr. Veasey, there is probably not a dacoity in Hooghly or Midnapore (where chowkidars holding such tenures are very numerous) in which one or more chowkidars do not have a hand, while in almost every case they failed to give information of the occurrence to the police. In some districts the number of chowkidars holding service tenures are excessive, and in Burdwan, where there are 11,062 such men, those who were dismissed and who resigned last year were very properly not replaced. In Chota Nagpore a thorough reorganisation of the whole system of rural police seems to be required. In Hazaribagh, for example, the chowkidars are said to be practically the zemindars' or ticcadars' menials; while in Singbhoom the men are paid yearly, or even at longer intervals, and one chowkidar has 40 villages to look after.

Cases of torture by police.

A charge of torture was preferred at Contai in Midnapore, in which a man charged with theft complained that the head-constable who investigated poured water, in which chillies had been macerated, into his mouth and nose, and then sat on his chest. The case is reported to have been grossly mismanaged by all concerned, and it was only after much delay and confusion that the matter ended by the reduction of the head-constable. The Lieutenant-Governor has sent for the papers of the case. At Utterpara a prisoner died of a ruptured kidney, owing to ill-treatment by a constable and head-constable, who were convicted under section 325, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. In Bogra a Sub-Inspector was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment for the wrongful confinement and ill-treatment of a man. In Balasore a case against a Sub-Inspector and constable broke down. It seemed probable that the witnesses had been tampered with, and both men were dismissed. In a Purneah case, which ended in failure, a Sub-Inspector was accused of employing torture, but the Inspector-General thinks it may have been employed without his cognizance and in order to get up a case against him. In Bhagulpore a Sub-Inspector, constable, and three chowkidars, accused of ill-using some Dasadhs, one of whom died, were acquitted at the Sessions, but were dismissed, though the Sub-Inspector was reinstated in a lower grade on appeal to the Commissioner. The case appears to have been true, but to have broken down partly owing to the exaggerations of the friends of the deceased.

Criminal statistics.

The proportion of crime to population and police in various parts of India is shown in the following statement:—

Province.	Police.	Population.	Crime (cognizable).	Proportion of police to population.		Proportion of police to crime (cognizable).		Proportion of crime (cognizable) to population.	
				Police-man.	Persons.	Police-man.	Cases.	Case.	Persons.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	32,527	43,268,599	166,390	1 to	1,330	1 to	5·1	1 to	260
Punjab ...	20,389	18,842,264	74,301	1 „	924	1 „	3·1	1 „	253
Central Provinces ...	8,626	9,838,791	25,124	1 „	1,140	1 „	2·9	1 „	391
Bombay, including Sind ...	19,099	15,682,989	39,920	1 „	821	1 „	2·1	1 „	392
Madras ...	21,577	30,868,504	123,598	1 „	1,430	1 „	5·7	1 „	249
Assam, including Frontier Police ...	4,434	5,969,918	11,805	1 „	1,346	1 „	2·6	1 „	505
Bengal ...	23,655	65,964,160	107,180	1 „	2,788	1 „	4·5	1 „	615

The total reported crime for the province has decreased compared with 1886, as will appear from the following table:—

Crime of the Province.

	1886.	1887.	Decrease.
Cognizable	105,793	101,969	3,824
Non-cognizable	112,664	109,254	3,410
Total ...	218,457	211,223	7,234

The Burdwan, Presidency, Chittagong, and Bhagulpore Divisions all show a considerable decrease. Patna is the only division which shows a large increase. The proportion of cognizable crime to non-cognizable changed very little. Chittagong again shows the smallest percentage of cognizable crime, only 27·2, while the largest proportions are as usual to be found in Patna and Chota Nagpore, which show 58·8 and 63·8 per cent., respectively, of cognizable cases. This is no doubt mainly due to the comparative poverty of the people in the latter divisions and their wealth in Chittagong. While in the Dacca Division generally the percentage of cognizable cases is 40·7 and that of non-cognizable cases 59·3, in Mymensingh the two classes of crime are exactly balanced—an indication of the fact that the police are undermanned and under-officered there. A proposal to increase the police force of that district has been sanctioned by Government.

False cases.

The percentage of cases declared false increased slightly from 5·5 in 1886 to 5·8. The variations noted in the reprot from 16·6 in Chumparun to 1·9 in Palamow must in great part, at all events, be due to difference in procedure, and in the case of Chumparun and Palamow the results are equally unsatisfactory in opposite directions. Sir Steuart Bayley looks to District Magistrates to use their utmost efforts to prevent the entry of an excessive number of cases as false with a view to cloak bad work by the police, while at the same time Subordinate Magistrates must not be allowed to save themselves trouble by entering cases indiscriminately as true. Care must also be taken that cases are not too readily excluded from the returns as false through mistake. In Backergunge and Furreedpore, which head the list, this seems to have been done far too largely.

The percentage of prosecutions in cases declared to be false was 22·4 against 23·6 in 1886, while the percentage of convictions in cases prosecuted rose from 29·7 to 30·2. The divisional percentage of convictions varies from 12·6 in Dacca to 47·3 in Chittagong.

Refusal of enquiry.

While the percentage of cases not enquired into under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code, was ·6 in 1884, ·7 in 1885, and ·4 in 1886, it rose in 1887 to 2·5.

Sessions trials.

The percentage of convictions fell to 56 from 57·8 in 1886 and 56·3 in 1885, which last figure again was lower than any during the five previous years. The remark in last year's Resolution, that the figures showed that much depends on the presiding Judge even in jury districts, is again borne out by the figures for 1887. Thus, Howrah and Hooghly, jury districts, show 58·3 and 54·8 per cent. of convictions, against 37·8 and 32, respectively, in Midnapore and Beerbhoom.

Property stolen and recovered.

Property worth Rs. 10,82,748 is said to have been stolen, of which Rs. 2,75,758, or 25·4 per cent., was recovered. The corresponding figures for 1886 are Rs. 11,39,849 stolen and Rs. 3,26,462, or 28·6, recovered. The figures are not very trustworthy, and, so far as they go, the indications they afford are not satisfactory.

Analysis of crime by classes.

The annexed table shows the number of true cognizable cases for the last five years:—

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Class I.—Offences against the State and public tranquillity.	2,639	2,769	2,802	2,891	2,901
„ II.—Serious offences against the person	4,684	4,618	4,484	4,542	4,646
„ III.—Serious offences against the person and property or against property only.	19,609	24,224	24,103	22,803	22,234
„ IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	2,813	2,580	2,533	2,682	2,427
„ V.—Minor offences against property ...	37,690	42,630	42,206	40,920	36,131
„ VI.—Other offences not specified above ...	29,554	28,477	24,819	27,503	27,753

Offences against the State and public tranquillity.

The total number of coining cases rose from 111 to 127, of which the largest numbers are reported from the 24-Pergunnahs, Midnapore, and Howrah.

There was an increase of seven cases under the head of rioting. There was a considerable decrease in the Presidency and Rajshahye Divisions from 409 and 318 respectively in 1886 to 273 in each division in 1887. In the Dacca Division there was an increase from 391 to 435, and in Patna from 263 to 349. How few of these cases are really important is shown by the fact that out of 10,562 persons brought to trial, only 305 appeared before the Sessions.

Serious offences against the person.

There were 250 murders, against 278 in 1886 and 288 in 1885. It is, however, noticeable that while this is the smallest number reported since 1880, the number of cases of culpable homicide is larger than in any previous year since 1880; the number last year was 217, whilst it was 215 in 1886, and less than 208 in every year since 1881, in which year there were 296 cases of murder. There appears, therefore, some reason to believe that the apparent decrease in the latter crime may be partly due to a growing desire to class cases in which death has been caused under a less serious head than that of murder. Sir Steuart Bayley approves of Mr. Veasey's suggestion to direct the submission in future of a separate note in every case in which a death has occurred, however it is shown in the returns. There has been a much needed improvement in the result of trials. Convictions were obtained in the case of 23·5 of the persons charged, against 17·1 in 1886. The improvement is still greater in the percentage of convictions to cases, which was 28 against 21·9 in 1886. There was one case of murder by dacoits, 12 of murder by robbers, and 13 of murders by poison. In the last class only one person was convicted. Out of the 12 cases of murder by robbers, 6 were committed in Patna and 2 in Shahabad.

Serious offences against the person and property or against property only.

There were 22,234 cases, against 22,803 in 1886. The following table shows the figures for the last two years under the principal heads:—

	1886.	1887.
Dacoity	103	109
Robbery	156	146
Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	700	750
Mischief by killing any animal	633	625
Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	20,941	20,366
House-trespass	264	233

Dacoity is most prevalent in the Burdwan, Rajshahye, and Bhagulpore Divisions, which account for 70 out of the provincial total of 109. The percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained was 20·8, against 30·9 in 1886, while 25·5 of the persons sent up were convicted, against 31·6 in 1886.

The total number of true cases of mischief by fire is 373, one less than in 1886. As many as 121 cases were declared false. The Rajshahye Division is again the worst with 116 true cases, of which 86 were committed in Dinagepore, and were mainly the work of professional incendiaries. This form of terrorism is employed by the professional criminals of that district to overawe villagers and prevent them from reporting crime and giving evidence. The smaller landlords also are believed to make use of it to intimidate their neighbours, while individuals occasionally resort to it to satisfy a personal grudge. Seventeen persons were arrested, but not a single conviction could be obtained.

Minor offences against the person.

This class of offences calls for no remarks.

Minor offences against property.

The total number of cases fell from 40,020 in 1886 to 36,151 in 1887. Including burglaries, which, for purposes of comparison, may be conveniently grouped with offences of this class, the number of cases fell from 61,225 to 56,730. This last number is still greater by 1,300 than the total for 1883, when offences under these heads began to increase; but as allowance has to be made for improved reporting, there is reason to think that a decided check has been given to this form of crime.

Other offences not specified above.

There were 27,753 cases, against 27,003 in 1886. The following table shows the figures for the last two years under the principal heads of this class:—

Heads of this class.	1886.	1887.
Vagrancy or bad character	1,210	1,570
Offences against Excise Laws	2,836	3,184
„ Opium Act	390	335
„ Railway Act	350	248
„ Salt and Customs Laws ...	359	399
„ Arms Act	1,031	1,220
Public and local nuisances	19,316	19,184
Other special and local nuisances cognizable by police	1,368	1,478

Cases of bad livelihood.

It is satisfactory to find that more use has been made of the bad livelihood sections of the Code of Criminal Precedure, but Sir Steuart Bayley would desire to see more uniformity of practice in different districts than is at present the case. Such variations as now exist between adjoining districts, as, for instance, 2 cases in Khoolna against 30 in Jessore, 2 in Julpigori against 49 in Rungpore, 19 in Chumparun against 98 in Sarun, 1 in Lohardugga against 32 in Manbhoom, must in many cases lead to bad characters moving from districts where the law is properly utilised to neighbouring districts where they are left to carry on their war against society undisturbed by vexatious police interference.

There is a net decrease of 3,410 cases following an increase of 6,668 in 1886. The details are shown in the following table:—

Non-cognizable crime.

	Number of cases.	
	1886.	1887.
Class I	8,063	8,706
„ II	72	38
„ III	1,028	925
„ IV	58,945	57,093
„ V	10,665	9,404
„ VI	10,877	10,487
Special laws	23,014	22,601
Total ...	112,664	109,254

In class I, offences against public justice increased from 4,713 to 5,390. Cases of petty assaults (class IV) decreased by 1,868, and cases of mischief (class V) by 852, showing that litigation as a luxury was less resorted to, probably mainly owing to the fact that on the whole the crops were not so good in 1887 as in 1886. In the 24-Pergunnahs there has been a decrease of 422 in cases under special laws; and as it is accompanied there by a decrease in cognizable nuisance cases, it is to be feared that it points to a diminution in the interest taken in sanitation. Balasore, Manbhoom, Lohardugga, Gya, Chumparun, Darjeeling, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts show in the returns that every person summoned attended, while in the last four districts the number who attended was apparently in excess of those summoned. It is not creditable to the officers concerned that they should have sent up figures which are clearly incorrect.

Remands.

Altogether 35,353 A forms were sent up. They were disposed of as follows:—

		Percentage.
At first hearing	12,062	34·2
Remanded once	7,236	20·5
Ditto twice	5,353	15·1
Ditto thrice	3,503	9·9
Ditto four times	2,315	6·5
Ditto five „	1,516	4·3
Ditto six „	929	2·6
Ditto more than six times	1,640	4·6

There is a slight improvement as compared with 1886 under the heads of remands six times and more than six times, but all the other figures are worse.

Reconvictions.

One thousand four hundred and fifty-one persons were reconvicted, against 1,442 last year; but as there were 1,500 fewer convictions for cognizable offences, the percentage of reconvictions has increased considerably. It is very satisfactory that in 152 cases, as against 108 in 1886, men were proved to have been convicted three times or more. This shows that a partial knowledge only is not accepted, and that the registers are better kept. Monghyr is first with 93 cases, followed by Patna with 84.

Crime and Police in Calcutta and the Suburbs.

The following statement shows the number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta during 1887 and the two years preceding:—

		1885.	1886.	1887.
Cognizable	Penal Code	4,132	5,049	6,485
	Miscellaneous ...	13,948	19,336	21,566
Non-cognizable	Penal Code	9,692	8,538	6,566
	Miscellaneous ...	19,999	21,017	20,475
	Total ...	47,771	53,940	55,092

The increase in cognizable crime under the Penal Code falls mainly under the head of public and local nuisances. There were 2,646 such cases in 1887, against 1,476 in 1886. The distinction between Penal and Miscellaneous is not strictly accurate, as under the former head are included nuisances punishable under section 34 of Act V of 1861 or under municipal and local laws. The increase in other cognizable cases falls under the heads of miscellaneous offences in the streets, which rose from 9,426 in 1886 to 11,585 in 1887. The decrease in non-cognizable offences under the Penal Code is due to a decrease from 3,622 cases of public and local nuisances in 1886 to 1,683 in 1887. The decrease in other non-cognizable offences is mainly due to the number of cases under the Conservancy Act having fallen from 19,806 in 1886 to 19,200 in 1887. The number of public nuisances in the Town of Calcutta punishable under Chapter XIV of the Penal Code has decreased from 4,625 in 1885 to 3,611 in 1886 and 1,682 in 1887. These offences include the adulteration of food and drugs, the sale of noxious food, and the sale of drugs or medical preparations as different drugs or medical preparations, and public nuisances of all kinds. The decrease under this head is met by a corresponding increase under section 68A of the Police Act.

The number of persons arrested and summoned rose from 54,309 in 1886 to 55,175 in the year under review. The number of persons convicted was 48,334 against 46,818 in 1886, thus giving a larger percentage of convictions for every class of cases, except miscellaneous non-cognizable offences, in which the percentage fell to 82·81 from 83·23 in 1886. Out of a total of 10,859 persons convicted under the Penal Code in the Town and Suburbs, 6,301 were Hindus, 4,164 Mahomedans, 372 Christians, 17 Buddhists and Jains, and 5 Jews.

There are said to have been only 119 false cases out of a total of 47,757 reported in the Town and only 63 out of 7,335 reported in the Suburbs.

The value of the property stolen was Rs. 1,32,351, against Rs. 1,19,249 in 1886. Property to the value of Rs. 68,165 was recovered. The percentage of property recovered, 51·50, differs little from the normal. Only Rs. 1,778, shown as recovered, had been stolen in previous years.

The ratio of cognizable crime to area and population in the Town and Suburbs was as follows:—

	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of true crime to each square mile.	Proportion of crime to population
Town	7·8	433,219	2,967·30	1 to 18·71
Suburbs	23·	251,439	207·69	1 to 52·68

Cognizable crime in the Town.

The following table shows the number of true cognizable cases reported within the Town during the last three years:—

CRIME.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Abetment of offence not committed	1	.....	.....
Class I.—Offences against the State, &c.	37	43	49
,, II.—Serious offences against the person	167	186	213
,, III.—Serious offences against person and property ...	139	190	185
,, IV.—Minor offences against the person	40	50	58
,, V.—Minor offences against person and property ...	2,156	2,085	2,223
,, VI.—Other offences not specified above	1,855	3,419	4,408
Special and local laws	10,391	14,359	16,009
Total ...	14,786	29,332	23,145

There were 25 cases of offences relating to coins and stamps, a larger number than in any other year since 1880. In one case two Hindus were sentenced to five years' imprisonment for manufacturing base coins, and in another two constables of the Suburban Force were sentenced to four years' imprisonment for passing off as silver coin pice covered with quicksilver. There were, as in 1886, only 2 murders against an average of 6 for the last five years. In one case the evidence was insufficient for commitment, and in the other case, in which a discharged servant murdered his master, the jury did not convict, though the accused had confessed to the Coroner. Five Mahomedan shop-keepers of Chandney Bazar assaulted a Eurasian, fracturing his right leg. They were sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment each.

There were 164 true cases of house-breaking against 166 in the previous year, none of the former being of a serious type. The police have not succeeded so well as in 1886 in dealing with burglaries and thefts. Only 86 cases under the heads of burglary and lurking house-trespass were detected against 107 in 1886, and 94 persons only were convicted against 123. The Commissioner of Police attributes this want of success to the large body of convicts released at the Jubilee. He supposes that many of the convicts so released remained in Calcutta, and of these men the police would know nothing and would consequently be unable to supervise them effectually. The actual number of burglaries committed, however, shows no increase in the Town, as might have been expected if the theory were correct. In the Suburbs, however, there were 1,720 cases of theft against 1,607 in 1886, and 786 cases only were detected against 856 in the previous year, while 858 persons were convicted against 930. The percentage of property recovered increased slightly.

The number of convictions under the Hackney Carriage Act decreased slightly. The increase in public and local nuisances is mainly due to a large number of prosecutions in cases of street obstructions under section 283, Indian Penal Code. There has been a large increase from 7,956 cases in 1886 to 9,744 in 1887 for miscellaneous street offences. There were 2,911 cases of cruelty to animals against 3,389 in 1886, and 59 persons were acquitted against 30 in the previous year. The increase in cases under the Port Acts from 2,266 cases in 1886 to 2,710 in 1887 was chiefly due to a larger number of prosecutions for carrying more than the licensed number of passengers. Under the Opium Act there were 75 cases and 79 convictions, against 42 cases and 44 convictions in 1886. In one case the police seized 30 maunds and 15½ seers of contraband opium. Three persons were severely punished, but the principal offender, for whose arrest a reward has been offered, is said to be still at large. The drug was in its crude state, and was brought from Nepal.

Cognizable crime in the Suburbs.

The following is a comparative statement of true cognizable crime during the past three years:—

CRIME.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Class I.—Offences against the State, &c.	16	27	15
,, II.—Serious offences against the person	88	62	77
,, III.— Ditto person and property ...	96	115	171
,, IV.—Minor offences against the person	23	35	15
,, V.— Ditto property	647	658	709
,, VI.—Other offences not specified above	678	787	717
Special and local laws	1,450	2,241	3,073
Total ...	2,998	3,925	4,777

There were only five cases of rioting or unlawful assembly against 19 in the preceding year, and 34 persons were sent up against 90 in 1886. There were two murder cases; in both the accused were discharged. There were 29 cases of grievous hurt, against 17 in 1886 and an average of 25 for the five preceding years. In one case, Fakeera Mehter, an ex-convict returned from the Andamans, in a fit of jealousy cut off a portion of the nose of his mistress. One Sumaria Chamarin was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment for administering strychnine to her husband. The increase under the head of serious mischief and cognate offences from 11 to 39, against a yearly average of 3 is due to a number of prosecutions under section 282, Indian Penal Code (conveying persons for hire by water in a vessel in such a condition and so overloaded as to endanger life). There were 188 true cases of burglary and lurking house-trespass against 125 in 1886. The increase is probably due to the presence of a colony of 11,000 coolies employed in the Kidderpore Docks, and possibly also to the release of Jubilee prisoners. Fifty cases were detected and 58 persons convicted. The corresponding figures for 1886 were 49 and 54. Out of Rs. 6,019 worth of property stolen, Rs. 4,094 were recovered, but this is due to the fact that property worth Rs. 4,119 was stolen in one case and the greater portion recovered. The number of thefts increased from 454 to 519, but 273 cases were detected and 310 persons convicted, against 246 cases and 297 persons in 1886. There was a slight decrease in the number of cases of public and local nuisances, while miscellaneous offences on the other hand rose from 1,470 to 1,841. The number of cases of cruelty to animals rose from 759 to 1,201, and out of 1,466 persons sent up for trial only 8 were acquitted.

Non-cognizable crime in the Town.

The decrease from 26,759 cases in 1886 to 24,511 in 1887 is principally due to a smaller number of cases of public and local nuisances, namely, 1,682 against 3,611 in 1886. This is met by a corresponding increase in the number of cognizable cases under section 68A of the Police Act. There were only 18,252 cases under the Conservancy Act against 18,816 in 1886. The number of cases of rioting, unlawful assembly, and affray rose from 205 in 1886 to 245 in 1887. There were 26 cases of adulteration of food and ghee, and 32 persons were convicted against 2 in 1886. A case instituted against one Taruck Nath Pattuck, to whom a forged currency note was traced, was withdrawn at the High Court, as the evidence of guilty knowledge was not considered sufficient. The forger, who lived at Sulkea, was tried at Howrah and ultimately convicted by the High Court.

Non-cognizable crime in the Suburbs.

There was a slight decrease from 2,796 cases in 1886 to 2,530 cases in 1887. There is nothing calling for notice in the figures.

Suicides and accidental deaths.

There were 65 cases in the Town and Suburbs against 71 in 1886. Forty-one per cent. of the persons who committed suicide killed themselves by taking opium, while 32 per cent. hung themselves. There were 49 Hindus, 9 Mahomedans, and 7 Europeans. The excess of Hindus is remarkable, as the proportion of Hindus to Mahomedans living in the Town and Suburbs is little more than two to one. There were 283 accidental deaths against 275 in 1886. Only 89 were drowned against 111 in the previous year; but there were 133 deaths from causes not specified, against 91 the year before. Twenty-eight deaths were due to the persons killed being run over by carriages and horses, and 29 to falls from trees or buildings. Prosecutions were instituted against the drivers in 4 of these cases, 3 against private individuals, and 1 against the driver of a tram-car, who was acquitted. Four servants of the Tramway Company were prosecuted for rash driving; 1 was convicted, 2 were acquitted, and 1 was still under trial at the close of the year. One hundred and thirty-three drivers of public and private carriages were convicted for rash and furious driving, out of 162 sent up for trial.

Arms Act.

The importation of fire-arms increased from 1,205 in 1886 to 1,616 in 1887. The Commissioner of Police attributes the increase to a belief on the part of importers that there would be a great demand owing to events in Burmah. There was a great decrease in the inland transport of arms and ammunition. In guns the number fell from 1,408 to 848. The decrease, as explained by the Commissioner, was mainly in the traffic with Northern India, which had been abnormally large in 1886. The number of cartridge cases imported rose from 357,900 in 1886 to

738,700 in the year under review. No explanation is given of this. The number of guns sold in Calcutta was 2,415 against 2,962 in 1886. This included 1,501 guns of native manufacture, against 2,207 in 1886. There were 20 prosecutions, all for petty offences.

European Vagrancy Act.

Forty-two persons were admitted to the Workhouse under section 5 of the Act. Three persons were deported under section 17, namely, 2 to Liverpool and 1 to Melbourne. One of these was a ship's steward, another a hotel-keeper, and the third a destitute female with three children.

Fire-Brigade Act.

There were 13 fires in the Town and on the river, 5 in the Suburbs, and 20 in Howrah. The damage done is estimated at Rs. 67,355, against Rs. 1,75,750 in 1886. The most serious fire was on board the *Hutton Hall*, in which jute worth Rs. 23,000 was burnt. The Chief Officer was afterwards sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment for smoking in the hold, to which the Chief Presidency Magistrate attributed the fire.

Police.

The total cost of the Town Police was Rs. 4,72,168, against Rs. 4,74,544 in 1886, and that of the Suburban Police Rs. 1,55,676 against Rs. 1,62,187. The cost of the River Police was Rs. 29,974, of Government guards Rs. 45,140, and of additional police Rs. 30,655. The Fort Police, lock-up guards, and salt-pass stations cost Rs. 13,094. The cost of the Town Police was met as follows :—

	Rs.
Paid by Calcutta Municipality	2,97,216
Government contribution	99,072
Fees and fines	75,880
Total ...	4,72,168

The diminished expenditure on the Town and Suburban Police was chiefly made up of savings under the heads of servants, rent, contingent charges and allowances. The number of up-country men in the police rose from 1,907 in 1886 to 1,942, while the number of Bengalis fell to 163 from 189 in 1886 and 219 in 1885. Out of this total of 163 there are 72 officers, while the total number of officers who are up-country men is 96. The percentage of casualties was 12·15, or almost the same as in the previous year. Thirty-four members of the force were punished judicially against 13 in 1886; on the other hand, 78 men only were dismissed against 102 the year before. Only 5 men deserted. The mortality fell from 9·39 to 8·08, but this only shows the number dying in hospital; many go away on sick leave and die at their homes. The number of vacancies was 361 against 375 in 1886 and an average of 478 in the five preceding years. The number of resignations rose from 123 to 167.

Miscellaneous.

During the year, 345 certificates were granted for hotels, shops for the sale of exciseable articles, and native eating-houses, in the Town, and 188 in the Suburbs. The fees came to Rs. 1,266 in the Town and Rs. 460 in the Suburbs. The police had no difficulty in maintaining order in all shops licensed under the Abkari Act. Property to the value of Rs. 11,968 was picked up and brought to the Police Office, and 93 per cent. of the amount was restored to the owners. Rupees 5,150 were disbursed as rewards against Rs. 2,377 in 1886. Private individuals paid Rs. 2,798, while they only gave Rs. 351 the year before.

Old offenders.

Two hundred and seventy-five old offenders were convicted. Of these 63 had been convicted more than three times. In the Suburbs the corresponding numbers were 45 and 5. On their release from jail 133 notorious offenders were photographed and their names were registered by the Detective Department.

Destruction of noxious wild animals and venomous snakes.

The number of persons killed by snakes (9,131) is less than in any of the preceding five years. The number killed by wild animals is 1,563 against 1,595 in 1886. The largest number of deaths occurred in the Patna Division (2,580) and the smallest in the Chittagong Division (224).

The number of cattle killed during the year was 17,739 against 11,621 in 1886. The Rajshahye Division shows the largest number of deaths (6,691); the Orissa Division the smallest (379). There was an increase in all the Divisions except Bhagulpore. The increase is chiefly noticeable under the heads "Tigers," "Leopards and Panthers" and "Hyenas," the figures being 7,011, 7,065 and 2,024 against 4,558, 5,288 and 417 respectively in the preceding year. In the Rajshahye Division the marked increase of 2,876 in the number of deaths is said to have been due to improved registration.

Twenty thousand five hundred and eighty-two licenses were granted against 15,467 in 1886 under the Arms Act for the protection of crops or destruction of wild animals.

The number of snakes destroyed rose from 31,204 in 1886 to 35,054 in 1887. In the Patna Division 19,016 snakes were killed in the year against 12,190 in the preceding year; there was, however, no appreciable falling off in the number of deaths from snake-bite. The scheme for the payment of rewards for the destruction of snakes on the authority of certificates signed by indigo-planters was in force during the year in the districts of Durbhunga, Mozufferpore and Monghyr, but has not as yet had very satisfactory results. The amount of rewards paid for the destruction of snakes was Rs. 4,433-5-6 against Rs. 3,889-3 in 1886. The Lieutenant-Governor has had under consideration for some time the question of the utility of paying rewards for killing snakes, and the majority of the officers consulted by him advocate the discontinuance of the practice. He has also received many recommendations for alterations in the scale of rewards paid for killing wild animals. The whole question is still being discussed.

The total amount paid in rewards for killing wild animals and venomous snakes was Rs. 17,151-9-6 against Rs. 14,291-10 in 1886. Of this sum, Rs. 12,718-4 was paid for the destruction of wild animals against Rs. 10,402-7 in the preceding year.

CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

The frontier police occupied the same stations as in the preceding year.

Force.

* Subadar	... ...	7
Jemadar	... ...	6
Havildar	... ...	38
Naik	... ...	42
Bugler	... ...	11
Private	... ...	543
		647

The force was 19 below its full strength of 647* men at the close of the year, and 37 of the men were unpassed recruits. Rupees 570 was sanctioned in the budget for the establishment of scouts, but none have yet been engaged, and arrangements are now being made for their enlistment. Ten men were sent during the year to the 38th Bengal Infantry, stationed at Alipore, for drill instruction, 8 of whom were passed as drill instructors. The firing of all the men was good up to 500 yards; between 600 and 800 yards the results were not so good, but this is attributable to the men never having fired before at those ranges.

The men at the frontier posts patrol along the border line from Bhogman to Ohipoom, where there is a breach, and the patrolling begins again at the Phurwah guard. It was through this breach that the raiders came in and killed Lieutenant Stewart, who was engaged in surveying a line of road which would close this breach. The Inspector-General of Police is of opinion that no improvement can be made without roads. His proposals on this subject are now under the consideration of Government in the Public Works Department.

Recruits.

The Government of India has prohibited the recruitment of Goorkhas of the Goorung and Lama castes for the frontier force. As these supply most of the Goorkhas who form the main body of the force, the District Superintendent of Police expresses a fear that this order will injuriously affect the working and filling up of vacancies in the force. This point will be specially noticed in next year's report.

Casualties.

The year under report was marked by a small number of deaths—14 against 20 in 1885 and 19 in 1886, but there was a good deal of sickness. The daily average of sick in hospital was 51·7 against 43·9 in 1886. There were 73 casualties against 69 in 1886 and 85 in 1885. Only 14 men resigned against 16 last year; but, on the other hand, 3 deserted and 11 were discharged for absence without leave. The corresponding figures for 1886 were 0 and 5.

Cost.

The total cost for the year was Rs. 2,13,748-2-3 against Rs. 2,36,791 in 1886.

Coolie corps.

The coolie corps started in 1886 has not so far proved very successful. The Inspector-General of Police thinks this is chiefly due to the fact that the men enlisted were not of the right kind. The special report on the subject is awaited. The scheme as at present sanctioned is to employ 84 imported coolies for 12 months, 196 coolies for six months, and a small supervising staff under an Inspector. The annual cost is Rs. 28,788.

Conduct.

The force has kept up its reputation as a body, the men composing it doing their work cheerfully, however hard. An officer who has had opportunities of observing them says: "The men are hardworking, very uncomplaining and always cheerful—ready to take to any work given them."

Criminal Justice.

High Court—General Jurisdiction.

THERE were 169 persons under trial before the High Court in its criminal jurisdiction during 1887, against 131 in the previous year. Of these, 45 were discharged or acquitted, 94 convicted, and 20 remained under trial at the end of the year. The case of 9 persons was remanded for re-trial. Of the number convicted, 30 were sentenced to death, 14 to transportation, 48 to rigorous imprisonment, and 2 to simple imprisonment.

High Court—Appellate Jurisdiction.

Including cases pending at the commencement of the year, the total number of persons who appealed to the High Court, or in whose cases appeals were preferred by Government under section 417 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, from judgments of acquittal, or references were made under sections 432 and 438, or whose cases were dealt with by the High Court under section 435, was 3,246 as compared with 3,048 in 1886. The results of these appeals and references are shown below—

Appeals rejected	1,034
Sentences confirmed	775
Ditto modified	294
Ditto reversed	666
Ditto enhanced	14
Proceedings quashed	5
New trials or further enquiries ordered	171

The number undisposed of at the end of year was 285.

Courts subordinate to the High Court.

Two Stipendiary Magistrates were, as in previous years, employed in Calcutta. The number of Honorary Magistrates was 91 in 1887 as against 93 in 1886. Benches consisting of two or three Honorary Magistrates, unassisted by a Stipendiary Magistrate, continued to hold sittings in Calcutta during the year for the trial of criminal cases on fixed days in each week. The number of Sessions Judges at the close of the year was 30 as compared with 29 at the close of 1886. The increase is due to the district of Bankoora having been made a separate Sessions Division in June 1887. Previously that district was included within the Sessions Division of Burdwan, the District Judge of Bankoora being the Assistant Sessions Judge of the Division. On the creation of the new Sessions Division, this officer was appointed to be the Sessions Judge of the same. Including District Magistrates, but excluding the Magistrates (Stipendiary and Honorary) in Calcutta, the total numbers of Magistrates of each class at the close of 1886 and 1887, respectively, were—

	1886.	1887.
Stipendiary	383	384
Honorary	1,606	1,673

Of the Stipendiary Magistrates, 223 exercised powers of the first class, 68 of the second class, and 93 of the third class, as compared with 235, 60, and 88, respectively, during the previous year. The total number of Benches of Magistrates in the interior was 196 in the past as against 185* in the previous year.

* Revised figures.

Courts of Session—Original Jurisdiction.

The total number of persons under trial before the Courts of Session, including those whose cases were pending at the close of 1886, was 3,155 as compared with 3,109 in the previous year. Of these, 28 died, escaped or were trapsferred, 1,141 were discharged or acquitted, 1,525 were convicted, 74 were committed or referred, and 387 remained under trial at the close of the year. Of the persons convicted, 39 were sentenced to death and 142 to transportation. The districts in which trials by jury were held, and offences which were so triable, remained as in previous years. The number of trials by jury was 339 as compared with 284 in the previous year. Of these 339 cases, the Sessions Judge approved of the verdict of the jury in 263 cases, disapproved of it wholly in 33 cases, and partially in 43 cases. In 21 cases only did the Sessions Judge disagree with the verdicts so completely as to consider it necessary for the ends of justice to submit the cases to the High Court as a court of reference. Of the 22 cases referred under section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which were before the High Court during 1887, 19 were heard and determined with the result that in 5 the verdict of the jury was reversed, in 10 it was upheld, and in the remaining 4 cases a re-trial was ordered.

Courts of Session—Appellate Jurisdiction.

The total number of persons who appealed to the Courts of Session during the year, including those whose cases were pending from the preceding year, was 9,459 as compared with 9,279 in 1886. Of these, the appeals or applications of 2,408 were rejected. The original sentence was confirmed in the case of 3,456 persons, modified in the case of 1,051, and reversed in the case of 1,921 persons. In the case of 71 persons the original proceedings were quashed, and in that of 76 a new trial, or a further enquiry, was ordered. In no case was the sentence enhanced. The total number of persons whose appeals or applications were disposed of was 8,931. The appeals of 502 persons remained pending at the end of the year. The case of 12 persons was shown under the head of died, escaped, or transferred.

Courts of Magistrates.

The total number of persons under trial during the year before the Courts of the various Magistrates in Bengal, excluding the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates, and the results of the trials, are shown below:—

Number of persons	under trial	182,041
Ditto	acquitted or discharged	66,730
Ditto	convicted	106,003
Ditto	committed	2,874
Ditto	who died, escaped, or were transferred ...	233
Ditto	remaining under trial at the end of the year	6,201

The following statement shows the sentences passed by Magistrates in the districts outside of Calcutta:—

Fine ...	With imprisonment	3,485
	Without	75,133
Whipping ...	Sole punishment	1,070
	Additional	108
Imprisonment ...	Rigorous	22,072
	Simple	928
Forfeiture of property		...

The sentences of imprisonment passed may be thus classified—

Not exceeding 15 days	4,961
Ditto 6 months	13,839
Ditto 2 years	4,138
Exceeding 2 years	71

Sixty-three juveniles were sentenced to detention in a reformatory school. The number was the same as in 1886; in 1885, 59 were so sentenced, and in 1884, 100. The sentences were passed in only 18 districts, including Calcutta, the largest number being reported from Calcutta (18), Sarun (7), Chumparun

and Patna (6 each). Forty-seven juveniles were so sentenced by Magistrates in the interior, 15 by Presidency Magistrates, and one by the Sessions Judge of Patna.

Courts of Presidency Magistrates.

The total number of persons under trial before the Presidency Magistrates was 45,397, as compared with 44,594 in 1886. Of the former number, 4,267 were acquitted or discharged, 40,940 were convicted, 83 were committed to the Sessions, 23 died, escaped, or were transferred to other courts, and 84 remained under trial at the close of the year. Of those convicted, 1,586 persons were sentenced to imprisonment, 69 to whipping, and 36,334 to pay fines. Besides the persons shown as sentenced to imprisonment, 10 persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for terms not exceeding one year on failure to furnish security for good behaviour.

Results of the trial of European British subjects.

During the year 239 European British subjects, involved in 194 cases, were brought to trial in the criminal courts of 21 districts, as compared with 236 persons, involved in 199 cases, who were brought to trial in 22 districts in 1886. Of the persons tried in 1887, 169 were convicted and 72 acquitted. Of the 194 cases disposed of during the year, 172 were tried by European Magistrates and 4 by Sessions Judges, and 17 by native Magistrates in Howrah, and one by the High Court. The districts in which the largest number of such trials was held were, as in the previous year, in Chittagong (89), the 24-Pergunnahs (30), Burdwan and Howrah (23 each), and Darjeeling (18).

The districts of Nuddea, Khoolna, and Dinagepore return one case each, Hooghly returns two, and Purneah, Patna, Balasore, Chumparun, and Manbhoom three each. The offences with which European British subjects were commonly charged were, as in 1886, breaches of local and special laws (under which 127 were charged in 12 districts), criminal force and assault (under which 45 were charged in 14 districts, Howrah and Darjeeling contributing 11 and 10 respectively), hurt (under which 15 persons were charged in 9 districts), and criminal trespass (under which 9 were charged in 3 districts), Chittagong alone contributing 6 of the latter.

Of the 127 persons charged with offences under local and special laws, 72 are reported from Chittagong, against 41 in 1886, 12 each from Howrah and the 24-Pergunnahs, and 11 from Burdwan. Of the 72 persons reported from Chittagong, 39 were charged with infringements of the Merchant Shipping Act I of 1859, and the remaining 33 with offences under section 34 of Act V of 1861 (the District Police Act.)

The remaining persons in these districts were charged with minor offences under the Penal Code. Of the persons tried during the year, 169, or 70·1 per cent., were convicted. The corresponding percentage for 1886 was 71, and for 1885, 78·7.

None of those tried during the year claimed to be tried by a jury or by assessors of different nationalities.

Witnesses.

The total number of witnesses who attended the different courts during the year was 415,593, as compared with 425,275 in 1886. Of the former number, 403,641 were examined by Magistrates, 11,478 by Sessions Courts, and 474 by the High Court.

The number of persons whipped under judicial orders was 1,267 in 1887, as compared with 1,652 in 1886. The figures for the four years preceding 1886 are given below:—

1882	1,604
1883	1,261
1884	1,827
1885	1,965

Out of the 1,267 instances in which whipping was inflicted during 1887, in 78·8 per cent. of the cases it was inflicted for theft, in 7·2 per cent. for receiving stolen property, and in 1·5 per cent. for criminal house-trespass. In 67·4 of the cases the number of stripes inflicted was less than 15, and in 9·4 per cent. only it was between 25 and 30 stripes.

Statistics of offences and offenders.

00. The statistics of offences and offenders are fully discussed in the chapters on Police and Prisons.

Criminal Justice—Sonthal Pergunnahs.

The following statement shows the total number of persons who were under trial during the year in the criminal courts of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the results of the trials:—

Total number of persons under trial		... ...	4,917
Ditto	ditto	convicted	2,733
Ditto	ditto	discharged or acquitted	1,908
Ditto	ditto	committed or referred	18
Ditto	ditto	who died, escaped or were transferred	7
Pending for trial at the end of the year		... ...	251

Of the 2,733 persons convicted, 820 were sentenced to imprisonment, 88 to whipping, and the remainder were ordered to pay fines, or to furnish security for good behaviour, or to keep the peace. There were 236 appeals and applications for a revision of the general order. The results of these are shown below—

Appeals or applications rejected	132
Sentence or order confirmed	23
Ditto enhanced	...
Ditto modified	17
Ditto reversed	20
Proceedings quashed	...
Fresh trial ordered	31
Referred for revision to the High Court	...
Remaining at the end of the year	13

Prisons.

ALL the statistics of the year are affected by the releases and remissions granted on the celebration of the Jubilee, and to a certain extent this fact affects all comparisons with the figures of previous years. The death-rate fell to 33·1 per mille, the lowest on record, against 37·2 in 1886 and an average of 59·2 since 1863. The number of whippings was only 266, against 396 in 1886 and a yearly average of 364·25 from 1882 to 1885. The number of escapes fell to 13, against 17 in 1886 and a yearly average of 25·4 from 1881 to 1885. The number of whippings and escapes are the lowest on record. Making every allowance for the effect on these figures of the Jubilee releases, they testify to the excellent administration of the Department.

Prison population.

The total jail population at the beginning of the year (14,629) was reduced by the 31st December to 13,210, the lowest figure on record, and in great measure the result of remissions granted on the Jubilee day. The daily average population of all classes of prisoners decreased from 14,805·90 in 1886 to 12,250·36 in 1887. This decrease is confined to convicts and civil prisoners, there being an increase of 63·83 in the daily average of under-trial prisoners, due to the unsatisfactory fact of their longer detention under trial. The number admitted was actually less than in 1886. The following table shows the figures for convicts only for the last ten years:—

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Number of prisoners in jails and subsidiary jails on the last day of previous year.	17,039	17,936	17,200	16,284	15,231	14,377	13,417	14,051	13,821	13,465
Admitted direct during the year ...	38,929	35,726	33,335	31,465	31,710	29,763	32,034	31,530	30,675	29,942
Total ...	55,968	53,662	50,535	47,749	46,941	44,140	45,451	45,581	44,496	43,407
Admitted by transfer	20,132	20,500	18,811	17,094	15,760	15,499	16,660	17,265	17,372	16,427
Total ...	76,100	74,162	69,346	64,843	62,701	59,639	62,111	62,846	61,868	59,834
Total discharged, including transfers..	58,164	56,962	53,062	49,612	48,324	46,222	48,060	49,025	48,403	47,884
Balance at the end of the year ...	17,936	17,200	16,284	15,231	14,377	13,417	14,051	13,821	13,465	11,950
Daily average number of prisoners ...	17,274	17,258	16,673	15,506	14,801	13,711	13,697	13,757	13,504	10,908

The number of direct admissions (29,942) is lower than in any year except 1883 (29,763), and is a satisfactory proof that there was no appreciable increase of crime in consequence of the Jubilee releases. The balance at the end of the year (11,950), and the daily average number (10,908), are the lowest on record owing to the releases and the small number of admissions.

Releases.

Thirty thousand seven hundred and sixty prisoners were released against 30,696 in 1886. While in 1886, 27,125 persons were released on expiry of sentence, the figures for 1887 are 21,328. On the other hand, the number released on other grounds rose from 27 to 6,484. These figures are accounted for by the releases at the time of the Jubilee. The number released on appeal has steadily increased from 1,384 in 1882 to 1,903 in 1887.

The number of convicts transported beyond seas rose from 468 in 1885 and 668 in 1886 to 797 in 1887. The attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the fact that some of the Local Governments have relaxed too far the new rules of selection. In one case from another province the prisoner was almost blind of both eyes. The number of Bengal prisoners transported was 168. The corresponding figures for 1885 and 1886 were 78 and 137 respectively.

The number of Burmese prisoners confined in Bengal jails was increased by 20 during 1887, bringing the total to 284. The Government of India has now under consideration a scheme for granting tickets-of-leave to this class of prisoners. Some such scheme is required, as they will otherwise become a source of danger from their increasing numbers in the less secure district jails in this province. They mostly enjoy excellent health in Bengal. Their conduct was generally good, but the number of offences increased from 174 to 450, of which 178 related to work. This is still far below the average reported in the case of other prisoners. One of them committed a very serious assault on a convict officer. Two Burmese prisoners escaped through the carelessness of the Pubna Jail officials. Of the three men who escaped in 1886, one was recaptured. He states that his companions both died on the way back to Burma, one was drowned, and the other killed in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Burmese convicts.

Of the total number of admissions during the year, 57·34 per cent. were Hindoos, 38·61 per cent. Mahomedans, and 1·27 per cent. Christians. There were also 168 Buddhists and 665 of other religions. The percentage of Christians fell from 1·89 in 1886 to 1·27 per cent. in 1887. The number of juveniles admitted rose to 296 from 273 in 1886. Of the prisoners admitted, 18,686, or 62·40 per cent., were sentenced to imprisonment for three months and less. The corresponding figures for 1886 were 19,729, or 64·3 per cent. The number sentenced to simple imprisonment fell from 2,340 to 2,216. The number of juvenile offenders sentenced to whipping fell to 377 from 448 in 1886. The number of other judicial whippings has fallen continuously from 1,965 in 1885 to 1,373 in 1887.

Religion, length of sentence, and character of imprisonment of convicts.

The number of female prisoners admitted into jail fell from 1,573 in 1885 to 1,391 in 1886 and 1,280 in 1887. The rules to prevent solitary confinement where there happens to be only one female in jail proved successful. Three hundred and fifty-one women were released on the Jubilee day, leaving only 78 women in the Bengal jails. A female ward has been opened in the Presidency Jail to obviate legal difficulties connected with the jurisdiction of the High Court.

Female prisoners.

The number of reconvicted prisoners admitted into jail decreased from 3,589, or 11·70 per cent. of admission, in 1886, to 3,472, or 11·60 per cent., in 1887. New rules were introduced in February 1887 regarding the identification and classification of habitual offenders, but until they have been working some time, it will be impossible to draw comparisons of any value with the figures of previous years. The number of persons imprisoned for failing to give security for good behaviour rose to 8038.

Reconvicted prisoners.

Of the prisoners admitted, 86·92 were unable to read and write; 9·66 per cent. were able to read and write a little; and the remainder could read and write well. The figures differ little from those for 1886.

Education.

The number of under-trial prisoners admitted during the year was 26,240—the lowest number admitted since 1883. The average period of detention was 17·75 days—a longer time than in any other year of this decade. It is impossible to compare the figures for different subsidiary jails, as at present the figures do not distinguish between prisoners in Sessions cases, where the delay is more or less unavoidable, and in Magistrate's cases. Such cases will in future be shown separately. This Government has recently given orders that under-trial prisoners in central, district and intermediate jails shall be placed on full diet from the date of their admission, and it is hoped this will have some effect on the health of convicts during the first few months of their confinement. That the health of under-trial prisoners at the time of admission is very bad appears to be proved by the fact that, out of 27,120 individuals who spent on an average 17·75 days in jail, 36 should have died. It is scarcely possible to suppose that the death-rate in these cases should have been affected by the treatment the prisoners received in the subsidiary jails. The accommodation for under-trial prisoners is good and sufficient, except in two jails, where, owing to want of funds, it has hitherto been impossible to deal with this question. It is hoped that

Under-trial prisoners.

it may be taken up during the current year. Six under-trial prisoners escaped during the year (excluding five prisoners who escaped and were recaptured during the year)—the same number as in 1885 and 1886. Three thousand and fifty-four civil prisoners were admitted during the year, against 3,410 in 1886. Out of this number, 62 were released on the Jubilee day, the Imperial Government paying their debts to the amount of Rs. 3,632.

Jail buildings.

Six new subsidiary jails were built at a cost of Rs. 28,953. A female ward, new guard-house and new workshop was provided in the Alipore Jail at a cost of Rs. 33,691. In the Presidency Jail solitary cells and an inner wall were built, costing Rs. 7,383. In Dacca Rs. 18,691 were expended on the new Central Jail. In the Buxar Central Jail an upper story to the factory cost Rs. 9,349. The daily average number of prisoners employed on jail buildings was 1,124.

Guards and escapes.

The jail establishment of Bengal was organised in 1878 for a jail population which averaged for 1874, 1875 and 1876 over 21,500 prisoners of all classes, the jail population having steadily since then decreased to its daily average of 12,250 in 1887. The Bhagulpore District Jail was abolished last year, and the reserve guards of 14 district jails, containing less than 100 prisoners, were dispensed with. Towards the close of the year Government sanctioned the reduction of 14 district jails to the new grade of intermediate jails. The result is a net saving of Rs. 44,958 per annum. The Inspector-General of Jails states that, should the jail population not increase, he will recommend a reduction of three more district jails to the intermediate grade. This Government is glad to observe that Dr. Lethbridge is able to report a further improvement in the paid warder establishment, especially marked by the improvement in their military training and manner of carrying out their routine duties. Formerly many men resigned on the slightest occasion: now, if a warder is dismissed, he does not hesitate to come all the way to Calcutta to lay his case before the Inspector-General if he sees the least chance of being reinstated. The total number of warders employed in jails and subsidiary jails during the year was 1,707. The number of offences decreased from 3,133 in 1885 and 2,715 in 1886 to 2,359 in 1887. Petty offences were met in 878 cases by warning and extra drill. Four hundred and five offences were connected with drill. The number dismissed fell from 216 in 1885 and 128 in 1886 to 103 in 1887. The imposition of small fines is the most common form of punishment, and was adopted in 1,276 cases. Excluding warnings and extra drill, there was barely one punishment per head. The number of escapes fell to 13—the lowest figure on record. The proportion of escapes to admissions was in 1886 lower in Bengal than in any other province excepting the North-Western Provinces, and it must be borne in mind that the very large number of minor jails greatly increases the difficulty of preventing escapes, as compared with other provinces where there are no subsidiary jails. In 1870, 1871 and 1872, when guarding was done by police constables, there were 477 escapes.

Two Burmese prisoners escaped from the Pubna Jail through the laxity of the jailor and his subordinates as regards the night-guarding arrangements, and the over-confidence reposed in well-behaved, useful prisoners, which enabled one of the Burmese unobserved to file the bar of one of the gratings of a door in his ward and in the ward in which the other Burman slept. The escape from the Dacca Jail was not due to any defect in the system of guarding, as the prisoner passed out with the men released on the Jubilee day in the place of a man bearing the same name as himself. The small number of escapes testifies to the improvement in discipline of the warder establishment, and is highly creditable to jail officials.

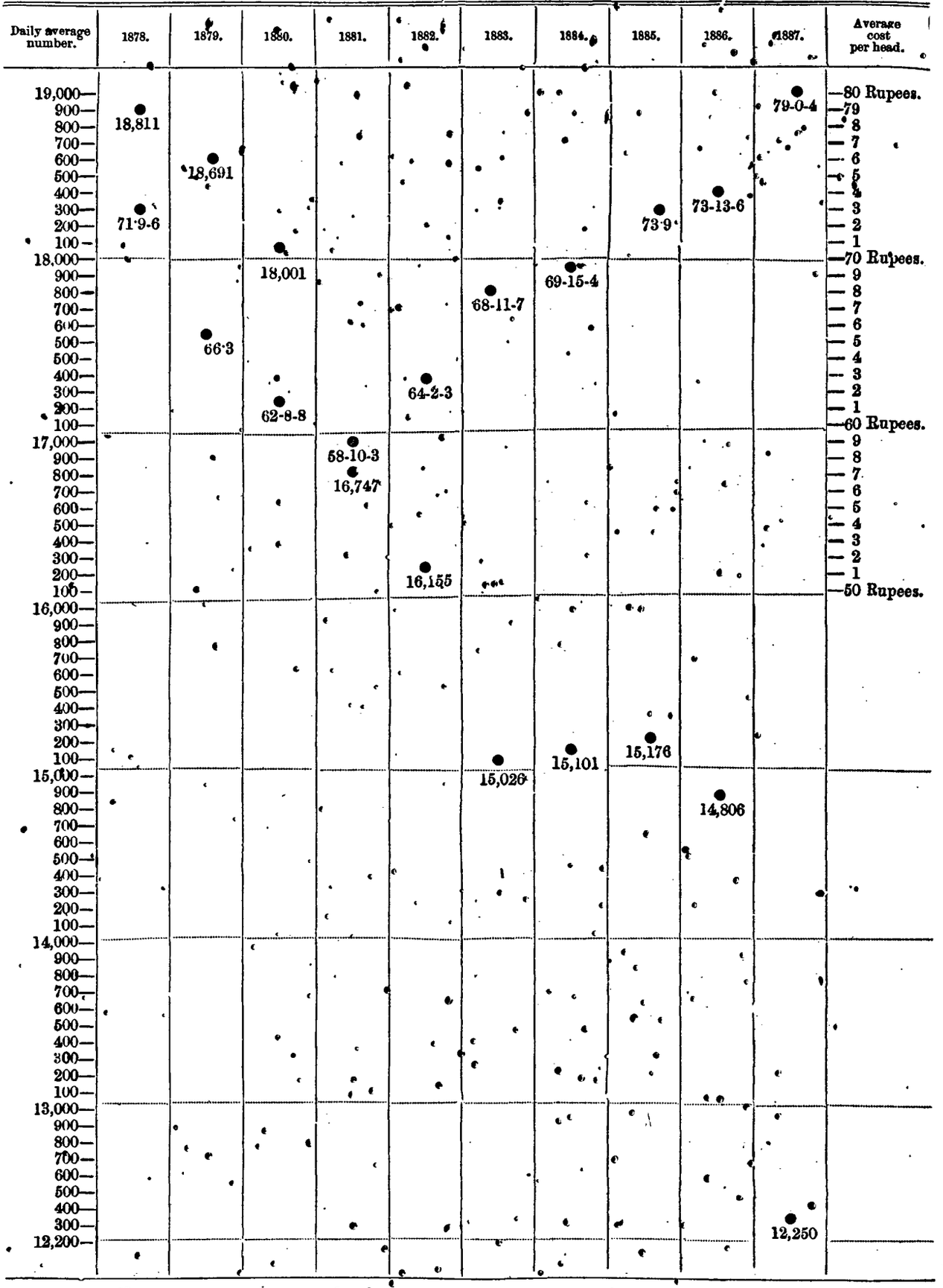
Prison discipline.

The new rules requiring that the classification of habitual prisoners shall be made by the Court or District Magistrate were in force for some months last year. In some cases the orders were not understood by the Magistrates. In Dinagepore, for instance, 80 persons convicted for the first time were classed as habituals. Again, in Bhagulpore, on re-classifying the prisoners of the Bhagulpore Jail, 140 prisoners who had been once convicted were transferred by the Magistrate from the A to the B class, under the idea, apparently, that all prisoners sentenced for dacoity, robbery, or house-breaking to three years' imprisonment and upwards must be hardened and dangerous criminals, even though never convicted before. In

another place, 3 prisoners, sentenced to 20 days for hurt and not convicted before, were classed B. On the other hand, in Monghyr, 8 prisoners, sentenced to six months' imprisonment in default of security to be of good behaviour, were classed as A. Except in these and a few minor cases, the rules worked well. The Inspector-General proposed to call for a further report on this subject from Superintendents of Jails. He has been requested to bring to the notice of Government any case in which the rules appear to have been flagrantly misapplied. The number of offences by convicts fell to 35,824 from 40,512 in 1886. The percentage of offences to the daily average population rose to 328·4 from 299·9 in 1886. On the other hand, only 59·8 of the whole number of individual prisoners committed offences as against 65·5 the year before. The number of serious offences keeps extremely low. There were only 44 punishments by Criminal Courts, against 85 in 1884, 71 in 1885, and 44 in 1886. The number of corporal punishments is a third less than in 1886, namely, 266 against 396—another indication of the small number of serious offences. In 21 cases only were less than 10 stripes given, and in 42 cases between 10 and 15. During the last two quarters of the year there was no case in which less than 10 stripes were given. The six cases in which illness is reported to have followed after corporal punishment were all cases of ulcers caused by whipping. Reduced diet was only given in 820 cases against 4,495 in 1884, 2,958 in 1885, and 1,514 in 1886. Fetters were imposed in 11,640 cases as a punishment. In 10,232 cases the prisoners had them on for less than a month. Only 119 men were kept in fetters for safe-custody—a very small number considering that there were 284 Burmese prisoners in the Bengal jails.

Expenditure.

The gross expenditure for all classes of jails fell from Rs. 10,93,361 to Rs. 9,68,033—the lowest figure ever reached. The decrease is spread over all items excepting medical stores, which shows an increase of Rs. 607. Owing to the fall in daily population from 14,806 to 12,250, the cost per prisoner has risen from Rs. 73-13-6 to Rs. 79-0-4. The following diagram shows the fluctuation in the daily average number of prisoners and the average cost of each prisoner during the last ten years:—



The cost per head fell in 1881 owing to a marked decrease in the price of rice, but since 1882 it has continuously risen, while the average number confined has simultaneously greatly diminished. This is a necessary result of the fact that the scales of establishments were adapted to a jail population of 20,000. The Inspector-General's scheme, by which 14 district jails were reduced to the intermediate grade, will result in a large saving this year, and if the jail population does not increase, further reductions will be possible.

The expenditure in Central and District Jails shows a decrease under every head, and a total of Rs. 8,12,576 against Rs. 9,39,472 last year. The reduction in the daily average population, however, has raised the cost per prisoner from Rs. 66-9-11 to Rs. 70-12-3. There is a decided saving in all items of expenditure which are in the power of Superintendents to control. Thus, allowing for the smaller daily average number of prisoners, there has been a saving of Rs. 38,219 under the head of diet, or, in other words, the average annual expenditure for diet per prisoner has fallen from Rs. 22-15-4 to Rs. 20-4; while the annual cost of clothing a prisoner has fallen to Rs. 3-14-6 from Rs. 4-14-3 in 1885 and Rs. 4-4-10 in 1886. Taking together the heads diet, hospital charges, and clothing, the average annual expenditure per prisoner has fallen from Rs. 30-4-6 in 1886 to Rs. 27-4-3 in 1887.

These economies have been effected by the lower prices paid for articles of food, especially rice and wheat, and economy in management. The average price of rice per maund was Rs. 1-12-8 against Rs. 2-1-8 in 1886. Wheat in like manner fell from Rs. 3-15-8 per maund to Rs. 3-5-4. These are below the market rates, and have been got by such economical measures as storing grain at the cheapest season, husking rice and dall, buying cattle and goats and having the meat prepared on the jail premises. The following jails showed the most remarkable reductions in average diet expenditure:—

	1887.	1886.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bogra	13 15 9	18 9 1
Burdwan	18 14 8	23 11 8
Mozufferpore	18 4 9	23 1 9
Furreedpore	17 6 4	23 2 2
Dacca	22 11 6	29 7 0
Monghyr	13 10 6	20 1 4
Hazaribagh	17 2 7	24 10 9

The extraordinary reduction in Monghyr is due to "(1) an improvement in the method of cooking of Indian-corn, which made it possible to give this cheap grain all the year round; (2) by the growing of 47 maunds of Indian-corn on jail land; (3) purchase of paddy at the cheap season and husking it in the jail, which resulted in a saving of 9 annas a maund as compared with bazar rates for rice; and (4) purchase of cereals in the interior of the district." The least satisfactory results are given by Nuddea, Gya, and Shahabad. In the first-named jail, the average expenditure on diet rose from Rs. 23-3-9 in 1886 to Rs. 23-4-8. In Gya the increase was from Rs. 23-9 to Rs. 23-10-7. In Shahabad the increase was from Rs. 18-8-8 to Rs. 19-2-2. All the vegetables required for jail use were grown in the jails, except in the Khoolna Jail, where the garden was taken up for building purposes. The expenditure on bazar vegetables was only Rs. 17, against Rs. 173 in 1886 and Rs. 643 in 1885.

The following table gives very interesting results:—

	Number of deaths per mille in 1887.	Number of deaths per mille in 1886.
Jails where the cost of dieting decreased by Rs. 2 or more a head in 1887 as compared with 1886 ...	31·27	37·16
Jails where the cost of dieting decreased by less than Rs. 2 a head in 1887 as compared with 1886 ...	37·90	39·78
Jails where the cost of dieting increased in 1887 as compared with 1886	36·30	39·75

These figures show that economy in dieting is not necessarily accompanied by any increase in sickness and mortality.

The total expenditure on establishment fell from Rs. 4,07,898 in 1886 to Rs. 4,00,611 in 1887, owing to the abolition of the warder reserve guard of the jails which have since been reduced to the status of intermediate jails. Hospital charges fell to Rs. 35,750 from Rs. 42,704 in 1886, while at the same time the average cost per head of sick shows a rise from Rs. 67-5-1 to Rs. 68-3-11. The average expenditure on clothing fell to Rs. 3-14-6 from Rs. 4-4-10. Dinagepore, Nuddea, Burdwan, Furreedpore, Mymensingh, Lohardugga and Singbhoom were the most expensive, the average expenditure varying

from Rs. 8-4-8 at Dinagepore to Rs. 5-7-8 at Singbhoom. The Superintendents of these jails have been asked to exercise more control over this item of expenditure. Under contingencies there was a saving of Rs. 5,820 as compared with last year. The charges under the head of diet of defendants (which includes railway fare and subsistence allowance given to released prisoners) and transfer charges show an increase in consequence of the large number of prisoners released on the Jubilee day, and frequent transfer from district to central jails owing to the demand in central jails for prisoners. On petty constructions and repairs the expenditure fell from Rs. 22,831 to Rs. 22,543.

Employment of prisoners, and manufactures.

The total average number of prisoners sentenced to labour fell from 13,339·53 in 1886 to 10,698·30 in 1887. The ratio per cent. of the daily average sick, 4·9, was lower than in any year since 1880, excepting 1886, when it was 4·8. The average number employed under all heads of prison service fell from 4,078·01 to 2,993·93. The number employed on manufactures was 4,925·29 against 5,971·72 in 1886. The proportion per cent. of convicts employed on manufactures to total number sentenced to labour was 46·03. The total profits on the year's workings came to Rs. 2,42,741, or an average profit of Rs. 22-11 per head sentenced to labour. The corresponding figures for 1886 were Rs. 3,10,099 and Rs. 23-4. The falling off is fully accounted for by the Jubilee remissions. In the Presidency Central Jail alone the profits fell from Rs. 91,557 in 1886 to Rs. 69,591-12, or an average of Rs. 61-6 per prisoner sentenced to labour, against the previous year's average of Rs. 75-13. The lower earnings in this case were entirely due to the loss of skilled labour by the Jubilee remissions; this cause affected more or less the working throughout the Department.

The average earnings of each prisoner in central jails are shown in the following table :—

	Average earning per prisoner, 1887.	Average earning per prisoner, 1886.
	Rs.	Rs.
Presidency Central Jail ...	58·3	72·0
Alipore „ ...	42·7	35·4
Buxar „ ...	40 2	47·6
Midnapore „ ...	30·8	18·4
Rajshahye „ ...	21·2	24·6
Dacca „ ...	3·0	2·4

The Marine, Telegraph, and Army Clothing Departments continued to indent on the Alipore Central Jail, and it supplied opium chest covers to the value of Rs. 74,134 to the agencies of Benares and Behar. In Buxar the tent industry is rapidly extending. In Rajshahye the earnings were reduced by Rs. 4,877-9 owing to the settlement of a claim against the jail in respect of the refraction of the seed supplied in 1886-87. In Dacca Central Jail only 27·22 per cent. of the prisoners sentenced to labour were employed on manufactures—a lower figure than in any other Central Jail. The average profits, Rs. 3-3 per head, though very low, are higher than in any previous year since 1881, excepting 1884 and 1885. Till towards the end of 1884, most of the labourers were employed by the Public Works Department, and the efforts to develop a staple industry have not hitherto been very successful. A commissariat order for *durrees* has been obtained by the jail. Special attention will be given to this matter. The Bhagulpore Central Jail made a loss of Rs. 15,055 on its manufacturing operations. It lost in 1885 the Army contracts for woollen goods. The Inspector-General of Jails made an enquiry on the spot, and he is satisfied that all that is possible is being done to work the mill profitably. It is hoped that the Ordnance Department will be able to help with small orders, which will give a small profit until it again receives a portion of the Army contracts. Darjeeling again heads the list of district jails with an average earning of Rs. 87-8 as compared with Rs. 79-15, the figure for last year. The stock of manufactured articles is still somewhat large, but it is satisfactory to note that it has steadily diminished from Rs. 3,41,100 at the close of 1884 to Rs. 2,76,416 at the close of 1887.

Subsidiary Jails.

A subsidiary jail was opened during the year at Thakurgaon in the Dinagepore district, bringing the total number up to 85. The average number of inspections by

Superintendents was 70, and in 8 cases only were fewer inspections made. Atia, Kishoregunge, Kissengunge, Serajgunge, Arrareah and Brahmanbariah were overcrowded. The special report promised by the Inspector-General, after having the capacity of the wards and enclosures re-measured, is awaited. The condition of warder guards attached to subsidiary jails continues to improve. There were only 17 escapes from subsidiary jails—the lowest number on record during the last ten years. Of those who escaped, 7 were convicts and 10 under-trial prisoners. At Moonshigunge a convict escaped who had, by the order of the Deputy Superintendent, been taken out of the subsidiary jail, contrary to rules, to work in his dwelling-house. The Deputy Superintendent (a Civil Hospital Assistant) has been fined one month's pay, removed from the Jail Department, and transferred. The average detention of convicts rose to 8·05 days—the highest figure since 1880. At Palamow convicts sentenced to three months and under are detained in the subsidiary jail. The Inspector-General's proposal to establish an intermediate jail there is under the consideration of this Government. Convicts were detained in the Bhola, Arrareah, Atia and Kishoregunge subsidiary jails owing to their being employed in building the enclosure walls under the Public Works Department. The average cost of each prisoner fell from Rs. 189-10-2 to Rs. 178-1-8. The average number of prisoners, however, rose from 271·41 in 1886 to 310·04 in 1887; so that the total expenditure increased from Rs. 1,33,648 to Rs. 1,36,854. This includes an increase of Rs. 1,805 in the amount spent by the Public Works Department. The average detention of under-trial prisoners was 13·48 days.

Vital statistics.

There was ample room during the past year in the Bengal jails for the convict population. In a few jails the number of under-trial prisoners exceeded the capacity of the under-trial wards, but in those cases the excess number was invariably removed to empty convict wards. The filtered water of the Bhagulpore water-works was introduced into the Bhagulpore Central Jail in August 1887. The health of the prisoners in the Midnapore Central Jail has much improved since river water has been used all the year round for drinking purposes. Filtered water from the Calcutta supply will shortly be introduced into the Presidency Jail. The rules regulating labour and the weight test have been strictly carried out. The dry-earth system is in force in every jail, and Dr. Warden, Chemical Examiner to Government, by an examination of the soils from different parts of the Presidency Jail garden, has shown that the growing of a rapid succession of crops completely removes all trace of chemical products likely to prove dangerous to health.

The sickness and mortality of convicts and under-trial prisoners in all classes of jails for the last ten years is compared in the following statement:—

Years.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Daily average sick.	Ratio per mille of daily average sick.	Numbers of Deaths. From cholera.	Numbers of Deaths. From all other causes.	Numbers of Deaths. Total number of deaths.	Death-rates per mille of average strength. From cholera.	Death-rates per mille of average strength. From all other causes.	Death-rates per mille of average strength. From all causes.
1878	18,611	803	43·1	215	1,072	1,287	11·5	57·6	69·1
1879	18,483	947	51·2	341	1,411	1,752	18·4	76·4	94·8
1880	17,802	941	52·8	31	1,100	1,131	1·7	61·8	63·5
1881	16,520	873	52·8	85	1,014	1,099	5·1	61·4	66·5
1882	15,902	849	53·3	151	933	1,084	9·5	58·6	68·1
1883	14,776	729	49·3	61	701	762	4·1	47·4	51·5
1884	14,868	724	48·6	62	678	740	4·1	45·6	49·7
1885	14,926	763	51·7	157	728	885	10·5	48·7	59·2
1886	14,579	648	44·4	40	503	543	2·7	34·5	37·2
1887	12,047	539	44·7	20	379	399	1·7	31·4	33·1
Total ...	1,58,514	7,826	49·3	1,163	8,519	9,682	7·3	53·7	61·0
Average ...	15,851	782	49·3	116	851	968	7·3	53·7	61·0

The death-rate from all causes is the smallest on record, while the death-rate from cholera is lower than in any year since 1880. Khoolna, Chumparun and Maldah show the largest proportion of admissions into hospital per mille of average strength. Khoolna is practically a hospital, only the sick and feeble being retained there, while healthy prisoners are passed on to

Jessore. The Chumparun Jail is said to be on an unhealthy site; the warders and jail subordinates suffered severely. That the mortality did not exceed 33·5 per mille is to Superintendent Dr. Bovill's credit. All the drinking and cooking water is carted from the river, six-and-a-half miles away. In Maldah, also, there was much malarious fever, and the warder guard suffered as well as the prisoners, two of them dying. In Lohardugga there were 11 deaths among convicts, giving an annual death-rate of 98·8 per mille. It is reported by the medical officer that fully 45 per cent. of those admitted during 1887 were in bad health, and all more or less showed signs of scurvy. None of the prisoners who had passed any length of time in jail were attacked with it.

The following table gives the rates of admissions to hospital and deaths per mille from dysentery and diarrhœa for the years 1883 to 1887:—

	Rate of admission per mille.	Rate of death per mille.
1883	499·5	21·8
1884	515·5	19·7
1885	564·3	23·1
1886	441·4	14·1
1887	429·3	12·6

These are diseases considered to be preventible, and the table shows that they were combated with increased success in 1887. The number of deaths from anæmia and general debility show a remarkable falling off; and as the number of admissions into hospital under this head has not diminished proportionately, there appears to be no doubt that this is due, as suggested by the Inspector-General, to the working of the weight test and the stringent rules for the segregation and treatment of all these cases in their earliest stages. The following table gives figures from 1883:—

	Admissions into hospital.	Deaths.
1883	798	62
1884	693	70
1885	694	74
1886	565	47
1887	559	24

The number of admissions and deaths from respiratory diseases diminished. Cerebro-spinal fever continued in the Alipore Jail, notwithstanding that all the recommendations of the Medical Committee on the subject were carried out. There was no overcrowding last year, and arrangements were made by which better ventilation was provided in the wards and worksheds. The disease appears to be hardly amenable to treatment. There were 13 cases and 8 deaths in 1887, against 18 cases and 10 deaths in 1886. There were only 18 deaths from cholera, the largest number occurring at Rungpore Jail, at a time when it was very prevalent in the district.

The total number of deaths among convicts was 363, or 33·2 per mille, against 38·2 per mille in 1886. Of this number, 354 died in jails, of whom only 95, or 26·83 per cent., were received in good health, 148, or 41·81, in indifferent health, and 111, or 31·36, in bad health. One hundred and seventy-nine men died within six months of their admission to jail. The following are some of the precautions taken in regard to prisoners admitted into jail in indifferent health:—Special gangs are formed, watched by all the jail authorities; tonics are administered; very light work, if any, is given; there is a special diet and mid-day rest of two hours; oil is also allowed to anoint their bodies. The following statement shows the extent to which prisoners discharged from jails in 1887 improved in health during their residence in jail:—

	1				2			
	State of health on admission of those who were discharged from jail, as per column 2.				State of health on discharge of those who were discharged from jail, as per column 1.			
	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Total.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Total.
In 1887	23,053	7,976	2,396	33,425	25,478	6,411	1,536	33,425
Ratio per cent. to total number discharged from the jail	68·97	23·86	7·17	100·00	76·23	19·18	4·59	100·00

The death-rate for 1887 has to some extent been affected by the Jubilee remissions. During January, September, October, November and December 1887, the average convict jail population was 11,711 and there were 209 deaths, giving an annual death-rate per mille of 42·8. The average convict jail population during the other seven months of the year came to 9,843 and there were 145 deaths, giving an annual death-rate per mille of 25·2. The death-rate, however, is very satisfactory compared with previous years. This is in some measure attributable to the fact that fever has not of late been so prevalent in a very fatal form as was the case some years ago, and that the general health of the population has appreciably improved. It is still, however, considerably higher than in some other provinces. The report of the Inspector-General of Jails shows clearly that strenuous efforts have been made to improve the health of prisoners confined in Bengal jails, and that marked success has crowned these measures. Where deaths were due to diseases in any measure preventible and amenable to treatment, either the number of cases diminished, or the virulence of the disease was checked. Thus, though cases of intermittent fever increased, the rate of deaths to admissions into hospital fell from 6·7 in 1886 to 4·7 per cent. Another test of the efforts made and their success is given by the weighment results. In 1886 (the figures for 1887 are not available), of the prisoners discharged from the North-West Provinces jails, 6,792 neither gained nor lost weight, 21,558 gained and 13,275 lost weight. In 1887, in Bengal, 10,120 of those discharged had neither gained nor lost weight, 16,844 had gained and 6,461 had lost weight. In other words, in Bengal, 19·3 per cent. only lost weight against 31·8 per cent. in the North-West. Again, in Bengal, only 2·86 per cent. lost over five pounds, while the percentage in the North-West was 7·21. While in Bengal jails in 1887 no less than 54 deaths out of 399 were due to fever, and in 1886 92 deaths out of 543, in the North-West jails in 1886 only 32 deaths out of 463 were due to that cause.

Alipore Reformatory.

The Alipore Reformatory School opened 1887 with 109 and closed with 108 boys; 23 were admitted during the year, while 22 were released, 1 died and 1 escaped. There were no serious offences, and the proportion of punishments to the number of boys confined shows a very slight increase. The health of the school was good. Admissions to hospital rose from 1·96 per cent. daily in 1886 to 2·73 per cent. in 1887, owing to the large number of weak and sickly boys admitted during the last two years, many of whom had to be kept in hospital for some time before being sent to work. One boy died from epileptic fits.

No change has been made in the way in which the day is divided between school and work. The boys work for seven hours and have also one hour of compulsory school; they can also attend the night school from 6-30 to 8 P.M. Ninety boys on an average attend in the evening. The mark system worked well. The number of boys entitled to marks increased slightly, and the average weekly earnings rose from Re. 1-13-10 in 1886 to Rs. 2-0-4. The total earned during the year was Rs. 222-10-6, including payments for extra work, of which Rs. 177-4 were deposited in the Government Savings Bank.

The reports regarding released boys compare favourably with those for last year. Reports were received in the case of 52 boys; 9 only, or 17·3 per cent., of whom 6 were in jail, were said to bear bad characters. Seven only out of the 52 follow the trades they learned at school, out of whom 2 had been only two and three years respectively in the school. The others had been there five years or more.

The cost of maintenance fell from Rs. 126-10-9 to Rs. 126-1-10 for each boy. The cost of diet fell from Rs. 3,381-7-9 in 1886 to Rs. 3,156-4-9 in 1887.

The manufactory account shows a profit to the school of Rs. 8,521-15-6, against Rs. 9,180-12-11 in 1886. No allowance is made in the account for the value of the labour of the boys employed, or for wear and tear of block; it merely shows the balance of actual receipts over actual expenditure. Book-binding, carpentry, and tinsmith's work showed net profits of Rs. 4,693-13-0½, Rs. 1,470-2-7 and Rs. 1,451-12-8½ respectively. The profits on cane-work decreased from Rs. 501-14-7 in 1886 to Rs. 313-5-10 in 1887, owing to the increased cost of raw cane and its inferior quality. The number of boys engaged was very small, as some of the old boys were released, and it is only boys of certain castes that can be put to this work.

Hazaribagh Reformatory.

The number of boys confined in the Hazaribagh school has risen from 227 at the close of 1886 to 232 at the close of 1887. The daily average population was 225, against 209·4 in 1886. The health of the school was good. Only one boy died; he had been sickly for several years.

There was an improvement in discipline during the year. One hundred and twenty-four boys were neither punished nor reported. There were only 570 punishments against 717 last year, showing that the severity of the punishments last year had the desired effect. Whipping and hand-caning were resorted to in 135 cases only against 325 in 1886. On the other hand, marks were forfeited in 310 cases against 123 in 1886. Penal diet was not resorted to. There was one serious case of assault, in which four boys and two of the trade instructors attacked the store-keeper. The trade instructors were dismissed but not prosecuted, as there was not sufficient evidence to secure a conviction.

The daily routine is the same as at Alipore, except that the hours of rising differ slightly, and night school at Hazaribagh lasts from 6 to 8 P.M., while at Alipore it begins at 6-30 P.M. The Inspector-General of Jails was requested to notice specially the question of the assimilation of system at the two schools, but he has not done so. He has again been asked to report on this subject. The mark system worked well. The average earning per week rose from Rs. 8-2-4 in 1886 to Rs. 9-15-1 in 1887. The total earnings came to Rs. 517-2-9.

Reports were received regarding 54 boys; 42 reports were favourable; in 8 cases the whereabouts of the boys were not known; 4 had been reconvicted and sent to jail; one boy was looked upon with suspicion by the police; only 6 boys continued to work at the trade they learnt in school.

The expenditure fell from Rs. 108-10-7 per head in 1886 to Rs. 77-9-5 in 1887. This decrease was mainly due to small outlay required for buildings, and to economies effected in dieting the boys by getting *atta* from the jail, purchasing animal food at a lower rate, and using a cheaper kind of rice.

The manufacture account shows a profit of Rs. 1,698-12-2 only against Rs. 2,314-4-2 in 1886. There is a very limited local market, and the cost of carriage to Calcutta and elsewhere absorbs a great part of the profits. These expenses were so great on the work done for the Postal Department that the contract has been discontinued. The trades taught are carpentry, in which there is a profit of Rs. 1,445, ironwork, shoe-making and tinwork. Twenty-two of the younger boys were employed in the garden. It seems possible to introduce the manufacture of objects for which a local demand exists, and thus to save the cost of carriage to Calcutta. The Inspector-General of Jails has been asked to look carefully into the matter.

Civil Justice.

High Court, Original Jurisdiction.

INCLUDING 531 cases instituted during the year, there were 996 suits for disposal on the Original Side of the High Court during 1887, against 964 in 1886 and 1,331 in 1885. The number disposed of during 1887 was 562, against 499 in 1886 and 878 in 1885, the proportion of suits disposed of to the total number before the Court being 56·42, against 51·76 in 1886 and 65·96 in 1885. There were 434 suits pending at the close of the year, against 465 in 1886 and 453 in 1885.

High Court, Appellate Jurisdiction.

The High Court sat on the Appellate Side for 262 days in 1887, against 250 days in 1886 and 242 days in 1885, and disposed of 5,192 appeals and applications, as compared with 6,679 and 7,457 in 1886 and 1885 respectively; the number pending at the end of the year being 2,859, against 2,318 and 3,267 at the end of 1886 and 1885 respectively. The proportion of work undisposed of in 1887 was 35 per cent. of the whole work on the Appellate Side of the High Court, against 26 per cent. in 1886 and 30 per cent. in 1885.

The number of first appeals from original decrees disposed of during the year was 256, of second appeals 2,258, of miscellaneous orders in Court 396, and of criminal cases 1,697. The number of first and second appeals and criminal cases amounted to 4,211, against 5,611 in 1886, or a decrease of 1,400 cases; and the number of first and second appeals pending at the end of 1887 was 2,467, against 1,964 in 1886, or an increase of 503 cases.

Courts in the interior.

The total numbers of the various descriptions of original civil suits instituted in the courts in the interior during the year are shown in the subjoined statement:—

INSTITUTED IN—	Suits for money.	Under the rent law.	Other suits.	Total.
Small Cause Courts	54,322	170	218	54,710
Munsifs' do.	190,516	174,988	32,559	398,063
Sub-Judges' do.	7,443	651	1,187	9,281
District Judges' do.	50	43	307	400
Revenue do.	.....	5,661	.....	5,661
Courts in the Scheduled Districts	6,945	2,854	2,398	12,197
Total ...	259,276	184,367	36,669	480,312

The total number of cases under trial and the number disposed of by the various classes of courts are shown below:—

Class of Courts.	Total of suits for disposal.	Total disposed of, omitting transfers.
Small Cause Courts	61,312	56,916
Munsifs' do.	509,703	402,820
Sub-Judges' do.	12,693	9,461
District Judges' do.	674	443
Courts in the Scheduled Districts	13,875	12,256
Total ...	598,257	481,896
Revenue Courts, including those of the Scheduled Districts	19,128	11,767
GRAND TOTAL ...	617,385	493,663

Character of suits.

The following statement shows for the regular courts (excluding the courts in the Scheduled Districts) the percentage of suits of each class to the total amount of litigation in each of the last three years:—

	Total of 1885.	Total of 1886.	Total of 1887.	Percentage. 1885.	1886.	1887.
Suits for money, &c.	176,053	186,305	198,404	46·489	48·712	48·565
Rent suits	168,658	160,707	175,852	44·536	42·019	43·045
Suits for immoveable property ...	18,036	18,618	18,306	4·762	4·867	4·489
„ „ declaratory decrees	898	931	894	·237	·243	·218
Other suits under the Specific Relief Act	6,964	7,106	6,773	1·838	1·857	1·657
Suits to declare and establish rights to real property	5,027	5,328	4,525	1·327	1·393	1·107
Suits to declare and establish personal rights	505	416	526	·133	·108	·128
Suits for an account	234	665	767	·061	·173	·187
„ relating to religious endowments ...	27	36	41	·007	·009	·010
„ to set aside judgments, &c., on the ground of fraud	490	504	509	·120	·131	·124
Suits for dissolution of marriage ...	46	29	40	·012	·007	·009
„ „ enforcement of matrimonial rights	500	588	537	·132	·153	·131
„ „ partition	610	604	583	·161	·157	·142
„ relating to shipping ...	.....	4	.....	.....	·001	.....
„ „ to religion and caste ...	5	2	7	·001	.....	·001
Administration suits	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....
Interpleader suits	4	2	10	·001	.....	·002
Suits for dissolution of partnership ...	94	35	25	·024	·009	·006
„ under section 261, Act X of 1865 ...	208	218	261	·054	·057	·063
Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads	338	358	465	·089	·093	·113
Total ...	378,698	382,459	408,527	.....	.....	.....

The following statement shows the suits instituted in Civil Courts (including the courts in the Scheduled Districts), classified according to value:—

	Rs.		
Not exceeding	10	... ...	92 838
Ditto	50	... ...	234,356
Ditto	100	... ...	78,403
Ditto	500	... ...	58,181
Ditto	1,000	... ...	5,231
Ditto	5,000	... ...	3,795
Ditto	10,000	... ...	443
Ditto	1,00,000	... ...	302
Exceeding	1,00,000	... ...	33

There were in addition 653 suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money.

Execution of decrees.

The following statement shows the results of decrees put in execution by the regular Civil Courts during the past two years:—

Year.	Decrees executed. Completely.	Partially.	Amount realised. Rs.
1886	77,898	53,488	1,44,10,330
1887	84,236	61,151	1,65,50,904

Calcutta Court of Small Causes.

The number of suits instituted in the Calcutta Court of Small Causes during the past three years is shown below:—

	Number of suits instituted.
1885	30,644
1886	29,216
1887	26,811

Details of the value of the suits instituted in 1886 and 1887 are given below:—

Rs.		1886.	1887.
Up to.	10	9,310	7,596
„	50	12,687	11,850
„	100	3,082	3,052
„	500	3,303	3,500
„	1,000	518	493
Above	1,000	316	320
	Total	29,216	26,811

The figures show a decrease of 2,405 as compared with the institutions in 1886. The decrease occurred almost entirely in the number of suits instituted below Rs. 50 in value. The following table gives the number and description of suits instituted during the years 1886 and 1887:—

	1886.	1887.
Contract in writing	5,714	5,107
Ditto not in writing	2,706	3,056
On account stated	1,469	1,182
Money had and received	714	531
Goods sold	10,417	9,334
Wages, work and materials	3,559	3,282
Rent not falling under the rent law	3,714	3,437
Moveable property or value thereof	382	381
Damages	367	354
Other suits for money or moveables not already mentioned	174	147
Total	29,216	26,811

The amount in litigation during the year was Rs. 20,81,620, as compared with Rs. 20,68,380 in 1886.

The total number of cases for disposal in 1887 amounted to 30,024, of which 2,850 were cases pending from the previous year. Of these, 28,004 were disposed of, leaving 2,019 cases pending at the close of the year.

The following statement shows the results of the suits of the past three years:—

How disposed of—	1885.		1886.		1887.	
For plaintiff after trial or reference to arbitration	4,003		4,418		4,560	
Ditto *ex parte* or on confession	10,273		9,820		8,922	
Compromised	10,796		10,014		9,539	
Non-suited	*743	Against	*702	Against	*726	Against
Dismissed after trial or uncontested	1,275	plaintiff	1,402	plaintiff	1,431	plaintiff
Ditto on default of plaintiff	3,283	5,301	3,598	5,702	2,826	4,983
Total	30,373		29,954		28,004	

* These cases were all withdrawn with leave.

The percentage of the cases in which the result was in favour of the plaintiff during the three years referred to are given below:—

1885	82·5
1886	80·8
1887	82·2

The gross receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 3,12,797, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,23,872, against Rs. 3,00,415 and Rs. 2,05,223, respectively, in the preceding year. The net amount credited to the general revenues was Rs. 88,925, against Rs. 95,192 in 1886.

Mofussil Courts of Small Causes.

The following statement shows the number of suits instituted and disposed of in the mofussil Courts of Small Causes during the last three years, omitting cases not tried under the summary procedure of the Courts:—

Cases.	1885.	1886.	1887.	Decrease since 1886.
Instituted	56,214	57,880	53,927	3,953
Disposed of	57,423	58,979	56,169	2,810

Compared with 1886, the decrease in the number of suits instituted was greatest in the following courts and group of courts:—

	Decrease.
Hooghly, Serampore and Howrah	1,253
Sealdah	777
Jessore	759
Bhagulpore and Monghyr	600

Appellate Courts.

The following statement shows the work done by the Appellate Courts during 1887:—

	Total number of appeals for decision.	Total number of appeals disposed of, omitting transfers.
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR—		
Appeals from decrees—		
Sub-Judges' Courts	16,615	11,990
District Judges' Courts	26,176	6,885
Revenue Courts	654	574
Courts in the Scheduled Districts	972	776
Total ...	44,417	20,225
Miscellaneous appeals—		
Sub-Judges' Courts	649	520
District Judges' Courts	2,177	1,747
Revenue Courts	108	96
Courts in the Scheduled Districts	96	81
Total ...	3,030	2,444
GRAND TOTAL ...	47,447	22,669
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY—		
High Court.		
Appeals from original decrees—		
From decisions by Courts in the interior ...	611	248
Ditto on the Original Side	48	38
Appeals from appellate decrees—		
From decisions by Appellate Courts in the interior	4,187	2,148
Ditto by a single Judge or Bench on appeal in the High Court	28	27
Total ...	4,874	2,461
Miscellaneous appeals—		
First appeals—		
From decisions by courts in the interior ...	340	231
Second appeals—		
From decisions by Appellate Courts in the interior	269	191
Total ...	609	422
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,483	2,883

Civil Justice, Sonthal Pergunnahs.—The following statement shows the progress of civil litigation in the Sonthal Pergunnahs during the past three years:—

	Instituted.			Disposed of.			Pending.		
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Civil suits ...	5,258	5,841	6,436	5,517	5,550	6,607	635	926	758
Rent „ ...	3,280	2,258	2,636	3,446	2,167	2,673	239	330	292
Title „ ...	2,993	2,705	2,015	2,718	2,988	2,303	1,039	756	467
Civil execution ...	3,130	3,301	3,565	3,416	2,858	3,702	537	980	843
Rent „ ...	2,357	1,922	2,013	2,345	1,855	2,230	715	782	549
Title „ ...	665	874	927	727	714	978	97	257	206
Total ...	17,683	16,901	17,591	18,169	16,132	18,493	3,262	4,031	3,115

During the year 1887 there was an increase in the number of suits of all sorts, except title suits. The total number of cases disposed of during 1887 was 18,493, as compared with 16,132 in 1886, while at the end of the year there were 3,115 cases pending, as against 4,031 at the end of the preceding year.

There were six appeals to the High Court during the year. The number of appeals against the orders of subordinate courts in the district fell from 893 in 1886 to 823, of which 518 were to Subdivisional Officers and 305 to the Deputy Commissioner. The receipts of the Courts fell from Rs. 72,025 in 1886 to Rs. 69,907.

During the year 1887-88 six appeals were pending in the Privy Council, and two more were preferred.

Civil litigation of Government.

The following statement shows the result of Government litigation in all the Civil Courts of Bengal during the year 1887-88 as compared with the two previous years:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Decided in favour of Government ...	576	742	524
Ditto against Government	92	167	72
Compromised, remanded, or withdrawn ...	340	142	89
Percentage in favour of Government ...	86¼	81½	88

Taking the litigation in the High Court only, the percentage of cases decided in favour of Government increased from 28 to 97½.

The result of Government litigation in the lower Appellate Courts was more favourable than that in the two preceding years, the percentage of cases decided in favour of Government being 82⅔ in 1887-88, against 63 and 78 in 1885-86 and 1886-87 respectively. In the courts of first instance the percentage of cases decided in favour of Government was 86, against 89 in the preceding year. Out of the 56 cases decided against Government, 21 were cases under the Land Acquisition Act, in which the Judge awarded larger amounts of compensation than had been offered by the Deputy Collectors.

The total value of the cases in which decisions were given adverse to Government fell from Rs. 6,08,167 to Rs. 2,58,283. Of this amount Rs. 1,08,815 represented the value of the suits in the High Court, Rs. 22,070 the value of suits in zillah appeals, and Rs. 1,27,398 that of original suits. In original suits decided adversely to Government the value of suits to obtain possession of land, estates or other property, or for the recovery of rents or debt bonds was Rs. 27,552, of land acquisition suits Rs. 24,763, and of suits for the reversion of revenue sales on the plea of informality, non-liability, &c., &c., was Rs. 70,000.

The result of the litigation in which the Court of Wards was interested during the year 1887-88, as compared with that of the two preceding years, was as follows:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Decided in favour of Court of Wards ...	1,113	1,034	707
Ditto against Court of Wards ...	158	310	185
Compromised, remanded, or withdrawn ...	44	91	68
Percentage in favour of Court of Wards ...	87½	77	79¼

The decrease in the number of cases decided during the year was due to two large estates having passed out of the hands of the Court of Wards.

The amount of decrees in favour of Government under realisation during the year was Rs. 48,884, against Rs. 50,449 in 1886-87. The amount realised fell from Rs. 13,367 to Rs. 11,389, and the percentage of recovery from 26⅓ to 23⅓. The largest outstanding balances were—in Bankura Rs. 4,768, in Julpigoree Rs. 4,216, in Sarun Rs. 6,628, in Bhagulpore Rs. 2,471, and in Hazaribagh Rs. 2,549. In Wards' decrees the amount under realisation increased from Rs. 11,07,579 to Rs. 13,20,600, and the amount realised rose from Rs. 1,63,806 to Rs. 2,59,312. The percentage of recovery also rose from 14⅞ to 19⅔. The largest outstanding balances were—in Burdwan Rs. 2,88,721, in Rajshahye Rs. 2,75,645, and in Gya Rs. 1,11,568.

Registration.

THE following table shows the number of registrations, receipts, expenditure, and number of registration offices since 1882-83:—

YEAR.	NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS.				Total receipts.	Total expenditure.	Surplus.	Number of registration offices.
	Affecting immoveable property.		Other registrations.	Total.				
	Compulsory.	Optional.						
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1882-83	394,142	59,988	101,011	555,141	9,48,104	4,95,180	4,52,924	285
1883-84	429,801	65,869	105,332	601,002	9,74,711	5,04,755	4,69,956	285
1884-85	488,939	70,602	119,839	688,380	10,74,501	5,54,110	5,20,391	290
1885-86	506,532	91,884*	126,485	723,901	10,88,177	5,68,365	5,19,812	292
1886-87	485,351	86,065*	127,123	698,539	10,31,485	5,64,274	4,67,211	300
1887-88	495,599	95,464*	126,930	717,993	10,21,982	5,79,266	4,42,716	301
Increase	10,248	9,399	.....	19,454*	.....	14,992	.....	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	193	.....	9,503	.....	24,495	.....

* These figures include some deeds the registration of which has now become compulsory under the Bengal Tenancy Act.

The number of registrations was 717,993, against 698,539 in 1886-87. Compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property increased by 10,248, and optional registrations by 9,399. Other registrations decreased by 193. The increase is attributed by the Inspector-General of Registration to the poor outturn of crops and the higher range of prices. The former cause no doubt must have contributed materially to the decrease, but the price of common rice fell in all the selected districts except Hazaribagh. Receipts fell from Rs. 10,31,484-13-4 to Rs. 10,21,982-1-5. This is due to the fact that the receipts from search fees fell from Rs. 66,650-8 to Rs. 31,326-12 owing to the High Court having modified their rules requiring searches with effect from the 1st of October 1886. Expenditure rose from Rs. 5,64,274-7-6 to Rs. 5,79,266-9-4. Of the increase, Rs. 12,595-4-10 is due to the increase in percentage paid to registering officers arising from the larger sum received from registration fees. Rupees 6,747-5-10 is due to the fact that for a time both Mr. Bourdillon's substantive and Mr. Blyth's officiating pay as Inspector-General was credited to the Registration Department and to the appointment of an Officiating Inspector during the absence on leave of the Inspectors The net surplus was Rs. 3,79,738-13-4, against Rs. 3,90,327 in 1886-87.

Registrations of all classes.

The following table shows the registrations of different classes during the year as compared with 1886-87:—

		1886-87.	1887-88.
	(A)—*Compulsory.*		
Registrations affecting immoveable property.	Instruments of sale, &c., of immoveable property, of value Rs. 100 and upwards	46,793	50,534
	Instruments of sale, &c., of immoveable property, of value less than Rs. 100	108,453	114,844
	Instruments of mortgage of immoveable property, of value Rs. 100 and upwards	58,648	62,621
	Perpetual leases	78,766	71,642
	Other leases under section 17	180,340	183,187
	Other compulsory registrations	11,851	12,771
	Total compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property	485,351	495,599

		1886-87.	1887-88.
	(B)—Optional.		
Registrations affecting immoveable property.	Instruments of sale, &c., of immoveable property, of value less than Rs. 100	528	665
	Instruments of mortgage of immoveable property, of value less than Rs. 100	72,355*	81,563†
	Leases for one year and less	6,423	7,105
	Miscellaneous documents	6,759	6,131
	Total optional registrations affecting immoveable property	86,065	95,464
	Total registrations affecting immoveable property	571,416	591,063
	(C).		
Registrations other than those affecting immoveable property.	Instruments of gift of moveable property ...	.....	189
	Obligations for payment of money	89,795	86,877
	All other registrations	35,393	37,847
	Total of above ...	125,188	124,913
	(D).		
	Number of wills registered	1,886	1,982
	Do. of written authorities ...	49	35
	Grand Total of all Registrations ...	698,539	717,993

* Including 8,281 deeds, of which the registration was compulsory under the Bengal Tenancy Act.
† Ditto 6,367 ditto ditto ditto.

There was an increase in all classes of compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property, excepting perpetual leases. The percentages of increase in the case of immoveable property worth more and less than Rs. 100 were 7·99 and 5·8 respectively. In the case of registration of mortgages of immoveable property worth over Rs. 100, the increase was 6·77 per cent. The increase in all these cases appears to have been due to the state of the crops. In the case of sales of value below Rs. 100, the excess would appear to be partly due also to the fact that the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act are becoming better known.

Ryoti holdings.

The following table shows the number, value and area of ryoti holdings transferred by deed of sale during 1886-87 and 1887-88 :—

	Ryoti holdings at fixed rates.							Ryoti holdings with right of occupancy.						
	Number of transactions.	Annual rent payable to landlord.	Purchase-money.	Number of years' purchase.	Average value of each transaction.	Area of holding in transferred in standard bighas.	Average area of holding in acre.	Number of transactions.	Annual rent payable to landlord.	Purchase-money.	Number of years' purchase.	Average value of each transaction.	Area of holding in transferred standard bighas.	Average area of holding in acre.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.				Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		
1886-87 ...	24,721	2,23,349	25,92,418	11·6	105	199,855·6	2·9	53,971	3,53,683	36,97,821	10·4	69	315,333·6	1·9
1887-88 ...	30,137	2,93,637	31,46,476	10·7	104	239,075·6	2·8	58,200	3,99,610	39,55,937	9·8	68	336,154·4	1·9
Increase ...	5,416	.....	5,54,058	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,229	.....	2,58,116	.....	.....	.....	.....

The number of transfers of sale of ryoti holdings at fixed rates and with rights of occupancy rose from 82,873 in 1885-86 and 78,692 in 1886-87 to 88,337, and this is, to a certain extent, regarded as a measure of the increased facility for the transfer of ryoti holdings, as prices were far higher and crops poorer in 1885-86 than in 1887-88.

Deeds of mortgage of immoveable property.

The number of instruments of mortgage of immoveable property registered during 1887-88 was 144,184, against 131,003 in the preceding year. There appears to be a tendency to raise money on the security of petty holdings instead of, as formerly, on bonds. Thus in Burdwan, the 24-Pergunnahs, Khulna, Noakhally, Mozufferpore and Bhagulpore, instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100 have risen from 14,055 to 17,139, while obligations for the payment of money have fallen from 24,110 to 22,039. The figures for the whole province are 72,355 mortgages in 1886-87 against 81,563 in 1887-88, and 89,795 obligations in the former year against 86,877 in the latter.

Registrations under the Bengal Tenancy Act.

The number of registrations under the Tenancy Act has fallen from 79,109 in 1886-87 to 76,324. This appears to be due to the fact that many deeds were erroneously registered on the introduction of the Act. Most Registrars are agreed that the tenure-holder or ryot still has to pay *salami* notwithstanding the payment of a landlord's fee. The provisions of the Tenancy Act regarding registration have thrown much additional labour on registering officers, and often it is very difficult to decide whether a deed should be registered under the Act or not, while many of the registering officers have not yet learned their duties properly under the Act.

Leases.

The total number of leases of all kinds registered fell from 274,275 in 1885-86 and 266,029 in 1886-87 to 261,934. There was a falling off of 7,124 under the head of perpetual leases, or 9·04 per cent., nearly the same ratio of decrease as in the previous year, and the Inspector-General is inclined to connect it with the securer position conferred on the ryot by the Act, making him to a certain extent independent of such leases. Under the head of leases for one year or less, an increase of 708 is reported from Rungpore, and is attributed to a belief prevalent there among zemindars that by granting leases for one year only they can prevent the ryots from ever obtaining occupancy rights.

Refusals to register, prosecutions, &c.

There were 3,513 refusals to register, against 3,555 in 1886-87. There were 425 appeals against these refusals, and registration was ordered in 260 cases. There were 83 prosecutions, against 58 in the preceding year. Of these, 75 cases were tried and 8 were pending trial at the close of the year: 43 out of the 128 persons were tried for making false statements and 33 for false personation. The total number of deeds impounded was 2,001, as compared with 1,974 in 1886-87. Stamps were adjudged insufficient in 1,469 and correct in 316 cases, and 216 cases were pending at the close of the year. Fifty-four deeds were discredited by civil courts, 22 of them on grounds connected with registration.

The Government orders authorising Sub-Registrars at district headquarters to exercise all the powers of a District Registrar, except those of control under section 68 and of hearing appeals under section 72, came in force at the beginning of the official year, and is reported to have worked well.

Registration offices and inspections.

There were 301 offices open at the close of the year, as compared with 300 at its commencement. The number of inspections made during 1887-88 was 906, against 937 in the preceding year.

The Mahomedan Marriage Registration Act.

The Mahomedan Marriage Registration Act was in force only in the 14 districts to which it was extended on its first introduction. The number of ceremonies registered came to 7,668, against 7,252 in the previous year. There is nothing to add to what was said last year regarding the want of popularity of the Act. The Quazis' Act was introduced into Bogra during the past year, but the Registrar reports that it was not understood or taken advantage of to any extent.

The Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882.

Eleven new Companies limited by shares, with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 53,71,000, and one Company limited by guarantee were registered during the year, against eight Companies with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 27,88,000 in the preceding year. Of these five were Banking and Insurance Companies with an aggregate capital of Rs. 42,95,000, four Trading Companies with a capital of Rs. 6,26,000, one a Tea Company with a capital of Rs. 3,00,000, and two miscellaneous Companies with a capital of Rs. 1,50,000.

Three Companies increased their capital, the increase amounting to Rs. 2,90,000. Of twenty-one companies under liquidation, seven with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 16,50,000 commenced dissolution during the year, and the remaining fourteen, with a total capital of Rs. 38,02,000, were finally dissolved.

The total number of Companies working in Bengal at the close of the year was 228. The total receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 5,479-2, and the total expendiure was Rs. 632.

Municipal Administration and Local Self-Government.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

THE attendance of the Commissioners both at the General meetings and at the Committees and Sub-Committees was regular during the year. Fourteen Commissioners attended more than 50 times, and there were five Commissioners who attended 100 times and upwards. Thirty-nine Commissioners attended more than 50 per cent. of the meetings of the Commissioners and of Committees to which they were invited. This degree of interest taken by the Commissioners in their work was one of the most satisfactory features of municipal government in the metropolis.

The total income of the Municipality was Rs. 31,18,625, against Rs. 30,01,636 in the previous year, and the disbursement Rs. 30,33,567, against Rs. 29,96,189. With the sanction of Government a 5 per cent. loan was raised for the following purposes:—

	Rs.
Water-supply	7,05,500
Bustee and town improvement	2,50,000
Extension of drainage	1,60,000
Repayment of 6 per cent. loans of 1867	4,39,000
	15,54,500

Having regard to the amount represented by transfer into new debentures, a sum of twelve lakhs only was advertised for by the Commissioners. The total amount of tenders was Rs. 37,10,000, of which Rs. 34,15,000 were at and above par. Tenders at and above Rs. 101-1 were accepted: the average rate of successful tenders was Rs. 101-10-11, and the loan is now quoted at a high premium. The total loan liability of the Corporation at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,77,79,182.

The expenditure actually incurred under the head of town and bustee improvements was Rs. 3,33,416, against Rs. 2,03,244 in the previous year: 18 tanks were filled up by the Corporation, and 10 by the owners after notice had been served on them. The total expenditure from capital on drainage during the past year was Rs. 2,14,843.

The year 1887 was the healthiest on record, the mortality being 10,979, or only 25·3 per mille. Not only was the cholera mortality lower than in any year since 1880, but the year was also marked by a further fall in the death-rate from fever. The result of the Health Officer's investigations showed that 70 per cent. of the mortality from cholera was among the poorer population who lived in tiled huts.

MUNICIPALITIES IN THE INTERIOR OF BENGAL.

Number of Municipalities.

The Bengal Municipal Act III (B.C.) of 1884, which came into operation on the 1st August 1884, was introduced during the year 1887-88 into the towns of Tangail in the district of Mymensingh, Dinapore and Khagoul in the district of Patna, and Kishengunge in the district of Purneah. The municipality at Goalundo, which existed during the year 1886-87, has since been abolished owing to the destruction of the town by the river Pudma. There were thus 141 municipalities in the province at the close of the year, against 138 in the year preceding. The Act was in operation in 26 towns in the Burdwan Division, 36 towns in the Presidency Division (including the suburbs of Calcutta), 11 towns in the Rajshahye Division, 16 towns in the Dacca Division, 26 towns in the Patna Division, 11 towns in the Bhagulpore Division, and 5 towns in each of the Divisions of Chittagong, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore.

The following statement shows the date of establishment of each municipality in the Province, the population within municipal limits, and the actual number of rate-payers in each:—

Serial number of municipality.	Name of municipality.	Date of establishment.	Population.	Number of rate-payers.
1.	Burdwan ...	1865 ...	32,627	6,200
2.	Culna ...	1876 ...	9,594	2,250
3.	Cutwa ...	1876 ...	6,820	2,337
4.	Dainhat ...	1876 ...	5,789	1,169
5.	Raneegunge ...	1876 ...	10,792	1,061
6.	Assensole ...	1885 ...	.....	Not given.
7.	Bankoora ...	1876 ...	18,069	2,081
8.	Bishenpore ...	1876 ...	18,863	2,094
9.	Sonamukhi ...	1886 ...	13,070	3,285
10.	Soory ...	1876 ...	7,650	934
11.	Hooghly and Chinsurah ...	1865 ...	31,177	7,655
12.	Serampore ...	1865 ...	27,520	7,185
13.	Utterparah ...	1852 ...	5,307	951
14.	Baidaybatty ...	1876 ...	14,672	3,721
15.	Bhuddressur ...	1876 ...	10,000	2,366
16.	Kotrung ...	1876 ...	5,747	1,056
17.	Bansberia ...	1876 ...	6,717	2,448
18.	Jehanabad ...	1886 ...	15,973	1,883
19.	Howrah ...	1862 ...	90,813	15,762
20.	Bali ...	1884 ...	15,000	2,835
21.	Midnapore ...	1865 ...	33,924	6,000
22.	Tumlook ...	1864 ...	6,044	1,580
23.	Ghattal ...	1869 ...	12,638	3,434
24.	Chunderkona ...	1869 ...	12,257	2,357
25.	Ramjibunpore ...	1876 ...	10,909	2,008
26.	Khirpai ...	1876 ...	6,295	1,362
27.	Suburbs of Calcutta	10th August 1864 ...	251,439	37,417
28.	Baranagore ...	1st April 1869 ...	29,982	6,455
29.	South Suburban ...	Ditto ...	51,658	9,516
30.	Rajpore ...	1st April 1876 ...	10,706	2,269
31.	Baripore ...	1st April 1869 ...	3,700	832
32.	Joynagore ...	Ditto ...	7,624	1,281
33.	North Dum-Dum ...	1st October 1870 ...	5,195	1,215
34.	South ditto ...	Ditto ...	9,734	2,406
35.	Naihatty ...	21st May 1869 ...	21,551	7,155
36.	Baraset ...	1st April 1869 ...	10,533	2,261
37.	South Barrackpore ...	Ditto ...	22,721	5,148
38.	North ditto ...	Ditto ...	17,590	4,020
39.	Goverdanga ...	April 1870 ...	6,296	1,996
40.	Basirhat ...	1st April 1869 ...	16,505	2,468
41.	Taki ...	Ditto ...	5,245	1,077
42.	Baduria ...	Ditto ...	12,805	2,405
43.	Krishnanagore ...	1st November 1864	27,477	6,000
44.	Santipore ...	4th January 1865 ...	29,687	9,200
45.	Ranaghat ...	1864 ...	8,628	2,814
46.	Nuddea ...	1869 ...	9,334	2,380
47.	Kushtea ...	1877 ...	9,717	1,800
48.	Coomerkhally ...	1877 ...	5,915	1,400
49.	Meherpore ...	1876 ...	5,400	1,322
50.	Beernagore ...	1876 ...	4,302	1,235
51.	Chogdah ...	1st May 1886 ...	8,873	1,843
52.	Jessore ...	August 1864 ...	8,495	2,000
53.	Kotechandpore ...	July 1883 ...	9,544	1,485
54.	Mollesbpore ...	April 1869 ...	6,000	1,136
55.	Khoolna ...	1st October 1884 ...	6,185	1,522
56.	Satkhira ...	1st July 1876 ...	8,738	1,860
57.	Debhatta ...	Ditto ...	5,514	1,106
58.	Chanduria ...	Ditto ...	3,445	675
59.	Berhampore ...	Ditto ...	29,363	5,584
60.	Lalbagh ...	1st April 1869 ...	39,231	7,378
61.	Jungipore ...	Ditto ...	10,187	1,961
62.	Kandi ...	Ditto ...	10,661	2,183
63.	Darjeeling ...	July 1850 ...	12,000	1,030
64.	Rampore Beauleah ...	July 1876 ...	20,024	4,646
65.	Dinagepore ...	1st April 1869 ...	12,977	1,730
66.	Nattore ...	Ditto ...	9,094	2,331
67.	Pubna ...	1st July 1876 ...	14,883	3,614

Serial number of municipality.	Name of municipality.	Date of establishment.	Population.	Number of rate payers.
68.	Serajgunge	1st April 1869 ...	21,058	4,007
69.	Bogra ...	1st July 1876 ...	6,179	1,464
70.	Sherepore ...	Ditto ...	3,991	925
71.	Rungpore ...	1st April 1869 ...	13,320	1,700
72.	Julpigoree ...	1st April 1885 ...	7,936	1,467
73.	Kurseong ...	1st May 1879 ...	4,033	343
74.	Dacca ...	August 1864 ...	77,651	14,000
75.	Naraingunge ...	8th September 1876 ...	12,508	2,139
76.	Furreedpore ...	January 1869 ...	10,077	2,139
77.	Madaripore ...	April 1875 ...	12,298	2,507
78.	Barisal ...	1st July 1876 ...	13,186	2,781
79.	Nalchitti ...	April 1875 ...	2,692	256
80.	Jhalokati ...	1st April 1875 ...	3,000	660
81.	Perozepore ...	1st July 1885 ...	11,114	2,425
82.	Nasirabad ...	1856 ...	10,561	1,800
83.	Muktagacha ...	October 1875 ...	4,295	823
84.	Jamalpore ...	1st April 1869 ...	14,727	2,427
85.	Sherepore ...	1st May 1861 ...	8,821	1,759
86.	Kishoregunge ...	1st April 1869 ...	12,898	2,374
87.	Bazitpore ...	Ditto ...	4,646	944
88.	Netrokona ...	1st January 1887 ...	14,315	1,698
89.	Tangail ...	1st July 1887 ...	16,991	.....
90.	Chittagong ...	5th July 1864 ...	20,969	5,194
91.	Cox's Bazar ...	1st April 1869 ...	4,363	1,170
92.	Noakhally ...	1st July 1876 ...	5,164	934
93.	Comillah ...	30th November 1864	13,506	2,195
94.	Brahmenberiah ...	1st August 1868 ...	17,438	1,359
95.	Patna	November 1864 ...	173,251	40,739
96.	Barh ...	May 1870 ...	14,689	3,093
97.	Behar ...	1877-78 ...	48,968	6,928
98.	Dinapore Nizamut ...	1st July 1887 ...	.....	.....
99.	Khagoul ...	Ditto ...	.....	.....
100.	Gya ...	May 1865 ...	76,415	12,004
101.	Tekari ...	October 1885 ...	12,197	2,400
102.	Daudnagar ...	Ditto ...	9,870	1,164
103.	Arrah ...	1865 ...	42,998	7,038
104.	Buxar ...	1876 ...	16,498	2,839
105.	Dumraon ...	1877 ...	18,019	2,750
106.	Bhabooah ...	1876 ...	8,430	1,463
107.	Sasseram ...	1876 ...	22,000	2,678
108.	Jugdishpore ...	April 1869 ...	12,568	1,606
109.	Mozufferpore ...	November 1864 ...	42,460	5,250
110.	Sitamarhee ...	October 1882 ...	6,535	984
111.	Hajeepore ...	July 1869 ...	25,078	3,950
112.	Lalgunge ...	Ditto ...	16,431	2,149
113.	Durbhunga ...	November 1864 ...	65,955	8,439
114.	Madhubani ...	July 1869 ...	16,400	2,650
115.	Roserah ...	Ditto ...	11,578	2,081
116.	Chupra ...	April 1864 ...	51,670	8,084
117.	Sewan ...	April 1869 ...	13,319	1,753
118.	Revilgunge ...	17th August 1867 ...	14,072	3,017
119.	Motihari ...	15th April 1869 ...	10,923	1,201
120.	Bettiah ...	Ditto ...	21,263	3,088
121.	Monghyr ...	November 1864 ...	55,372	8,037
122.	Jamalpore ...	1st July 1883 ...	15,987	2,024
123.	Jamui ...	1st March 1886 ...	8,445	953
124.	Bhagulpore ...	September 1864 ...	68,238	8,550
125.	Colgong ...	1876 ...	5,672	1,000
126.	Purneah ...	September 1864 ...	15,016	2,578
127.	Kishengunge ...	1st April 1887 ...	11,392	1,579
128.	English Bazar ...	1876 ...	12,360	2,709
129.	Old Maldah ...	1876 ...	4,694	1,042
130.	Deoghur ...	1876 ...	5,789	1,247
131.	Sahebgunge ...	1st April 1883 ...	7,139	1,360
132.	Cuttack ...	4th July 1876 ...	38,914	4,308
133.	Pooree ...	1st April 1881 ...	24,803	5,447
134.	Balasore ...	1st April 1877 ...	20,265	3,160
135.	Jajpore ...	1st April 1869 ...	11,233	1,777
136.	Kendrapara ...	10th March 1869 ...	15,719	2,956
137.	Hazaibagh ...	1st April 1876 ...	15,306	2,121
138.	Chattra ...	Ditto ...	11,900	1,236
139.	Ranchi ...	1st April 1869 ...	18,443	3,044
140.	Purulia ...	26th July 1876 ...	9,305	1,757
141.	Chaibassa ...	1st April 1875 ...	6,006	1,127

According to the census of 1881, Bengal contains a population of 66,691,456, out of which 2,695,513 enjoyed the benefits of a municipal administration.

Elective system.

The elective system has been introduced, under the provisions of section 14 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, into all the municipalities in the Province, except those named below, some of which are newly-constituted municipalities:—

1. Assensole.
2. Sonamukhi.
3. Jehanabad.
4. Chogdah.
5. Khoolna.
6. Debhatta.
7. Chanduria.
8. Darjeeling.
9. Julpigoree.
10. Nalchitti.
11. Jhalokati.
12. Perozepore.
13. Netrokona.
14. Cox's Bazar.
15. Tikari.
16. Daudnagar.
17. Sitamarhee.
18. Lalgunge.
19. Roserah.
20. Bettiah.
21. Jamai.
22. Colgong.
23. Jajpore.
24. Kendraparah.
25. Hazaribagh.
26. Chaibassa.

In these municipalities the Commissioners were appointed by nomination only.

Election.

The second general election was held during the year in all the municipalities in the province in which the elective system is in force, the Commissioners elected in 1884-85 having, under section 21 of the Municipal Act, vacated their office at the expiration of three years. Considerable interest was displayed by the people in the election of their representatives on the Municipal Boards. In some of the municipalities the seats were keenly contested.

Constitution of Committees.

The constitution of the committees of the various municipalities as they actually existed at the close of the year 1887-88 is shown in the table given below:—

Division.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Official.	Non-official.	European.	Indian.
Burdwan	132	221	353	45	308	23	330
Presidency	226	334	560	52	508	33	527
Rajshahye	88	97	185	47	138	33	152
Dacca	103	97	200	27	173	14	186
Chittagong	32	39	71	15	56	6	65
Patna	178	167	345	67	278	39	306
Bhagulpore	79	85	164	28	136	26	138
Orissa	42	36	78	31	47	8	70
Chota Nagpore	45	27	72	18	54	9	63
Total	925	1,103	2,028	330	1,698	191	1,837

Extension of the various Parts of the Municipal Act and Bye-laws sanctioned during the year.

The conservancy provisions contained in Part VI of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, or portions of them, were extended during the year to the municipalities of—

1. Baidyabatty.
2. Bansberia.
3. Chandrakona.
4. Ghattal.
5. Jehanabad.
6. Midnapore.
7. Ramjibunpore.
8. Rajpore.
9. Krishnanagore.
10. Kandi.
11. Julpigoree.
12. Bogra.
13. Dacca.
14. Barisal.
15. Jhalokati.
16. Patna.
17. Monghyr.
18. Jamalpore in Monghyr.
19. Hazaribagh.

Part VII of the Act, which relates to water-supply, was extended during the year to certain portions of wards Nos. I, II and III of the Bhagulpore Municipality.

Part IX of the Act, which regulates the construction and cleansing of latrines, was extended to the following municipalities:—

1. Jehanabad.
2. North Barrackpore (wards Nos. II and III).
3. Bogra.
4. Noakhally.
5. Comillah.
6. Bhagulpore (ward No. 1).

Part X, which contains provisions for the regulation of markets, was extended to the municipalities named below:—

1. Lalgunge.
2. Bogra.
3. Julpigoree.

Bye-laws were framed by the Commissioners of the following municipalities under section 350 of the Act, and confirmed by Government:—

1. Burdwan.
2. Bali.
3. Suburban.
4. South Dum-Dum.
5. Santipore.
6. Darjeeling.
7. Julpigoree.
8. Rampore Beauleah.
9. Serajgunge.
10. Barisal.
11. Perozepore.
12. Noakhally.
13. Buxar.
14. Bettiah.
15. Sewan.
16. Chaibassa.

The total income of the municipalities in the province during the year amounted to Rs. 29,22,637, and the expenditure to Rs. 29,25,384. The deficit in the revenue was met from the balance at the close of the last year. The following table compares the different Divisions:—

1	2	3			4	5	6
Divisions.	Population within municipal limits.	Income—			Expenditure.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of income per head of population.
		From taxation.	From miscellaneous sources.	Total.			
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Burdwan ...	428,948	4,87,787	1,19,930	6,07,717	6,31,957	1 2 2	1 6 8
Presidency ...	729,704	6,96,161	2,41,212	9,37,373	9,31,694	0 15 3	1 4 6
Rajshahye ...	126,018	1,58,813	1,13,174	2,71,987	2,65,605	1 4 1	2 2 6
Dacca ...	211,799	2,01,647	50,156	2,51,803	2,50,114	0 15 2	1 3 0
Chittagong ...	61,440	46,984	16,798	63,782	63,366	0 12 2	1 0 7
Patna ...	751,169	3,34,276	1,18,420	4,52,696	4,62,341	0 7 1	0 9 7
Bhagulpore ...	210,104	1,29,393	62,251	1,91,644	1,74,869	0 9 10	0 14 7
Orissa ...	115,371	59,967	39,767	99,734	1,02,019	0 8 3	0 13 9
Chota Nagpore ...	60,960	28,762	17,139	45,901	43,419	0 7 6	0 12 0
Total ...	2,695,513	21,43,790	7,78,847	29,22,637	29,25,384	0 12 8	1 1 7

Working of the Municipal Act III (B.C.) of 1884 during the year.

The system of electing Commissioners by the votes of the qualified rate-payers of the town, which was introduced into almost all the municipalities in the Province under the operation of this new enactment, has now passed through the third year of its existence. On the whole, it worked well, and the elected Commissioners, as a body, took an intelligent interest in the affairs of their respective municipalities. In most of the municipalities the electors, too, displayed a good deal of enthusiasm in the late general election.

The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division reports that, in almost all the municipalities in his Division where the elective system is in force, much interest was evinced by the people in the general election of Commissioners which was held during the year; and adds that party feeling runs very high in most of the riparian municipalities. It is hoped that this will in time work its own cure. As regards the Burdwan Municipality, the Magistrate remarks that it is an admirably-managed municipality, the Commissioners of which have fully risen to their responsibilities.

The Commissioner of the Presidency Division says in his annual report on the working of the municipalities in his Division for the year 1887-88:—

"There are unmistakeable signs of a growing desire among the Hindu population to elect better *representative* men in the proper sense of the word than formerly. The late elections were certainly more numerously attended and more hotly contested than on the last occasion, and there is little doubt but that the members of the new Boards, having been chosen more on their own merits than formerly, will show a better disposition to work together for the common good in a temperate and conciliatory spirit than has hitherto in some instances been the case. However, notwithstanding the occasional drawbacks, much good and useful work has been done by the late Boards during the past year. There has been a general desire among the Commissioners to honestly do their best, and a willingness evinced to cheerfully accept the advice of the supervising authorities in respect of their budget estimates and other matters, while at the same time attention has been paid to the directions contained in the reports of the official auditor, and fair progress made in bringing the registers and accounts into proper order."

In Dinagepore the Magistrate thinks that the elective system has not yet been appreciated by most of the people. He states that the attendance of some of the members was very good, and others most fair. Only two members did little or no work during the year. The Magistrate of Rajshahye states that the Municipal Act works well, and reports that there are evidences that both the Chairman and the Commissioners of the Rampore Beauleah Municipality as a body have taken an interest in their work, and are desirous of ameliorating the condition of the town.

The elective system seems to have answered its purposes admirably well in Bogra, Sherepore, Pubna, and Serajgunge. The Commissioners of these municipalities have done their duty satisfactorily.

The Magistrate of Rungpore, speaking of the Rungpore Municipality, writes:—

"The present Chairman, Dr. R. L. Dutt, is entitled to much credit for the energy which he has shown in getting the drainage of the town improved, enforcing the sanitary bye-laws, and in the large personal share which he has taken in municipal work generally."

Julpigoree is not an elective municipality, but the Commissioners of this municipality individually and as a body have done their best in discharging the trust reposed in them. They have worked hard and given no little time and trouble to a work which encroached somewhat on their spare moments.

The Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division has recorded the following observations:—

"With the exception of Nattore, the Municipal Commissioners have on the whole worked satisfactorily and shown that they take an intelligent interest in their work. Many wants still remain to be supplied everywhere, but defects are recognized, and, as far as funds permit, efforts are being made to remedy the same."

Upon the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that there is evidence to show that the Act has worked satisfactorily, and that the Commissioners have as a body discharged their functions with intelligence. In some municipalities there has been a marked failure in administration owing to party faction and jealousy of individuals. This was conspicuously the case in the important town of Dacca, and other Magistrates have alluded to this difficulty in their districts. The difficulty is no doubt a very serious one, and can only be overcome by time and experience. The sense of public duty which leads men to subordinate their personal interests to the general welfare is the gradual outcome of the growth of responsibility, which, it may be hoped, will be developed as experience is gained. The Lieutenant-Governor observes also that in some cases there has been a neglect of the Commissioners to take action for the revision of assessments. It is a matter of notoriety that the policy of municipalities in India tends always, whenever possible, towards lightening the burden of the rate-payers in the matter of taxation, and it is no easy task for the executive authorities, by the exercise of judicious advice and encouragement, to apply the degree of pressure, without unnecessary and improper interference, which is required to enforce a vigorous administration in the assessment and collection.

of rates. But in view of the expenditure which it will be necessary for municipalities to incur in respect of sanitation, it is now more incumbent than ever on all local bodies to examine carefully all their sources of income, and to avail themselves to the fullest extent of all opportunities for improvement.

Extraordinary occurrences during the year.

There were several floods during the year, causing considerable damage to property and inconvenience to the people, especially in the Ghattal Municipality, where the houses and trees were swept away by the rapid and strong discharge from the breach in the circuit embankment. A portion of the town was under water for some days together. The floods were very high in the Coomerkhally Municipality, and most of the town was more or less under water, there being from 1 to 5 feet of water in all the streets. The municipality of Balasore sustained much loss from the effects of the cyclone of the 25th May 1887, which blew down some thatched houses and many trees from the roadsides. The municipality was obliged to incur expenses in cleaning the tanks, roads and streets, and in repairing the municipal latrines.

WORKING OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

Working of District Boards in Bengal during the eighteen months ending 31st March 1888.

Act III (B.C.) of 1885 received the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy on the 13th July 1885, and preliminary arrangements were at once set on foot for bringing its provisions into operation. It was decided to extend the Act, in the first instance, to the sixteen districts mentioned in the third schedule of the Act. It was subsequently extended to all the other districts in the province, with the exception of Darjeeling, Hazaribagh, Lohardugga, Manbhoom, and those specially excluded from its operation by section 1. The districts in which the Act was put in force are mentioned in the following statement:—

Divisions.	Districts.
Burdwan	Burdwan.
	Hooghly.
	Howrah.
	Midnapore.
	Bankoora.
	Beerbhoom.
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs.
	Nuddea.
	Moorshedabad.
	Jessore.
	Khoolna.
Rajshahye	Rajshahye.
	Pubna.
	Dinagepore.
	Bogra.
	Rungpore.
	Julpigoree.
Dacca	Dacca.
	Furreedpore.
	Backergunge.
	Mymensingh.
Chittagong	Chittagong.
	Noakholly.
	Tipperah.
Patna	Patna.
	Gya.
	Shahabad.
	Mozufferpore.
	Chumparun.
	Durbhunga.
	Sarun.
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore.
	Monghyr.
	Purneah
	Maldah.
Orissa	Cuttack.
	Pooree.
	Balasore.

The Act contemplates the constitution of three classes of local authorities, viz. District and Local Boards and Union Committees. Under the provisions of section 6, District Boards were constituted in each of the above-mentioned districts, and Local Boards were constituted in all districts where there are subdivisions, except the districts of Chumparun, Dinagepore, Julpigoree, Chittagong and Noakholly. No Union Committees have yet been appointed.

Some time was taken up in arranging the preliminaries for holding elections of members of Local Boards. The provisional draft of the Election Rules was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* in October, and the final issue on the 15th December 1885. Under the provisions of the last clause of section 138 of the Act, these rules came into force on the 15th March 1886—three months after their final publication—and the interval was utilized in the preparation of the thana registers of voters, it having been decided to proceed upon thana representation for the election of members of Local Boards. Under rule 23 of

the Election Rules, a further period of two months elapsed between the publication of these registers and the dates for holding the elections, and in this interval the Local Government fixed the strength of the several District and Local Boards in the selected districts as shown below:—

Statement showing the Names of District and Local Boards, the Number of Members fixed for each, and the Number of Members elected by the Local Board for the District Board.

Division.	Name of District Board.	Number of members fixed for the District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Number of members fixed for the Local Board.	Number of members of District Board to be elected by the Local Board.
Burdwan	Burdwan	18	Burdwan	15	3
			Raneegunge	9	2
			Cutwa	9	2
			Culna	9	2
	Bankoora	14	Bankoora	12	4
			Bishenpore	9	3
	Beerbhoom	12	Sudder (Soory)	11	3
			Rampore Haut	9	3
	Midnapore	36	Midnapore	36	9
			Ghattal	18	2
			Tumlook	18	3
			Contai	21	4
	Hooghly	26	Hooghly	15	5
			Serampore	15	5
			Jehanabad	9	3
	Howrah	10	Howrah	9	2
			Oolooberiah	12	3
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	24	Alipore	15	3
			Diamond Harbour	12	3
			Baraset	9	2
			Bussirhat	9	2
			Dum-Dum	6	1
			Barrackpore	6	1
	Nuddea	20	Krishnaghur	12	2
			Kooshtea	9	2
			Chooadanga	9	2
			Meherpore	9	2
			Ranaghat	9	2
	Jessore	24	Jessore	18	3
			Jhenida	9	2
			Magoora	9	2
			Narail	9	2
			Bongong	15	3
	Moorshedabad	20	Berhampore	15	4
			Lalbagh	9	2
			Kandi	12	2
			Jungipore	12	2
	Khoolna	16	Khoolna	12	3
			Bagirhat	12	2
			Satkhira	15	3
Dacca	Dacca	28	Dacca	12	4
			Naraingunge	9	3
			Manickgunge	9	3
			Munshigunge	15	4
	Furreedpore	24	Furreedpore	12	4
			Madaripore	12	4
			Goalundo	9	4
	Backergunge	24	Burrisal	18	5
			Perozepore	15	3
			Patuakhali	9	2
			Bhola	9	2
	Mymensingh	25	Jamalpore	8	2
			Atia	8	3
			Netrokona	8	2
			Mymensingh	12	3
			Kishoregunge	8	2

Division.	Name of District Board.	Number of members fixed for the District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Number of members fixed for the Local Board.	Number of members of District Board to be elected by the Local Board.
Rajshahye	Rajshahye	20	Beauleah	15	5
			Nowgong	9	2
			Nattore	12	3
	Pubna	15	Pubna	12	4
			Serajgunge	12	4
	Dinagepore	22	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
	Bogra	7	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
	Rungpore	30	Rungpore	12	6
			Gaibanda	6	3
			Kurigram	6	3
			Nelphamâri	6	3
	Julpigoree	16	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Patna	Patna	24	Patna	12	4
			Dinapore	9	2
			Barh	9	2
			Behar	12	4
	Gya	20	Gya	9	4
			Nowadah	6	2
			Jehanabad	6	2
			Aurungabad	6	2
	Shahabad	24	Arrah	30	4
			Buxar	14	3
			Sasseram	20	3
			Bhabuah	8	2
	Durbhunga	24	Durbhunga	10	4
			Madhubani	10	4
			Tajpore	8	4
	Mozufferpore	18	Mozufferpore	8	3
			Sitamarhi	8	3
			Hajipore	8	3
	Sarun	30	Chupra	16	8
			Gopalgunge	6	3
			Sewan	8	4
	Chumparun	16	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Bhagulpore	Monghyr	24	Monghyr	12	4
			Jamui	12	4
			Beguserai	12	4
	Bhagulpore	40	Bhagulpore	13	6
			Supool	14	6
			Muddehpara	12	4
			Banka	12	4
	Purneah	24	Purneah	12	5
			Kissengunge	12	4
			Arrareah	12	3
	Maldah	12	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Orissa	Cuttack	20	Cuttack	15	4
			Kendrapara	12	3
			Jajpore	12	3
	Pooree	12	Pooree	8	4
			Khoorda	6	2
	Balasore	14	Balasore	12	4
			Bhuddruck	10	3
Chittagong	Chittagong	19	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
	Noakholly	13	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
	Tipperah	13	Tipperah	12	3
			Brahmanbariah	9	2
			Chandpore	6	1

Two-thirds of the members of the Local Boards were then elected for the several thanas included within their respective jurisdictions. The following statement shows the professions or other occupations of the persons elected as members of the Local Boards in the districts mentioned in the third schedule of the Act, and in those districts in which the elective system was subsequently introduced :—

Name of District.	Zemindars.	Pleaders.	Mukhtears.	Traders.	Government servants.	Other occupations.	Total.
Burdwan	17	2	2	1	.....	6	28
Baukoora	10	1	.....	.....	1	1	13
Beerbhoom	5	5	.....	1	1	2	14
Midnapore	34	11	3	1	5	8	62
Hooghly	11	6	2	.....	3	2	24
Howrah	6	4	1	1	1	1	14
24-Pergunnahs ...	15	4	2	1	1	10	33
Nuddea	16	9	.....	3	.....	3	31
Jessore	19	11	1	2	.....	7	40
Khoolna	14	11	.....	.....	.....	1	26
Moorshedabad ...	Not stated.						32
Dacca	11	13	.....	2	.....	4	30
Furreedpore ...	7	12	.....	.....	2	1	22
Backergunge ...	10	7	3	.....	2	.....	22
Mymensingh ...	2	2	.....	.....	1	3	8
Rajshahye	15	2	.....	.....	1	3	21
Pubna	8	1	.....	4	.....	2	15
Patna	15	2	.....	.....	.....	1	18
Total	215	103	14	16	18	55	453
Percentage ...	51	24·4	3·3	3·8	4·2	13	.....

The successful candidates were, in the opinion of the district and divisional officers, as a body, well qualified, by their intelligence, established social position, and business habits, for election as members of Local Boards.

The attendance at the polling booths was very satisfactory; the voters generally displayed considerable interest in the proceedings, and in several cases the elections were keenly contested. The rules for the election of members of Local Boards require the attendance of 10 per cent. of the electors at the polling station, and it is satisfactory to note that in no case did the elections fail owing to the non-attendance of a sufficient number of voters. The largest percentage of electors was recorded at the thana of Behar, in the district of Patna, where 96 per cent. of the qualified voters attended; and the smallest, 11·9 per cent., at the thana of Raipura, in the jurisdiction of the Local Board of Naraingunge, in the district of Dacca. In 27 out of 285 electoral wards the elections failed owing to the omission of the electors, through misapprehension of the provisions of the election rules, to nominate the candidates for election within the time prescribed by the rules. In making the appointments under section 10 of the Act, however, in consequence of the failure of the elections, endeavours were made to ascertain and to give effect to the wishes of the electors.

The percentage of qualified voters who attended at the polling stations was—

Above 80 per cent. ... in 9 cases.		Above 40 and below 50 per cent. in 48 cases.	
„ 70 and below 80 per cent.	„ 15 „	„ 30 „ 40 „	„ 45 „
„ 60 „ 70 „	„ 28 „	„ 20 „ 30 „	„ 17 „
„ 50 „ 60 „	„ 50 „	„ 10 „ 20 „	„ 13 „

Some local officers expressed an opinion that the high percentage may have been due in some degree to the fact that the notice served on the electors was regarded in the light of a summons; but, after making due allowance for this possibility and for the novelty of the proceedings, the general results of the elections seem to show that the people took an intelligent interest in the choice of their representatives, and appreciated to some extent the nature and value of the suffrage.

Election of Members of District Boards.

The Local Boards, being fully constituted by election and nomination by Government, proceeded to elect their representatives on the District Board. The following statement shows the qualifications and professions of the persons elected:—

Name of District Board.	Zemindars.	Pleaders.	Mukhtears.	Traders.	Government servants.	Other occupations.	Total.	Remarks.
Hooghly ...	3	3	2	.....	1	4	13	
Howrah ...	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	5	
Burdwan ...	1	3	.....	.....	2	3	9	
Midnapore ...	8	8	.....	.....	2	.....	18	
Bankoora ...	3	2	.....	.....	2	.....	7	
Beerbhoom ...	.....	1	.....	.....	3	2	6	
24-Pergunnahs ...	5	2	.....	.....	4	1	12	
Nuddea ...	1	3	.....	1	1	4	10	
Moorshedabad ...	5	1	.....	.....	2	2	10	
Jessore ...	Not stated.							
Khoolna ...								
Dacca ...	3	8	.....	.....	1	2	14	
Furreedpore ...	2	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	
Backergunge ...	.....	6	1	.....	5	.....	12	
Mymensingh ...	Not stated.							
Rajshahye ...	2	3	.....	.....	2	3	10	
Pubna ...	2	5	.....	.....	1	.....	8	
Rungpore ...	7	3	1	.....	1	2	14	
Patna ...	7	1	.....	.....	1	3	12	
Gya ...	3	2	.....	.....	3	2	10	
Shahabad ...	6	2	.....	.....	1	3	12	
Mozufferpore ...	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	6	
Durbhunga ...	2	.....	1	1	1	7	12	
Sarun ...	3	2	.....	.....	2	8	15	
Bhagulpore ...	10	2	1	.....	2	5	20	
Monghyr ...	7	2	.....	.....	.....	3	12	
Purneah ...	1	1	.....	.....	1	10	12	
Cuttack ...	5	1	.....	.....	2	1	9	
Pooree ...	.....	1	1	.....	4	.....	6	
Balasore ...	2	1	.....	.....	4	.....	7	
Tipperah ...	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	6	
Total ...	89	79	7	2	53	69	299	
Percentage ...	29·8	26·4	2·3	·7	17·7	23·1	.....	

The percentage of European and of official members to the total strength of the Boards was as follows:—

	Officials.	Europeans.
District Boards	29·2	21·9
Local Boards	15·2	5·7

Chairmen of District and Local Boards.

As a rule, the Local Boards availed themselves of the power, which the law allows them, of electing their own Chairmen from among the members, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor; and it was only in a few cases that Chairmen were appointed by the Local Government at the request of the Boards. The Magistrate of the district was in every case appointed by Government to be Chairman of the District Boards. It would have been quite impossible to have introduced the measure in its present form except under the direction of the district officers.

Meetings of Boards.

The statement below shows the number of meetings held by each of the District Boards, and the average attendance of members at each meeting. The attendance of members at the meetings was on the whole satisfactory, and the members, both

elected and appointed, evinced considerable interest in the questions which came before them for consideration:—

Division.	Name of District Board.	Number of members.	Number of meetings.	Average attendance of members at meetings.	Average percentage attendance of members at meetings.	Remarks.
Burdwan ...	Burdwan	18	21	10	55·5	For 18 months ending 31st March 1888.
	Bankoora	14	19	8·7	62·1	Ditto ditto.
	Beerbhoom	12	18	5·7	47·5	Ditto ditto.
	Midnapore	36	28	Not stated.	.....	Ditto ditto.
	Hooghly	26	17	16	61·5	Ditto ditto.
	Howrah	10	19	5·5	55·0	Ditto ditto.
Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs ...	24	16	11·2	46·6	Ditto ditto.
	Nuddea	20	11	10·33	51·6	Ditto ditto.
	Jessore	24	11	14·95	62·2	Ditto ditto.
	Moorshedabad ...	20	15	10·33	51·6	Ditto ditto.
	Khoolna	16	9	9·58	59·8	Ditto ditto.
Dacca ...	Dacca	28	26	13	46·4	Ditto ditto.
	Furreedpore ...	24	16	7·46	31·0	Ditto ditto.
	Backergunge ...	24	5	Not stated.	.....	The Board was constituted in November 1887.
	Mymensingh ...	25	8	12·6	50·4	The Board commenced operations in October 1887.
Rajshahye ...	Rajshahye	20	17	12·8	64·0	For 18 months ending 31st March 1888.
	Pubna	15	23	6·5	43·3	Ditto ditto.
	Dinagepore	22	22	5	22·7	For the year 1887-88.
	Bogra	17	13	7	41·1	Ditto.
	Rungpore	28	6	16	57·1	Ditto.
	Julpigoree	16	6	9	56·2	Ditto.
Patna ...	Patna	24	21	14·2	59·3	For 18 months ending 31st March 1887.
	Gya	20	Not stated.			For the year 1887-88.
	Shahabad	25	5	16	64·0	Ditto.
	Mozufferpore ...	18	7	8·1	45·0	Ditto.
	Chumparun		Not stated.			Ditto.
	Durbhunga ...	25	8	14	56	Ditto.
	Sarun	30	13	15·4	51·3	Ditto.
Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	40	9	19·7	49·2	Ditto.
	Monghyr	24	7	13·3	55·4	Ditto.
	Purneah	24	8	13	54·1	Ditto.
	Maldah	12	7	6	50·0	Ditto.
Orissa ...	Cuttack	20	5	11·2	56·0	Ditto.
	Pooree	12	15	5·4	45·0	Ditto.
	Balasore	16	6	10·2	63·7	Ditto.
Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	19	11	9·18	48·3	Ditto.
	Noakholly	13	7	8·71	67·0	Ditto.
	Tipperah	13	14	9·3	71·5	Ditto.

The Commissioners generally report that, on the whole, the members of Local Boards took a fair interest in their work.

Date of commencement of the Act.

As it was considered desirable to bring the Act into operation with the least possible delay, the Lieutenant-Governor directed, by notifications published under section 1, that the Act should come into force in the sixteen districts mentioned in the third schedule of the Act on 1st October 1886, which was the beginning of a quarter of the financial year adopted in the Act, and of the cess year fixed under Act IX (B.C.) of 1880 by the late District Road Committees, who have been succeeded by the District Boards. In the other districts the Act came into force on the 1st April 1887.

Powers and duties of District Boards.

Under section 59, the provisions of Part III, Chapter I of the Act, which relate to A—Pounds, B—Education, C—Medical, and D—Public Works, apply to every District Board constituted under the Act, unless and until the Lieutenant-Governor otherwise directs. The Lieutenant-Governor has not exercised the power conferred on him of withdrawing any of these provisions from any district, and the provisions under headings A to D are in force in every district to which the Act has been extended.

Management of cattle pounds.

Under section 52, clause (3) of the Local Self-Government Act, the receipts under the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, form one of the assets of the District Fund; and in order to secure that administrative control should accompany financial responsibility, the Lieutenant-Governor conferred on the District Boards, under notifications published in the *Calcutta Gazette* under the Cattle Trespass Act Amendment Act, XVIII of 1883, the powers of the District Magistrate under Chapters I to III of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871. These powers relate to the establishment of pounds, the determination of the villages by which they are to be used, the appointment of pound-keepers, the fixing of fees for the feeding and watering of cattle, and generally to the executive management of pounds.

Education.

Under sections 62, 64, and 65 of the Act, the entire maintenance and management of the Government middle English and middle vernacular schools, the administration of the grant-in-aid allotments in respect of middle English and vernacular schools, and the management of the primary grants, have been vested in the District Boards. The District Committees of Public Instruction in all the districts in which the Act is in force have ceased to exist, and their establishments of sub-inspectors of schools, teachers, and clerks have all been transferred to the District Boards, only a few sub-inspectors of schools being retained under the Education Department for the inspection of schools within municipalities. The following statement shows the number of schools and the strength of the inspecting staff transferred to each District Board. It may be noted that in some districts there are no public primary schools, the duty of the District Boards in those districts being confined to aiding primary schools under private management:—

Name of District Board.	Number of Sub-Inspectors of Schools.	Government Middle.		Aided Middle.		Inspecting pundits.	Education clerk.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Remarks.
		English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.					
Burdwan	4	...	6	35	36	72	1	88	575	
Bankoora	3	...	5	13	30	4	1	163	1,015	
Beerbhoom	3	7	10	9	9	Not stated	1	...	...	
Midnapore	9	2	6	24	25*	Do.	1	141	2,827	* Includes one upper primary school.
Hooghly	3	2	1	28	32	Do.	1	...	...	
Howrah	2	1	1	13	7	Do.	1	43	585	
24-Pergunnahs	5	...	3	24	27	Do.	1	79	1,042	
Nuddea	5	...	3	29	20	Do.	1	...	...	
Jessore	5	...	3	20	27	...	1	...	...	
Moorshedabad	3	...	...	12	22	1	1	36	608	
Khoolna	3	...	2	10	31	...	1	67	975	
Dacca	5	35	42	31	38	16	1(a)	135	2,123	(a) Besides one primary education clerk.
Furreedpore	3	32	4	21	34	13	1(a)	116	795	
Backergunge	5	...	3	20	20	...	...	51	903	
Mymensingh	5	...	...	...	...	25	...	125	1,223	
Rajshahye	3	10	10	10	8	...	1	56	227	
Pubna	4	23	20	15	17	8	1	71	371	
Dinagepore	6	6	22	...	...	...	1	47	723	
Bogra	2	6	17	...	...	...	1	40	203	
Rungpore	5	12	44	...	...	...	1	79	571	
Julpigoree	2	1	13	...	...	...	1	17	158	
Patna	3	6	6	1	...	14	1	18	1,057	
Gya	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Shahabad	3	15	9	...	...	...	1	37	412	
Mozufferpore	3	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Chumparun	2	...	4	3	...	...	1	...	...	
Durbhanga	2	1	2	2	...	...	1	12	543	
Sarun	3	...	...	...	...	16	1	33	962	
Bhagulpore	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Monghyr	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Purneah	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Maldah	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Cuttack	4	1	4	13	4	35	1	118	3,964	
Pooree	2	4	13	...	...	11	1	66	1,128	
Balasore	3	...	3	4	9	41	1	60	1,008	
Chittagong	3	Not stated.					1	Not stated.		
Noakholly	2						1			
Tipperah	3						1			

Medical.

The following charitable dispensaries were made over, under section 66 of the Act, to the control and administration of the District Boards of the districts concerned :—

District.	Dispensary.	District.	Dispensary.
Burdwan	Mancoor.	Bhagulpore	Banka.
Hooghly	Bandipore.		Mudehpura.
Khoolna	Bagirhat.		Supool.
Jessore	Jhenida.		Protapgunge.
	Magurah.	Gya	Jehanabad.
Dacca	Munshigunge.		Aurungabad.
	Manickgunge.		Nowada.
Dinagepore	Thakurgaon.		

Public Works.

On the formation of the District Boards, all roads, bridges, channels, buildings, and other property, moveable and immoveable, held by, or under the control and administration of, the late District or Branch Road Committees, were placed under the control and administration of the District Boards under the provisions of section 73 of the Act. In accordance with section 3 of the Act, the old establishment was retained under the new management. The new Boards have taken the place of the District Road Committees, and have to carry out the same works, having at their disposal the same trained establishments.

Ferries.

Most of the public ferries in the districts coming under the Act were formally placed under the management of the respective District Boards under the provisions of section 35 of the Bengal Ferries Act, 1885, and all the proceeds from these ferries were assigned to the Boards to establish equilibrium between the receipts and charges transferred from the Provincial accounts to the Boards.

Powers specially conferred on the Boards.

The provisions contained under headings E to I, Part III, Chapter I of the Act, relate to powers which do not apply to a District Board until expressly extended to it under section 60. The Lieutenant-Governor has, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by that section, extended the provisions of sections 88, 89, 90, which relate to sanitation, and 100 (miscellaneous) to all the District Boards, and has in addition to this, in the case of the District Board of Furreedpore, extended to the Board the provisions of section 99 (H—Famine Relief), as there is a fund there which it was desired to vest legally in the Board.

Powers of Local Boards.

In most districts Local Boards were entrusted with the administration of the grants for village roads, pounds, ferries and primary education. They are generally reported to have taken an interest in their work, and to have discharged their functions satisfactorily.

The income for the six months ending the 31st March 1887 was Rs. 14,45,251, as shown below :—

	Rs.
Balance of Funds—	
Received from District Road Committees	2,09,184
Education	975
Medical	319
Pounds	38,369
Public Works	558
Ferries	16,184
Grants from Government	28,061
Balance of Road Fund—	
Under the Cess Act, 1880	9,54,896
Miscellaneous	20,474
Advances	1,04,506
Deposits	71,725
Total	14,45,251

The income during 1887-88 was Rs. 71,57,405. The table below shows the receipts under the various heads:—

	Rs.
Opening balance ...	11,80,526
Education ...	25,908
Medical ...	6,631
Pounds ...	4,62,242
Public Works ...	16,563
Ferries ...	4,38,031
Grant from Provincial Revenues ...	2,01,573
Balance of Road Fund—	
Under the Cess Act, 1880 ...	41,01,259
Miscellaneous ...	1,87,948
Advances ...	3,57,942
Deposits ...	1,78,782
Total ...	71,57,405

The expenditure for the six months ending the 31st March 1887 was Rs. 7,92,236 under the following heads:—

	Rs.
Refunds ...	7,909
Administration ...	31,905
Education ...	22,470
Medical ...	469
Pounds ...	1,096
Stationery and Printing ...	3,277
Public Works ...	4,61,962
Ferries ...	7,409
Miscellaneous ...	17,806
Advances ...	1,90,987
Deposits ...	46,946
Total ...	7,92,236

The expenditure during 1887-88 was Rs. 53,35,370. The detail of this is shown in the table below:—

	Rs.
Refunds ...	14,694
Administration ...	1,71,457
Education ...	11,01,841
Medical ...	8,651
Pounds ...	14,933
Minor Departments ...	2,772
Stationery and Printing ...	35,289
Pensions and Gratuities ...	3,769
Public Works ...	32,32,968
Ferries ...	63,657
Miscellaneous ...	69,333
Advances ...	5,31,452
Deposits ...	84,554
Total ...	53,35,370

The reports which have been received from local officers show that the introduction of the Act was accomplished successfully, and that the local bodies entered upon their duties with interest and intelligence. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, thinks that it would be unnecessary at present to pronounce any opinion on the success of the Local Self-Government scheme, founded on the working of the District Boards, as sufficient time has not elapsed to admit of the scheme being thoroughly tried.

As regards the actual work accomplished, and the prospects which it offers for the future, this report must necessarily be meagre. The time that has elapsed has been too short either for much to be done or for a certain forecast to be made. It may be stated, however, that the tone of the Commissioners' reports is generally hopeful. The Presidency Commissioner says:—"On the whole the Local Self-Government Act may be said to have worked well during the year." The Commissioner of Dacca reports:—"It is almost too soon to criticise the work of the various Boards yet; but, as far as I am able to judge, there is every reason to hope that the experiment now being made

will prove successful." The Commissioner of Rajshahye says:—"The District and Local Boards worked fairly well during the period under review." The Commissioner of Patna writes:—"The district officers say that the District Boards have worked well. The members of the Boards generally have shown sufficient interest in their work, and the attendance at meetings has on the whole been satisfactory." The Commissioner of Bhagulpore, premising that the time has not yet arrived for forming an estimate of success or failure of the scheme of Local Self-Government, says that all must agree "in desiring that the widest scope should be given to it." The Commissioner of Chittagong says:—"Work has, on the whole, gone on very much as it did under the old Cess Committees." Finally, the Commissioner of Burdwan reports:—"I think it would be premature to pronounce upon the general efficiency of District and Local Boards, and will only say now that they have still much to learn." Sir Steuart Bayley's opinion is that when we have found, in some instances considerable success, and in no instance failure; when we have to some extent awakened public interest and enlisted public spirit without impairing efficiency in administration; and when the great majority of district officers are working in cordial sympathy with the local bodies, it may fairly be said that the first experience of the measure gives good promise of its satisfactory establishment.

Marine.

CAPTAIN STIFFE was Port Officer throughout the year, at the close of which he retired, making over charge of his duties to Lieutenant E. W. Petley, R.N.

Strength of the Pilot Service.

The strength of the Pilot Service at the close of the year was 86, consisting of 67 qualified pilots of all grades and 19 unqualified mates and leadsmen apprentices. The number of qualified pilots was therefore seven in excess of the sanctioned scale. Three leadsmen apprentices arrived from England, and two leadsmen apprentices passed as first mates and three as second mates during the year.

Leadsmen's quarters.

The three months' leave of Mr. Mignon, in charge of the leadsmen's quarters at Garden Reach, referred to in the previous year's report, was extended by another three months, and on its expiry he resigned his appointment. The management of the quarters by a Mess Committee, consisting of a Mate Pilot and two junior officers, assisted by a clerk to keep the accounts, &c., of the establishment, which was sanctioned as an experimental measure on his proceeding on leave, having worked satisfactorily, its continuance was sanctioned to the end of the current financial year, when a further report will be submitted.

Shipping.

The number of arrivals and departures during the year was 1,047 and 1,061 with a tonnage of 2,222,374 and 2,244,595, against 1,020 and 1,062 with a tonnage of 2,042,522 and 2,115,337 in the year before. The total tonnage 4,466,969 is the largest on record. These figures are exclusive of 11 light-vessels, 16 pilot and 45 other Government vessels, 6 other vessels and 8 steam-tugs which are constantly moving up and down on the river, and also of the steamers trading to the Orissa ports. Of these there were 249 arrivals and 248 departures. The native craft are also excluded. Of the vessels that visited the port, 118 steamers and 135 sailing vessels, and of those that left the port, 356 steamers and 223 sailing vessels drew over 21 feet against 108 and 127 coming in, and 312 and 233 going out in the year before.

Condition of the pilots.

Seven hundred and forty-nine vessels were piloted by the Branch and acting Branch Pilots, 952 by the Senior, and 155 by the Junior Masters, and 313 by the Mate Pilots. The monthly average of the number of ships piloted by each Branch Pilot was 6·03 against 5·85 in the previous year. The Senior and Junior Masters' average came down from 3·92 and 2·37 to 3·58 and 2·03 respectively. There was also a decrease from 2·40 to 2·16 in the Mate Pilots' average. Five inward-bound vessels were piloted by leadsmen apprentices.

Accidents.

There were 50 cases of groundings and 10 collisions, against 52 and 11 in the preceding year. Twelve Departmental Committees of Enquiry and six Special Courts were held during the year to investigate the circumstances attending groundings and collisions. In six cases the Pilots and in one the Steam Tug Pilot concerned were punished. The most important of the cases that came before the Special Courts was the loss of the *Sir John Lawrence* in the Bay of Bengal while proceeding from Calcutta to Chandbally with native passengers, most of whom were on a pilgrimage to Juggernath. The Court, after a prolonged investigation, came to the conclusion that the master of the vessel committed an act of foolhardiness in proceeding to sea in spite of the clearest indications of a cyclone, which resulted in the loss of the vessel and a most lamentable loss of life.

Pilotage receipts.

The receipts from pilotage have increased. The collections during the year under review amount to Rs. 8,36,233, against Rs. 8,16,577 in the previous year and Rs. 7,59,771 in 1885-86.

River channels.

The depth of the Gasper Channel has increased by one foot, but the entrance into the Saugor roads is still very narrow, and a bar is likely to form unless the sands clear away.

Government vessels.

The S. S. *Undaunted* performed 18 trips to the Sandheads and Orissa and Chittagong ports. She proceeded also four times to the assistance of vessels in distress. The pilot brigs *Coleroon* and *Sarsuti* are in fair condition. The *Cassandra* and the *Undaunted* were put out of commission as unfit for further service, and were sold. The new vessel to replace the *Cassandra*, which is under construction in the Government Dockyard at Bombay, is expected to be at the pilot station early next year. A new steamer is being built to take the place of the *Undaunted*.

Certificates of competency.

One hundred and twenty-four candidates were examined for certificates of various grades, of which 68 passed and the rest failed. Of the successful candidates, 12 obtained Colonial Certificates of Competency as Masters, 18 as First Mates, 10 as Second Mates, and one as First and two as Second Class Engineers. The Local Certificates consisted of 3 Master's, 1 First Mate's, 2 Second Mate's, and 19 Engine Driver's. Two candidates obtained licenses as Steam Tug Pilots, and eight Certificates of Competency were granted under the Inland Steam Vessels Act.

Registration of vessels.

Twenty-six new permits were issued to native coasters of between 100 and 200 tons burthen, and ten were renewed. Two vessels were registered under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, and the registry of three was cancelled. Seventy-one A and 361 B certificates were issued under the provisions of the Native Passenger Ships Act.

Inspection of vessels in the Port of Calcutta.

One thousand six hundred and one vessels were inspected during the year, against 1,516 in 1886 and 1,406 in 1885.

Number of European seamen in the Port.

The average number of European seamen in the Port was 1,893, against 2,326 in the previous year. The total number of arrivals was 23,585.

Sickness and mortality among European seamen.

The health of the seamen shows a great improvement. Including deaths out of hospital, the death-rates of the last four years were as follows:—

	Cholera.	Other causes.	Total.
1884 ...	21·96	41·57	63·53
1885 ...	4·72	25 99	30·71
1886 ...	11·61	33·53	45·14
1887 ...	10·03	16.91	26·94

The total casualties from all causes amounted to 51, against 105 in the previous year. During 1887 the Port shared with the Town in a general improvement of the public health.

Deaths at sea.

At sea there were 47 deaths amongst European seamen, against 41 during the previous year.

Venereal disease.

There appears to have been a decrease of venereal disease amongst the European seamen. The following table shows the admissions into hospital since 1883:—

	Total admissions.	Rate per thousand.
1883 ...	237	127·8
1884 ...	184	109·2
1885 ...	170	100·4
1886 ...	417	179·2
1887 ...	228	120·4

Scurvy has been steadily diminishing since 1884. The number of persons admitted into hospital suffering from this disease amounted to 24, 13, 17 and 4 respectively during the last four years. The cases reported in 1887 were admitted from one ship alone, which arrived from New York, and it was found on enquiry that she had two descriptions of lime-juice on board—one supplied under the rules of the Board of Trade, and the other of local manufacture purchased in New York. The Chemical Examiner pronounced the latter to be of weak quality.

Scurvy.

The number of natives afloat, according to the Census of 1881, viz. 25,000, is below the actual number constantly found on the river. The Sanitary Commissioner states that a correct day census of the native river population is necessary for true statistical exposition. There are obvious difficulties in arriving at the number of the floating population, but the expediency of making further enquiries on the subject is under consideration.

Sickness and mortality among the native floating population.

The following table shows the mortality recorded from all causes among the native river population, the averages being calculated on a population of 25,630:—

	Total deaths.		Ratio per mille.	
	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.
Cholera	49	59	1·91	2·32
Diarrhœa	1	2	·03	·07
Dysentery	5	2	·19	·07
Fever, malarious	...	1		·03
,, simple	22	15	·85	·59
Other diseases	21	23	·81	·90
Total ...	98	102	3·82	4·01

The above record is, no doubt, too low. The death-rate from cholera, which is one-half of the total death-rate, is lower than any recorded since 1881.

No complaints were received from the shipping during the year regarding water-supply, and the Municipal Commissioners of the Town have supplied one water-boat on an improved plan to take the place of one of the old faulty boats. The Sanitary Commissioner recommends that all the boats should be similarly replaced, and the subject is under consideration.

Water-supply.

The Health Officer of the Port of Calcutta has submitted a statement comparing the mortality from cholera of the native population on the river drinking unfiltered water and that of the town during the last seven years. The death-rate of the town during these years compares unfavourably with that of the river, and this fact might apparently lead to the conclusion that it is safer to use unfiltered than filtered water for drinking and domestic purposes. The Sanitary Commissioner is of opinion that the smaller death-rate on the river is not due to any superior healthiness of unfiltered water, but to the absence there of other causes of unhealthiness which occur in the town, *e.g.* crowding, defective ventilation, sewer gas, and emanations from many kinds of refuse.

Comparative mortality of the native population on the river and of the town in respect of cholera.

Two foreign vessels arrived during the year with pilgrims on board, and in both of them small-pox had broken out during the voyage. Two cases were found on board one of them on arrival, and nine on the other. The children in one of the steamers were vaccinated before being allowed to disembark, but the Health Officer draws attention to the difficulty that arises in enforcing the provisions of the Compulsory Vaccination Act. This matter is receiving the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Pilgrims.

The total death-rate among the lascar crews on the river was 4·04 per 1,000, against 3·56 per 1,000 during the year 1886. The lascars appear to have been generally well treated.

Lascar crews.

Corpses and carcasses floating in the river.

In his report for 1886 the Health Officer drew attention to the practice of throwing corpses and carcasses into the river, and that of discharging into it night-soil and sewage from different sources. A Conference, consisting of the Commissioners of the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions, the Chairman of the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, and the Commissioner of Police, was appointed to consider the matter. Their report has been received, and further action is now being taken to prevent pollution of the river.

There was a considerable increase in the number of corpses floating down the river, the number found being 106 against 70 in 1886 and 50 in 1885, but the number of carcasses found in the river shows a considerable decrease.

Conservancy. Sanitary defects.

There has been a general improvement in the conservancy of the foreshore of the river, many of the nuisances formerly complained of having been abated.

Financial results.

The receipts of the Calcutta Shipping Office during the year amounted to Rs. 26,406, against Rs. 25,710 the figures of the previous year, and the net profits, Rs. 5,465, exceeded those of any of the four years ending with 1886-87. The increase in the receipts was mainly under the head of Sale of Discharge Certificates, and is said to be due to the introduction of the system of continuous discharges. This system, which was introduced into the Port of Calcutta shortly before the close of the year 1886-87, appears to have gained popularity, and is said to have improved the condition of native seamen. Nearly 50 per cent. of these seamen shipped during the year were engaged with continuous discharges. The charges amounted to Rs. 20,941, against Rs. 20,523 the figures of the preceding year.

The receipts on account of the funds held in trust by the Shipping Master declined, with the exception of ticket money and deposit money of native seamen. The decrease was largest under the head Deposit Money of British seamen. The decrease under this head is attributed to the facts that a large number of European seamen having been discharged and re-shipped on the same day, no part of their wages was deposited in the office, and that sanction is refused to the discharge of any seaman, whenever there is a large number of seamen on shore, unless some other employment has already been secured for him.

Seamen shipped and discharged.

The numbers of the seamen shipped and discharged through the Shipping Office rose from 14,008 and 13,888 in 1886-87 to 15,079 and 14,064 respectively during the past year. The number of desertions was 170, as compared with 217 the figures of the previous year. The decrease is said to be due to some extent to the willingness of masters of ships, the crews of which had signed articles to be paid at contract rates of exchange if discharged in India, to discharge them, thus removing the chief incentive to desertion.

Remittances by seamen.

There was a heavy decline in the amount remitted home by seamen's money-orders. The figures for the past five years are £7,069, £2,556, £1,318, £600, and £525 respectively. The decrease is said to be due to the high rate of exchange ruling for such orders.

Payment of seamen's wages at a fixed rate of exchange.

The practice of paying seamen's wages in India at a fixed rate of exchange has increased, but it is confined chiefly to sailing ships coming from the United Kingdom. Out of 16,728 seamen who visited the Port during the past year, 5,632 had signed agreements to receive their wages at a fixed rate of exchange if discharged in India, and of this number 1,811, or 32 per cent., were actually discharged and paid off at this port. The Board of Trade's instructions to Superintendents of Mercantile Marine Offices, and the notices to seamen on the subject, which have been widely circulated, will, it is hoped, prove a remedy for this state of affairs.

Chittagong Shipping Office.

The receipts of the Chittagong Shipping Office amounted to Rs. 343, against Rs. 161 in the previous year. This increase was owing to the discharge of a larger number of British seamen, due in its turn to the loss of the ships *Earl of Jersey* and

Haddington, and to an increase in the number of European ships visiting the Port. A sum of Rs. 15,363 was received on account of the wages of discharged British seamen.

Orissa shipping offices.

Three seamen were discharged at Balasore during the year. At False Point and Pooree no seamen were shipped or discharged.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

Financial condition.

The consolidated debt due to Government was reduced during the year by Rs. 1,18,504, and a sum of Rs. 1,09,800 was invested on account of the sinking fund for the debenture loans. The total debt of the Trust at the close of the year, exclusive of the advances received from the Government for the dock works at Kidderpore, was as follows:—

	Rs.
Consolidated repayable debt due to Government ...	45,24,831
Port book debt not repayable	17,65,000
Due on debenture loan of 1881	10,00,000
Ditto ditto 1883	20,00,000
Ditto ditto 1886	30,00,000
Total ...	1,22,89,831

Against the above debt the assets of the Trust on the 31st March 1888, exclusive of the value of the river frontage lands, which were made over to the Commissioners free of cost, amounted to Rs. 2,13,60,352, thus:—

		Rs.
Expenditure on jetties and appliances for sea-going vessels to the end of March 1888		81,57,981
Ditto on inland vessels' wharves, landing stages, tramway, &c., on the Calcutta bank of the river		61,73,910
Ditto on inland vessels' wharves, landing stages, tramway, &c., on the Howrah bank of the river		15,40,031
Ditto on dock, for docking and repairing vessels, &c.		5,25,484
Ditto on moorings, anchor-vessels, Harbour Masters' boats, light-ships, survey vessels, &c.		37,94,384
Ditto on Reserve Funds ...	Jetty Reserve Fund	99,244
	Jetty Insurance Fund	50,000
	Port Reserve Fund	3,64,250
	Port Depreciation Fund	1,99,995
	Port Approaches Depreciation Fund ...	42,573
	Debenture Loan Sinking Fund ...	4,12,500
	Total ...	2,13,60,352

The sources of income from which the above property has been constructed, purchased or acquired, are shown below:—

	Rs.
By loan from Government (repayable)	60,25,100
Ditto ditto (not repayable)	17,65,000
Ditto on 4½ per cent. debentures of 1881	10,00,000
Ditto on 4½ per cent. debentures of 1883	20,00,000
Ditto on 5½ per cent. debentures of 1886	29,07,719
Contribution from Government towards purchase of land for new river-side road	74,584
Ditto ditto landing stage at Prinsep's Ghât	10,000
Ditto ditto River Police block	7,150
Ditto ditto Port Approaches ditto	7,19,203
From sale of surplus land	4,09,367
From revenue derived from works since formation of Trust	64,42,229
Total ...	2,13,60,352

The total income in 1887-88 under Revenue accounts amounted to Rs. 35,65,361, against Rs. 31,67,804 in the year before. The total expenditure, including contributions and sinking fund charges, amounted to Rs. 32,99,415, against Rs. 27,80,763 the expenditure of 1886-87. The year under review therefore closed with a net revenue balance of Rs. 2,65,946. The contributions to Part VII [Port Approaches] make the income and expenditure shown against Revenue Rs. 5,85,000 in excess of the actuals, this amount representing those

contributions being shown twice on both sides of the account. After making allowance for this, the actual income and expenditure against Revenue was as follows:—

			Rs.
Opening Revenue balance ...		...	3,87,040
Income of the year ...		...	25,93,321
	Total ...		29,80,361
	Rs.		
Expenditure—Ordinary ...	23,36,133		
New works ...	1,64,531		
Redemption of debt ...	2,13,751		
		27,14,415	
Closing Revenue balance ...			2,65,946

Under Capital accounts the expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,03,251. This expenditure included a sum of Rs. 50,365 paid by the Commissioners as a contribution towards removing the municipal pumping station from Chandpal Ghât, thus rendering the frontage at that place available for passenger traffic. It was stated in the Report for 1886-87 that the new tea warehouse had been completed. This was, however, not the case, and during the year under review a further expenditure of Rs. 2,06,661 was incurred in completing the work. At the petroleum wharf at Budge-Budge a sum of Rs. 46,701 was spent for providing better protection for the oil cargoes stored there. A sum of Rs. 2,37,121 was expended on a new light-vessel.

The advances which the Commissioners received from the Public Treasury for the dock works at Kidderpore amounted to Rs. 84,00,000, and the total expenditure incurred on these works up to the 31st March 1888amounted to Rs. 84,58,536. The works have been inspected quarterly by two Engineers appointed by the Government, whose reports show that they have progressed satisfactorily.

The income from the Jetties was Rs. 10,52,440, against Rs. 9,18,855 in 1886-87. The excess revenue was mainly derived from the loading and unloading of vessels at the petroleum wharf at Budge-Budge, which was worked throughout the whole of the year, against only eight months in the year before, and from the tea warehouse which was worked during eight months of the year. The expenditure was Rs. 48,319 in excess of that of the previous year. The excess was principally due to working expenses and to increased provision on account of interest and sinking fund on the borrowed capital to complete the tea warehouse and the petroleum wharf, the whole of which was taken up in the year before. The net revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 3,76,641, against Rs. 2,91,375 in 1886-87.

The Inland Vessels' Wharves yielded an income of Rs. 40,720 over that of the previous year. The tolls and the rent and other charges for the use of the wharves contributed mainly to the increase. The full amount of the last debenture loan having been taken up, the charges on account of interest and sinking fund raised the expenditure by Rs. 11,803, but notwithstanding this increase the year closed with a net revenue of Rs. 1,87,263, against Rs. 1,55,098 in the previous year.

The receipts and charges on account of the Strand Bank lands amounted, respectively, to Rs. 1,83,931 and Rs. 94,959, against Rs. 1,71,450 and Rs. 1,05,778 in the year before. The amount of rent collected was larger than that of any previous year, and the net revenue exceeded that of 1886-87 by Rs. 23,300.

The earnings of the Harbour Masters' Department fell off by Rs. 23,536 compared with the figures of the previous year. The decrease, which was chiefly under the head of mooring fees, was nominal, inasmuch as the revenue derived from this source in 1886-87 was considerably enhanced by the adjustment during that year of the accounts of a large number of vessels which had entered the Port in the year before. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,00,743, or Rs. 1,608 less than that of the previous year. The net revenue was Rs. 72,958.

Statistics of trade.

The statistical returns relating to the shipping of the Port show that the tonnage was larger than in any preceding year. The tendency to employ vessels of larger tonnage still continues.

Casualties.

Ten casualties happened to vessels in charge of Assistant Harbour Masters, one only of which resulted in damage to the vessel. Three cases of fire occurred on board of vessels, and in one of these the cargo was damaged.

Moorings and dredger.

The moorings were all examined during the year, and the parts found defective were replaced. Three new moorings were laid. Owing to the increased length of the vessels visiting the Port, and the increased space required for landing stages and hauling-out spaces, 16 of the smaller berths had to be abandoned and the moorings weighed: three of them have been relaid in greater lengths. Three other fixed, and three swinging moorings have also been relaid in greater lengths. The total number of moorings at the close of the year was 225, of which 175 were fixed and 50 swinging. The dredger was at work for 153 days, and excavated 2,752,500 cubic feet at a net cost of Rs. 22,908.

Surveys of vessels and boats.

The number of vessels of all description surveyed was 355, and the total number of visits paid to them was 883.

The number of passenger and cargo-boats surveyed during the year was 1,628 and 6,138 respectively, against 1,661 and 5,861 in 1886-87, and the number of manjees licensed was 9,204 against 8,986 in the preceding year.

Tramway.

The management of the Commissioners' tramway, which was taken over by them on the 1st April 1887 from the Eastern Bengal State Railway, was satisfactory. The income, which amounted to Rs. 2,85,912, exceeded that of 1886-87 by Rs. 1,15,761, and was higher than that of any previous year. There was a corresponding increase in the expenditure, which amounted to Rs. 1,77,885, or Rs. 51,236 in excess of the expenditure of the preceding year. This advance was due to the salaries of the station staff, to additional expenditure on account of working expenses, and to the haulage of the additional traffic brought to the line by the opening of the Jubilee Bridge.

Port approaches.

The income on account of the Port approaches, which consisted principally of a contribution of Rs. 5,85,000 from other parts of the Port Trust accounts, amounted to Rs. 6,00,512, and the expenditure to Rs. 5,92,186, or Rs. 1,26,905 above that of the previous year. The increase is attributed to extensive repairs to vessels, to a special contribution to the depreciation fund to meet the charges on account of the new light-vessel, and to the replacement of anchors, cables, hawsers, buoys and moorings lost in the cyclone of the 25th of May 1887.

River channels.

The Saugor Sands and the Eastern Sea Reef have extended one mile to the southward since the survey of 1880, but there has been no alteration in the general features of the Eastern Channel. The Gasper Channel has improved, there being 21 feet now on the bar against 20 feet last year. The Eden Channel continued unaltered until November 1887, when, on account of the extension of the Eastern Sands and of a small lump, the former tracks had to be given up and more westerly ones adopted. The joining of the Eastern and the Western Sands at the middle of March made matters worse, and since then the channel has had to be kept under observation daily, the buoys being moved as required. A new channel has since been opened, and all immediate cause for anxiety has been removed.

The obstruction caused to navigation by the James and Mary shoal continues unabated. Three vessels of the British India Steam Navigation Company grounded on it. Two of them were lost, but the other was successfully floated off. There is a feeling among agents of steam-ships and others interested in the trade of the Port that the obstruction may to a certain extent be diminished by dredging or raking the shoal, and the subject is under consideration.

River surveys.

The navigable channels between Saugor and Diamond Harbour, the Eastern Channel, Channel Creek and the Brace Head Channel, were surveyed during the year, and several minor surveys were also made.

Light-houses and light-vessels.

The light-houses were kept in good condition. The Long Sand light-ship, which broke adrift in the cyclone of the 25th May 1887, was replaced by the pilot brig *Coleroon*, and later on by the *Foam*, and the Eastern Channel light-ship, which was blown off the station, was towed back and placed in position. The refuge-houses were repaired and re-provisioned during the year.

Railway communication between Calcutta and the Petroleum Wharf at Budge-Budge.

The question of railway communication between Calcutta and the Petroleum Wharf at Budge-Budge advanced during the year to its final stage. The railway is now about to be constructed.

Consolidation of the Calcutta Port Trust Acts.

The working of the Port Trust is now regulated by nine different Acts. This has been productive of much inconvenience, and a Bill consolidating them has been prepared for introduction in the next session of the Bengal Council.

Chart of the river.

A chart of the river Hooghly from Calcutta to Saugor Roads has been compiled from the latest surveys made up to the 31st March 1888. It shows on an enlarged scale the various anchorages, the new docks at Kidderpore, and the petroleum wharf at Budge-Budge.

Port of Chittagong.

The trade of the Port of Chittagong has improved, and the rice trade, a somewhat fluctuating one, which fell off considerably in 1886-87, had again increased during the year, and in quantity nearly reached the figures of 1885-86, though the value was nearly 9 lakhs less. The jute trade has increased largely, both in quantity and value.

Shipping.

The following statement shows the number and tonnage of vessels which visited the Port during the past two years:—

	1886-87.		1887-88.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
European vessels trading with United Kingdom	30	49,880	29	48,548	.....	.....	1	1,332
Ditto in foreign trade	21	17,772	26	22,760	5	4,988	.....	.....
Ditto coasting trade	7	7,685	6	4,500	.....	.....	1	3,185
Chittagong vessels	41	5,628	48	6,583	7	955	.....	.....
Other native vessels	27	2,576	31	4,611	4	2,035	.....	.....
Naraingunge inland trade ...	598	76,548	668	86,757	70	10,209	.....	.....
Mail steamers	104	55,981	107	54,791	3	.....	.....	1,190
Trading steamers	33	20,064	24	21,533	.....	1,469	9	.....
Ballam boats	1,555	23,014	1,671	25,678	116	2,664	.....	.....
Total ...	2,416	259,148	2,610	275,761	194	16,613	.....	.....

Trade.

The rise in the number and tonnage of vessels trading with Foreign ports was due to the increased exportation of jute and grain. Increased importation of jute accounts for the rise in the trade with Naraingunge.

The subjoined table gives the statistics of the principal articles of export and import during the past two years:—

	1886-87.		1887-88.		Increase in 1887-88.		Decrease in 1887-88.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Exports.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Grain ... { Foreign ports	13,606	9,40,693	32,262	21,67,353	18,656	12,26,660	.....	.....
Grain ... { Home ports	5,343	2,05,621	26,349	11,70,274	21,006	9,64,653	.....	.....
Total ...	18,949	11,46,314	58,611	33,37,627	39,662	21,91,313	.....	.....
Jute ... ... Cwt.	1,302,443	81,71,095	1,416,481	98,40,670	114,038	16,69,575	.....	.....
Tea ... ... lb	1,037,180	5,82,162	1,126,536	5,97,871	89,356	15,709	.....	.....
Imports.								
Salt ... ... Tons	12,884	2,40,302	12,690	2,26,145	.....	.....	194	20,157
Mineral oil ... ... Gals.	727,277	2,90,980	1,123,724	3,26,543	396,447	35,563	.....	.....

The jute trade, which had declined both in quantity and value between 1882-83 and 1885-86, increased in 1886-87 from 979,020 cwt. to 1,302,443 cwt., the value advancing from Rs. 54,70,413 to Rs. 81,71,095. In 1887-88 there was a further advance of nearly 9 per cent. in quantity and more than 20 per cent. in value.

The quantity of mineral oil was very large, and exceeded the imports of 1884-85, the largest in any year up to date, though the increase in the value was comparatively small: this has been ascribed to inferiority of quality, but it was probably due in a great measure to reduction in price.

Financial condition.

The receipts of the Port and Pilotage Funds amounted, respectively, to Rs. 56,469 and Rs. 16,235, against Rs. 51,363 and Rs. 13,327 in the previous year. Port dues, mooring fees, and receipts on account of water-supply, mainly contributed to the increase in the income of the Port Fund.

The Port Fund and the pilotage charges amounted, respectively, to Rs. 52,147 and Rs. 15,514, against Rs. 28,110 and Rs. 16,333 in 1886-87. The Port Fund charges thus exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 24,037. The rise was mainly under the head of Dockyard, Miscellaneous, and Public Works charges.

The Port and the Pilotage Funds were expected to close on the 31st March 1888 with a credit balance of Rs. 71,406 and Rs. 1,487, respectively, against Rs. 71,086 and Rs. 994 the closing balances of the previous year.

Ship-building.

Two vessels, aggregating 221·5 tons, were built during the year.

Light-houses.

The Kutubdia light-house and the Norman's Point beacons were in good order. The question of improving the lighting of the approaches to the Port is still under consideration.

Casualties to ships.

There were five wrecks during the year. The ship *Earl of Jersey* was lost shortly after leaving the Port through the incompetency of her master. The barque *Haddington* was lost by fire, the cause of which could not be discovered. The other three vessels were lost in the Megna, two being stranded and one taking fire. They were of small tonnage.

Port Trust.

A Port Trust was, as stated in the report for 1886-87, constituted during the year, but the Act not having been brought into operation, the Trust had no legal status, and the appointments and elections were subsequently cancelled. The law came into force from the 25th of April 1888, and since the close of the year a Trust has been lawfully established.

Orissa ports.

The following statement shows the shipping trade and income of the Orissa Ports during the past two years:—

Name of Port.	Year.	Entered.		Cleared.		Value of imports.	Value of exports.	Port dues.
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.			
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
False Point ...	1886-87 ...	92	100,141	93	103,020	2,32,544	19,45,510	5,193
	1887-88 ...	70	80 299	62	75,786	1,19.298	13,69,262	5,021
Pooree ...	1886-87 ...	20	27,417	20	27,417	69.179	2,43,200	483
	1887-88 ...	24	33,248	24	33,248	2,955	2,95,848	784
Balasore ...	1886-87 ...	395	95,742	427	94,754	73.17,877	51.88.669	2,718
	1887-88 ...	337	83,101	353	78,824	71,21,094	45,69,955	4,420

False Point.

The receipts from port dues fell off by Rs. 172, but, as stated in the report of the preceding year, a sum of Rs. 768-4, due from this source in that year, was collected during the year under review; and if this amount is left out of account, the result is a decrease of Rs. 1,708. This decrease is ascribed to the decline of the rice trade.

There was a decrease of 18 steamers (17,718 tons) and 4 sailing vessels (2,124 tons), or a total decrease of 22 vessels (19,842 tons) in the arrivals, and of 19 steamers (18,963 tons) and 12 sailing vessels (8,271 tons), or a total decrease of 31 vessels (27,234 tons) in the departures. This falling off is said to be due to a decline of the export trade of the Port, which consists of food-grains, both to Home and Foreign Ports. At the Home Ports grain was cheap, and the rate prevailing in the Orissa markets was not such as to induce merchants to invest a large capital in this direction, while a diversion of the trade to Chandbally caused a decline in the exports to Foreign Ports.

Pooree.

The increase in the receipts from port dues is attributed to the fact that a sailing vessel of large tonnage visited the Port for shipment of rice to the Mauritius, and that one vessel belonging to the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company and three to other companies visited the Port during the year for shipment of rice to coast ports. The number of steamers and sailing vessels that entered and cleared during the year increased by three and one respectively, and the tonnage by 5,227 and 604 tons. The increase in the value of exports was due to the shipment of large quantities of rice for the Mauritius. The decrease in imports is attributed mainly to the non-importation of treasure and stamps, which were imported in the previous year to the extent of Rs. 63,292.

Balasore.

The increase in the receipts from port dues is said to be due to the levy of the dues at the enhanced rate of three annas per ton in the ports of Balasore and Dhamra (Chandbally), and at the rate of two annas per ton in the other minor ports in accordance with the orders contained in the Resolution of Government, dated the 2nd February 1887. A decline in the trade of the Port reduced the number and tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared during the year.

The following statement shows the number of passengers who arrived at, and departed from, the Ports of Chandbally and Balasore during the past two years:—

Years.	Arrived.	Departed.
1886-87	74,164	75,496
1887-88	53,427	68,666

The decrease in the passenger traffic is ascribed to the fears excited among the people by the loss of the S. S. *Sir John Lawrence*, and to the preference which many pilgrims have for other routes.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Meteorology.

Working of the Meteorological Department.

THE largest amount of change in the work of the Meteorological Department during the year 1887-88 has been in the storm-warning signal service; but, generally speaking, in other respects, the system of work which obtained in former years has been maintained.

Storm-warning service.

The storm-warning service under the charge of the Meteorological Reporter of Bengal has undergone much improvement during the year under review. The official position which the Meteorological Reporter occupied previously with respect to issuing warnings of storms was that he had to give notice of the existence of storms in the Bay to the ports of Calcutta and Chittagong. By orders and notifications issued in August 1887, the duties of the Meteorological Reporter were extended to the warning of the Orissa ports, and he was empowered to order the hoisting of the storm-signals at all the ports on the Bengal coast. The system of signals used for the river approaches to Calcutta has been introduced in the port of Calcutta itself, so that all the shipping in that port is now warned against starting for sea when a storm is impending. A great deal has also been done in the way of bringing the Madras and Burmah ports under the benefits of the storm-warning service, and the Bengal Meteorological Reporter has now under his sole protection the whole of the Bay ports from Tuticorin in the south of Madras to Tavoy in the south of Burmah—a coast line of about 2,400 miles in length.

In order to render the information at the disposal of the Bengal Meteorological Reporter for working the storm-warning system as complete as possible, the Government of India directed the inclusion of a larger number of reporting stations in the daily report, and also the establishment of five new observatories, viz., one (Tavoy) in Burmah, one (Pooree) in Orissa, and three (Nellore, Cuddalore, and Bimlipatam) in Madras. The Government of India has also decided, with a view to prevent the repeated breakdown of the Diamond Island telegraph line, to widen the belt of the cleared forest through which the line passes.

In connection with the extension of the storm-warning system, it may be mentioned that arrangements have been made by which the Meteorological Reporter can issue or call for precedence telegrams when it is necessary for him to do so. The introduction of the Morse telegraphy system in the Meteorological office has facilitated the preparation and issue of the weather reports.

It was necessary to hoist the storm-signals twice during the year, viz., first, during the Balasore cyclone, from 8-25 A.M. of 25th May to 7 A.M. of 27th May; and secondly, during the advance of another cyclonic storm to the Orissa coast, from 1 P.M. of 12th June to 12-30 P.M. of 13th June.

The Balasore cyclone was an extremely fierce one, and a history of it has been prepared and published as Part I of the Cyclone Memoirs.

Observing stations.

The number of stations reporting observations during the year were—

1st class Imperial observatory	1
2nd „ „ observatories	2
3rd „ „ „	21
3rd „ Provincial „	28
Other stations reporting for the storm-warning service only ...	10
4th class stations, or stations where records of rainfall only are made	250

Of these the following were inspected during the year:—

2nd class observatory	...	...	...	...	...	1
3rd „ observatories	...	...	...	...	...	28

and the majority of the stations were found in good order. The observatories at Julpaiguri, Malda and Purneah were in bad order, and the records submitted from Tezpore were full of errors.

Some changes have been introduced in the work of some of the observatories. The synoptic observations taken at Patna, Chittagong, Sibsagar, Dhubri, Hazareebagh and Cuttack in connection with the international reports of the United States signal service have been stopped. The use of the solar radiation and grass radiation thermometers has been discontinued, except at Dhubri, Darjeeling, and Silchar.

The various daily, weekly, monthly, and special reports with maps, &c., were published regularly throughout the year.

Meteorological Summary for 1887.

The meteorological conditions of the year in Bengal are best considered by dividing the year into four periods—first, the cold weather season, or the months January and February; second, the hot weather period, consisting roughly of March, April, and the greater part or the whole of May; third, the south-west monsoon period, lasting from about the end of May or beginning of June till about the end of October or commencement of November; and finally, the two north-east monsoon or cold weather months of November and December, which close the year.

Cold weather period—January and February.

In normal years, during January, fine, clear, dry weather prevails throughout the province, with very occasional interruptions, when small barometric depressions which have formed in Upper India travel in an easterly direction, frequently reaching Behar and Chutia Nagpur, and but rarely travelling through Bengal. These disturbances give light rain to the greater part of the province, but in the Himalayas they cause heavy falls of snow, and in fact the winter rainfall in these regions is believed to be brought about chiefly during these disturbances. The importance of these storms in the meteorology of the year is considerable, as it appears now to be established that any unusual accumulation of snow in the hills, due either to numerous storms of this class or to their unusual intensity, affects the weather in India for some months, and tends to retard the advance of the south-west monsoon humid current over Northern India, and hence to diminish considerably the rainfall of the south-west monsoon season.

The month of January 1887 was very remarkable, from the fact that no less than five barometric depressions, which were formed in Upper India, advanced over Bengal and gave moderate rain. The third of these storms, lasting from 19th January to the 22nd, was one of the largest which has been known to have been formed since the meteorology of India has been studied, and is almost certainly the largest storm of its kind which has been formed for thirty years; and in addition to the heavy rainfall it brought over Bengal, it would appear that it gave rise to very heavy snowfall along the Himalayas, for the fall at Darjeeling was the largest experienced for many years. January was therefore characterised in Bengal by rainfall very much larger than the normal, a mean temperature very decidedly lower than usual, and with very large fluctuations, and a pressure rather considerably below the normal.

The meteorology of February was very interesting, and was a striking illustration of the after-effects of cold, stormy weather and heavy snowfall in the Himalayas on the adjacent plain districts. Even up to the close of January the conditions were disturbed owing to the existence of the last of the five depressions which occurred in that month; but with the disappearance of the disturbance a flow of dry, cool air set in from the hills to the adjacent plains from about the 7th of the month, the effects of which were most marked in the submontane districts of North Bengal, and to a slightly less extent over the whole of Bengal, and a period of very low humidity and of decidedly low temperature set in. The conditions during the period from about the 7th to the 10th were very exceptional as regards temperature and humidity, and similar conditions have not been known for many years. During the greater part of the

month of February, therefore, the cold weather conditions were present in Bengal in a very well-marked manner; but from about the 23rd the north-east monsoon blowing became rather unsteady, and from the 24th southerly winds set in at the coast stations, and these winds continued to increase rapidly in force, and were blowing strongly at the end of the month towards the area of lowest pressure in North Bengal. At this time temperature rose rather rapidly, but for the whole month the mean temperature was very decidedly below the normal. Pressure also showed some remarkable oscillations during the month, but on the whole it was about equal to the normal. During this month also rainfall was almost entirely absent from the province.

Hot weather period—March to May.

At the end of February, strong, southerly, moist winds were blowing across the Bengal and Orissa coasts towards an area of low pressure in the north-east of the province, and local storms or nor'westers commenced in North and East Bengal early in March, generally on the 1st and 2nd of the month. Hot weather conditions became established over the whole of Bengal at the same time, and about the middle of the month disturbed conditions, accompanied by local storms and rain, set in over the greater part of the province, and heavy rain fell in East and North Bengal and the central and northern districts in South-West Bengal and in Behar. Following on this period of disturbed conditions, from about the 15th of the month, the weather for about eight days was such as occurs more usually in the month of February than in March, and dry land winds prevailed over the whole province, giving unusually low temperatures and humidities; but from the 22nd these abnormal conditions were again replaced by ordinary hot weather conditions. During March there were, therefore, unusually large variations of temperature, though the mean temperature of the month was not very far removed from the normal. There were also abnormally large variations of the humidity of the air, this feature being most strongly marked in North and East Bengal, and rainfall was decidedly heavier than usual in all districts except Chutia Nagpur, the larger falls being due to larger and more extensive disturbances than usually occur in March.

In April the usual increase of temperature took place, but the increase was scarcely so rapid or so large as is usually the case, and consequently the mean temperature for the month was decidedly lower than the normal. In April, also, there was only one general and well-marked period of disturbances affecting the whole province, and that was from about the 7th to the 10th, when local storms with rain were received in all districts. In particular districts, also, rain fell from the 14th to the 17th, and again on the last day or two of the month, but the periods of disturbance and of local storms were decidedly less numerous than in ordinary years, and hence the rainfall in April was in decided defect in Orissa and in East and South-West Bengal, though in other districts there were slight excess falls recorded. The variations of pressure were moderate only throughout the month, and the mean pressure was in slight excess.

The earlier part of May presented no features of much importance. Local storms were fairly numerous, but the rainfall brought up by them was rather light, as the majority of these storms were not of a violent character. About the middle of May the usual inrush of strong south-westerly monsoon winds took place in the south of the Bay, which advanced up the centre of the Bay as far as the Andaman Islands, and on the 19th a cyclonic storm commenced to form in front of this inrush, which afterwards developed and strengthened rapidly, and then travelled in a north-westerly direction, striking the Orissa coast close to Balasore on the morning of the 26th. It subsequently passed through Chutia Nagpur into South Behar, where it dispersed on the 28th. The intense area of the cyclone was of very small size, but the storm was remarkably fierce near its centre, and it caused much destruction. The inrush of monsoon winds following after the storm spread over Bengal, and gave general and heavy rainfall over the whole of the province, the rainfall being particularly heavy near the track of the centre, and generally the rainfall in May was about twice as large as usual. Owing to the influence of the storm the mean pressure of May was decidedly below the normal, though temperature was rather above it. This inrush of monsoon winds following the cyclone cannot be taken to have been the commencement of the rainy season in Bengal, for with the dispersion of the storm, conditions became again almost those of the hot weather, and thus

the monsoon rains did not commence at what would have been an abnormally early period.

There appear to have been several features of interest in the meteorology of the period antecedent to the rains, the first of which was the occurrence of the heavy snowfall in the Himalayan region to the north of Bengal. This unusual accumulation of snow in the Himalayas, as will be subsequently seen, appears to have retarded the advance of the south-west monsoon humid current over Upper India, and hence to have diminished considerably the rainfall of the south-west monsoon season, for the current did not establish itself till a week later than the average date of commencement. Throughout its existence it was weak, and finally it retired considerably earlier than usual. The second point of interest was that temperature had generally been decidedly below the normal (possibly also caused by the heavy snowfall in the Himalayas), and for certainly three or nearly four months out of the five the mean temperature was distinctly in defect. Pressure had also been in defect, but not quite to the same extent; while, on the other hand, the rainfall of three or four out of the five months had been decidedly larger than the normal.

South-west monsoon period—June to October.

The inrush of the humid winds, due to the advance of the Balasore cyclone, having died away at the end of May and commencement of June, rainfall to a great extent ceased over the province. In the Bay, however, another strong advance of monsoon winds took place during the early part of June, and a cyclonic storm was formed off the Pegu coast on about the 10th. The storm drifted slowly in a westerly direction, and crossed the south Orissa and Ganjam coasts to the south of Gopalpore on the night of the 13th and morning of the 14th. The storm was of considerable intensity, and after it had passed inland the monsoon winds gradually advanced over Bengal, and rainfall commenced in the southern districts on the 13th and gradually spread inland, reaching Behar on the 15th. This advance initiated the rains in Bengal, which were thus a few days later than usual in establishing themselves. The current must also have been a little weak, for though the wind velocity registered during the month was approximately normal, rainfall was decidedly below it in all districts except North Bengal and North Behar, where it was considerably above it. Besides the above storm, which crossed the South Orissa coast, there was only one other feeble barometric depression in June, which formed over the Sunderbuns, and which passed through West Bengal into Behar, giving heavy rain in its advance.

In July the south-west monsoon current, considered as a rain-bearing current, was again weak, and, except in South-West Bengal, which received a normal fall, rainfall was very decidedly in defect in all districts. Four barometric depressions were formed in this month, and passed through Bengal. These were generally rather feeble, though they brought up moderate rain. One of them passed through Bengal into the North-West Provinces, while another, which was generated over the head of the Bay of Bengal, advanced through Bengal and Central India into Sind, and disappeared in Beluchistan, and thus it travelled over a distance of at least fifteen or sixteen hundred miles quite unbroken.

In August, again, rainfall was below the normal in all districts except North Behar. In this month only one barometric depression of any importance was formed, and during its formation there was a distinct break in the rains in Bengal, which lasted almost a week, from the 12th up to about the 19th; but when the depression passed inland near Gopalpore good general rain was again received over the province. In August wind velocities were decidedly smaller than usual at the majority of stations, pointing clearly to the fact that the monsoon blowing from the Bay of Bengal was a feeble one.

In September also rainfall was remarkably light, the general fall not being larger than about 74 per cent. of the normal, and during the month only three very feeble barometric depressions were formed in the Bay, which passed over Bengal. The most important point, however, was that in the latter half of September the monsoon current diminished in strength very rapidly, and at the close of the month the current from the Bay of Bengal had almost ceased to flow over the province.

Thus from the commencement of October the whole of Bengal was practically rainless till the 7th, when a few showers commenced to fall. A

period of rainfall shortly afterwards began, which was of the utmost importance to the province. This burst of rainfall resulted from the formation of a cyclonic storm in the south of the Bay, which crossed the coast a little to the north of Madras. The disturbed conditions then advanced northwards and brought up a fresh advance of the south-west monsoon, and a wave of moist winds, bringing heavy rainfall, flowed over the province, and for about a week during the middle of October good general rain was received in all districts. The moist winds were, however, again driven back, and from the 16th rain practically entirely ceased over the province up till the end of October and commencement of November, when again moderate rain was brought up to the southern districts by the disturbed conditions accompanying another cyclonic storm which advanced towards the Madras coast. Rainfall was, however, rather largely below the normal in October in all districts except North Behar, though from the fact that the rain in October occurred just at the most critical time, when it was urgently required, it was more valuable than if a larger amount had fallen at a different period.

Speaking generally with reference to the monsoon of 1887, it may be said that—

1. Abundant rainfall was brought up in May by the passage of a fierce cyclone through Orissa and Chutia Nagpur into Behar, and the rainfall brought up by the storm, particularly when it broke up in Behar and North Bengal, was so heavy that almost the precise path of the cyclone is marked out by the fact that the general rainfall in those districts from May to October has been either almost normal or in excess of the normal, while the remainder of the province has received a defective fall during this period.

2. The actual monsoon current from the Bay of Bengal was about a week late in setting in over the province; it was rather feeble throughout its existence, and it retired about ten days earlier than usual; while the Arabian Sea current was stronger than usual, and deflected the Bay of Bengal monsoon current away from Bengal to the eastward.

3. The monsoon period was rather free from the formation of barometric depressions of any importance in the Bay, though several small and persistent whirls were formed at the head of the Bay, which deflected the rain-bearing current away from the land.

4. There was a distinct determination of the rainfall towards the north of the province to Behar and North Bengal; while Orissa, parts of Chutia Nagpur, and West Bengal and East Bengal in particular, received extremely scanty falls, and thus in East Bengal the average fall from May to October was 20·75 inches less than the normal, in Orissa it was 9·60 inches less than the normal, and in South-West Bengal and Chutia Nagpur it was about 5 inches below it.

5. The rainfall which occurred in the middle of October, and which was brought up by a cyclonic storm after the monsoon current had practically retired from the province, was very important, as, though only moderate in amount, the rainfall came when it was urgently wanted.

North-east monsoon period—November and December.

The cold weather conditions in Bengal therefore commenced in 1887 rather earlier than usual, and they were really established before the beginning of November. The retreat of the south-west monsoon current down the Bay during November was not accompanied by the formation of any violent storms or cyclones, though a feeble depression was formed in the centre of the Bay, which appeared off the Madras coast on the 18th, and on the 23rd a second somewhat similar depression was formed. During the existence of these disturbances, and during the formation of disturbed conditions in the Central Provinces on the 6th and 7th, the cold weather conditions in Bengal became slightly altered, and cloudy weather, with occasional showers, was reported; but with these exceptions November was of ordinary character, though temperature was a little higher than usual, and pressure was also a little in excess of the normal. Rainfall was almost entirely absent in all districts except East and South-West Bengal and Orissa, and the only heavy falls were reported from East Bengal.

In December typical cold weather conditions obtained almost throughout the month: temperature was low, though on the average over the whole province it was about normal; humidity was also comparatively low; and pressure was

in very slight excess. The sky was practically cloudless for the greater part of the month, and there was an almost complete absence of the usual cold weather disturbances; so that, with the exception of a few drops of rain in Orissa and at Tumlook in the Midnapore district, the whole province was rainless throughout the month.

The above being only a very general summary of the meteorological conditions of the year, it is desirable to give a brief record of the changes and variations of the meteorological elements under the headings of pressure, temperature, humidity, cloud proportion, wind, storms and rainfall.

Pressure.

During January, owing to the passage of the five barometric depressions previously alluded to through Bengal, the variations of pressure were large, and the mean pressure for the month was decidedly below the normal, the ordinary variations being about 0·07 inch to 0·08 inch. In February there were again some considerable changes, but the mean pressure for the month was about normal. In March defective pressures were again generally recorded, but the defects were not so large as in January, and they in most districts only equalled about 0·03 inch to 0·04 inch. From April to September inclusive, there was a continued oscillation of the variations of pressure from the normal; in April, June, and August the pressures registered were in each case slightly above the normal, the excess generally ranging up to about 0·03 inch; while in the alternate months May, July, and September, slight defects were recorded in almost all instances. The defects as a rule during these three months were not larger than 0·02 inch, except in May, when they were somewhat considerable and ranged up to about 0·06 inch. In the last three months of the year, pressures were in excess of the normal, but in gradually diminishing amount up till December, when the excess was so small that in most instances it did not amount to more than a few thousandths of an inch.

For the whole year, therefore, pressure was in defect of the normal for five months and in excess for six, while it was almost normal in one month; so that, taking the average for the whole twelve months, the variations from the normal have been exceedingly small.

Temperature.

In January and February the temperatures recorded over almost the whole province were exceptionally low; the average defect at the majority of stations was somewhat less than 2°, but in January, at Darjeeling, the extremely large defect of 4·5° was registered. In March the mean temperature of the month was practically normal in Orissa and Chutia Nagpur, in slight defect in South-West and East Bengal and in South Behar, and more than one degree in defect in North Behar. In April temperatures were again in defect of the normal at almost all stations, and in Behar, South-West Bengal and Orissa the defects equalled about 2°. In May the variations were generally of opposite character, and at the majority of stations temperatures were in excess by about 1° to 2°. In June temperatures were in slight excess in East and North Bengal, and in defect in all other districts. From July to October the variations were small, though at the majority of stations, from July to September, slight excess temperatures were recorded, while in October most stations showed a slight defect. In November, again, the majority of stations registered slight excess temperatures, and in December, for the whole province, pressure was practically normal. During the whole year therefore six months showed slightly defective temperatures, namely, from January to April, June and October, while slight excess temperatures were registered in five months and a normal temperature in one. The causes of the considerable defects in the early part of the year have been explained, and for the whole year temperature has, if anything, been in slight defect.

Humidity and cloud proportion.

Notwithstanding that disturbed weather prevailed for a considerable period in January, and that rainfall was comparatively heavy, the humidities registered at the majority of stations were below the normal, though on the other hand cloud proportion was distinctly above it. In February, owing to the very pronounced character of the cold weather conditions in Bengal, both humidity and cloud proportion were very decidedly below the normal. In March and April the variations of those two elements from their normal values were small, and at some stations

they were in excess and at others in defect; but in May, though the general humidities throughout the month were not very far removed from the normal, and were generally below it, cloud proportion was very considerably higher than usual, there being a very distinct excess of from 10 to 20 per cent. at almost all stations. From June up to the close of the year the amount of misture present in the air was at the majority of stations decidedly smaller than the normal. In the case of the cloud proportion for June, July, and August the average amount of cloud was decidedly greater than usual, though from September to the close of the year a cloud proportion smaller than the normal was reported. Generally speaking, therefore, humidity during the year was decidedly smaller than the normal value. In the case of the cloud proportion it was in excess for five months, nearly normal in amount for two months, and in defect for five months, and thus the average cloud proportion for the year was nearly normal.

Winds.

The north-east monsoon current blowing in Bengal during January was not so steady as is usual, for during the passage of the five depressions through the province winds generally showed indraught towards the low pressure areas. In February the northerly winds were very pronounced up till about the 22nd or 23rd of the month, after which southerly winds set in at the coast stations. The wind systems blowing in Bengal during March were fairly normal in character up to about the 15th, when dry westerly and north-westerly winds set in over the whole province, driving back the moist winds which had previously been blowing at the southern stations. These conditions lasted about eight days, when the land winds began to retreat from the coast districts of Bengal, and southerly winds again set in and extended northwards and afterwards rapidly increased in strength, and from the 25th a series of local storms set in, due to the interaction between the moist and dry wind currents which were meeting in the interior of the province. Up till about the middle of April the winds blowing over Bengal were mainly southerly and easterly, but from about the 18th westerly winds set in, and for the greater part of the remainder of the month winds were westerly and south-westerly. In May conditions as to the wind systems were fairly normal up to about the middle of the month, after which light, variable winds were reported for some days. During this period an advance of south-west monsoon winds took place in the south of the Bay, which carried the monsoon current to about the Andaman Islands, where a small but exceedingly fierce cyclone was formed, which travelled slowly in a north-westerly direction, crossing the coast near Balasore on the morning of the 26th, and passing through Chutia Nagpur into Behar, where it disappeared. Following in the track of the cyclone an inrush of south-west monsoon winds flowed over the province, but these gradually died away and ordinary hot weather winds again obtained in Bengal, and these continued up to about the 12th of June, when the true south-west monsoon current commenced to flow over the province. During the monsoon period, up till the middle or end of September, there is little to note as to the variation of the winds from the normal, except that the monsoon current was set a little more to the eastward than is usually the case, and that it was generally below its normal strength. Further, the monsoon current commenced to retreat down the Bay much earlier than usual, and by the 27th of the month it practically ceased to flow over Bengal. During the early part of October winds in Bengal were light and variable, and afterwards northerly winds set in, but a small cyclonic storm, which had formed in the Bay, having advanced towards the Madras coast, a wave of moist southerly winds advanced up the Bay and over Bengal about the 12th; only, however, to be driven back by a fresh advance of northerly winds, and from the 17th winds were northerly over almost the whole of Bengal. This is a very early period for the setting in of the north-east monsoon in Bengal, and it continued to blow until the close of the year; and though the current was rather feeble in November, it strengthened again decidedly in December.

Storms.

As a general rule the barometric depressions of the cold weather season are of comparatively little importance, and can, at all events in the plains, scarcely be classed as storms at all; but of the five depressions which visited the province in January 1887,

one was certainly of sufficient importance to be described amongst the storms of the year. This depression, which lasted from January 17th to the 22nd, was one of the largest and most remarkable of its class that has occurred since the commencement of meteorological work in India. It originated in the Punjab on the evening of the 17th. The barometer fell rapidly until the depression exceeded five-tenths of an inch. It passed through the North-West Provinces on the 20th, through Behar and West Bengal on the 21st, and through East Bengal on the 22nd, when it disappeared or passed into Burma. The storm extended over the Himalayan region and gave heavy snowfall, and the fall at Darjeeling was the largest experienced for many years. It also gave heavy rain to Behar, Chutia Nagpur, and Bengal, the amounts averaging from about one to one-and-a-half inches.

Balasore Cyclone, May 20th to 28th.—By far the most important storm of the year was, however, the Balasore cyclone of the 20th to the 28th of May. The history of this storm has been worked out in detail, and has been published as Part I of the *Cyclone Memoirs*. The storm certainly did not exist on the 19th; but on the 20th there were indications of it having commenced to form over the sea area to the west and south-west of Diamond Island. On the 21st the storm commenced to intensify and to extend outwards, and this intensification continued on the 22nd. On the morning of this day the centre was approximately in latitude 16° 30′ north and longitude 91° 50′ east, and the storm was undoubtedly of considerable intensity. It was then moving slowly in a north-westerly direction, and on the 23rd it was in latitude 17° 15′ north and longitude 91° or 91° 15′ east, or about 50 miles north-west of its position on the previous day, so that its velocity was only about two miles an hour, and on this day it was undoubtedly an intense and dangerous cyclone. On the 24th the storm centre was situated in about latitude 18° 30′ and longitude 90° 15′ east, or about 110 miles north-west of its position on the 23rd; so that it had increased in the velocity of its movement up to about four-and-a-half miles an hour. On the 25th, at mid-day, the storm centre was almost due south of Saugor Island and about 120 miles away from it, and at 8 A.M. of this day the storm signals had been hoisted in the river Hooghly. The position of the storm centre on the 25th was thus in latitude 20° north and longitude 88° 45′ east, so that in the 24 hours it had advanced about one hundred and forty-four miles, or at the rate of about six miles an hour. The storm centre then crossed the Balasore coast at 4 A.M. of the 26th, and passed immediately to the east of that station at 4-30 A.M. Subsequently it passed to the west of Midnapore at 10 A.M., but in its advance over the land it commenced to rapidly decrease in intensity, and after leaving Orissa it did comparatively little damage. During the 26th it must have passed through Chutia Nagpur to the east of Ranchi, and at 10 A.M. on the morning of the 27th the storm centre was in South Behar, about 35 miles north-east of Hazáribagh and 40 miles east-south-east of Gya; but the intensity of the storm had disappeared, and it was then very feeble and was rapidly filling up and disappearing. In the interval from 10 A.M. of the 26th to the 27th, the storm had travelled over about 160 to 180 miles, or roughly at the rate of seven miles an hour, and the direction of its movement, instead of being north-westerly, as it had been at sea, over the land became north-north-westerly.

The storm as it approached the head of the Bay and as it passed over the land was exceedingly intense and did a vast amount of damage both to the shipping and, to a smaller extent, over the land. It was, however, very small, and winds of hurricane force were only experienced at distances not exceeding 40 to 50 miles from the centre of the storm, though strong winds were blowing to the south of it at distances considerably greater than this.

Besides this exceedingly severe storm, there were a number of smaller storms of less importance, which will now be shortly described. Of these the most intense was that which ushered in the true rains, and which passed across the coast near Gopalpore. The history of this is as follows:—

Cyclonic storm of June 10th to 14th, 1887.—The second cyclonic storm, which was also of very considerable intensity at sea, formed in the northern half of the Bay from the 8th to the 10th of June. It gradually increased in intensity, and slowly travelled in a westerly direction, crossing the coast about midway between Gopalpore and Vizagapatam on the 15th. The lowest

pressure recorded was 29·3 inches at Gopalpore on the night of the 13th. Reports from ships involved in the storm showed that very strong winds with high sea and generally very bad weather accompanied the storm in the Bay.

The principal smaller storms in 1887 were, as usual, discussed in detail in the monthly meteorological reports, and were as follows:—

The first of these storms lasted from June 19th to the 22nd. It formed as a shallow depression to the south-east of Saugor Island on the 19th, giving general heavy rainfall to South-West Bengal and Orissa. It then passed inland in a north-westerly direction, and on the 20th the centre was between Burdwan, Bankoora, and Raneegunge, where the cyclonic circulation of winds was most distinct, and on the 21st it had reached South Behar. This storm gave very heavy rainfall in its advance.

In July there were four feeble storms—the first, from July 2nd to 8th; the second, from July 9th to 13th; the third, from July 11th to 17th; and the fourth, from July 19th to 28th. These four depressions all affected the central, western, and south-western districts of Bengal only, and by the rainfall they brought up they caused the rainfall in July of these districts to be heavier than it otherwise would have been. The first three storms were of little importance. The fourth small storm, however, was rather a noticeable one. It formed to the east or south-east of False Point on the 19th, and it remained almost stationary, moving only slightly from day to day in the north-west angle of the Bay until the 24th. On the morning of the 25th it had moved slowly inland, and then travelled through the south of Chutia Nagpur to Jubbulpore and Sutna, where it disappeared.

In August two depressions were formed. The first existed from the 14th to 20th August 1887. It was a remarkably persistent storm, though the barometric depression at its centre was feeble. It was formed in the centre of the Bay, and crossed the south Orissa coast a little to the south of Gopalpore on the 19th, and drifted into the Central Provinces. The sea was rough and weather was squally in the Bay during this storm. The second small storm, which existed on the 26th and 27th, was formed in South-East Bengal, and it moved in a westerly direction through South-West Bengal to Chutia Nagpur, where it disappeared.

In September there were three small storms. The first depression lasted from September 9th to 12th, and crossed the coast between Saugor Island and False Point. The second existed only on the 15th and 16th, and crossed the coast near Balasore. Though both were slight storms, they brought rather heavy rain. The third storm lasted from the 22nd to the 26th. It was formed close to the Sunderbuns to the south or south-west of Burrisal, and gave for a day or two very heavy weather at the head of the Bay. It afterwards advanced inland in a northerly or north-north-easterly direction, and broke up finally in North Bengal on the 26th.

In October there were two cyclonic storms formed in the Bay. The first existed from October 8th to 11th. It formed to the west of the centre of the Bay, and crossed the coast of Madras between that station and Masulipatam, and afterwards almost crossed the Peninsula, moving in a north-westerly direction. It was not a violent storm, but it gave a gale of wind at Madras, and as far north as Coconada and Vizagapatam, and also heavy rain along the coast. This storm was, however, exceptionally important to Bengal, for at the period when the storm was formed the monsoon rainfall had practically ceased in the province, and some parts of the country had received such deficient falls that the crops were withering up. The effect of the storm in the Bay was to cause a late advance of humid winds up the Bay, and a wave of rainfall passed over the province, lasting from about the 10th to the 15th, and though the rainfall was not very heavy, it did an immense amount of good. The second storm existed from October 27th to 31st. It began to be formed in the south-east of the Bay with squally weather and strong winds on the 27th. It drifted in a westerly direction, and was opposite the coast between Madras and Negapatam on the 29th. On the 30th it was opposite Madras, and on the 31st it was to the north-east of that station, and as it approached the land it filled up, causing general disturbance over the Bay, which lasted till early in November.

Another small barometric depression was formed in the centre and south of the Bay in the middle of November, and this drifted to the Madras coast on the 18th, but from this date no further storms were formed in the Bay till the end of the year.

Rainfall.

In January, owing to the numerous cold weather depressions which passed through the province, the rainfall was decidedly heavier than usual. All the meteorological divisions, except South-West Bengal and Orissa, received falls averaging from one-and-a-half to two inches, while in South-West Bengal the fall was about an inch, and in Orissa it equalled about a third of an inch. The fall in Orissa was about equal to the normal amount, but in all other districts it was in considerable excess.

In February rainfall was practically absent from the whole province; the only district which received an average amount of more than a tenth of an inch was East Bengal; while four out of the seven districts received no rain at all, and a few drops only were reported in South-West and North Bengal.

In March decidedly heavy falls were received, East Bengal averaging more than five inches, South-West and North Bengal about three inches, Orissa one-and-a-half inches, South Behar one inch, North Behar half an inch, and Chutia Nagpur only about a tenth of an inch. The falls were therefore largely in excess of the normal in East, South-West and North Bengal, and decdedly in excess in South Behar and Orissa. The fall in North Behar was almost normal, but in Chutia Nagpur it was largely below it.

In April the falls were very much smaller than in March. North Bengal received an average rainfall of about two-and-a-half inches, and South-West and East Bengal one of rather more than an inch, while all other districts reported falls varying from half up to one inch. The falls were therefore very decidedly in defect in East and South-West Bengal and in Orissa, and in slight excess in the other districts.

It is perhaps desirable, in discussing the rainfall of the province, to consider the rainfall of May to belong to the monsoon period; for although the actual monsoon does not break in Bengal till the end of May or commencement of June, yet the rainfall of May is usually large, and it is brought up by the partial action of the same causes which afterwards determine the commencement of the monsoon in Bengal.

The rainfall for the first four months of the year may be best illustrated by taking the average rainfall of each of the seven meteorological districts into which the province is divided, and expressing the fall as a percentage of the normal amount. The rainfall of January to April 1887, when calculated in this way, is found to have equalled 123 per cent. of the normal, as is shown in the following table:—

Rainfall of January to April 1887, expressed as a percentage of the normal fall.

Meteorological Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	Actual fall of first four months of 1887, expressed as a percentage of the normal fall of the period.
Orissa	119	Nil.	137	60	73
South-West Bengal	292	2	252	56	118
East Bengal	412	14	206	34	107
North Bengal	530	2	274	114	169
North Behar	381	Nil.	127	109	155
South Behar	411	Nil.	263	188	207
Chutia Nagpur	500	Nil.	10	171	97
Average for province	381	3	187	72	123

Monsoon period—May to October.

In the month of May the rainfall was mainly brought up by the Balasore cyclone and by the inrush of monsoon winds following in its rear. Rainfall was exceptionally heavy in South Behar and Chutia Nagpur, South Behar receiving about four times the normal fall, and Chutia Nagpur about three times the usual amount. Orissa, North Behar (except Chumparun), and

North Bengal (except Pubna) received amounts largely in excess of the normal, and in South-West Bengal the fall was also in excess, but only by about one-third of the usual quantity, though in this district Jessore and 24-Pergunnahs showed decidedly defective falls. The only large district which received a deficient fall was East Bengal, where the general defect equalled 29 per cent.; but in the Furreedpore, Dacca, and Comillah districts the falls were 40 per cent. in defect. In June, which is the first month of the actual south-west monsoon period, the whole of the province, except North Bengal and North Behar, was in defect; and, as is frequently the case, the distribution of the rainfall in June roughly foretold the distribution for the whole monsoon season; for, while on the average of the whole monsoon season North Bengal received a fall in slight excess of the normal, and North Behar received a normal fall, all other districts have shown defects, as they did in June. The excess fall in North Bengal and North Behar in June was equal to from about 20 up to 50 per cent. of the normal, except in Rajshahye and Sarun, where the falls were slightly defective. This determination of the rainfall to Behar and North Bengal and to the Moorshedabad district was a prominent feature in the distribution of the monsoon rainfall of 1887. The general defects in the other large districts of the province varied from about 20 to 35 per cent. of the normal falls; but in some of the smaller districts the deficiency was even more serious, and defects larger than 35 per cent. were reported in the following districts:—Pooree, Balasore, Howrah, Burdwan, Chittagong, Backergunge, Noakholly, Shahabad, Lohardugga, and Manbhoom. The amount of the defective falls in this month in such districts as Chittagong, Backergunge, and Noakholly was no less than about 10 inches of rain, while similar excess falls were reported in the Rungpore and Julpigoree districts.

In July the general falls in Orissa, South-West Bengal, and Chutia Nagpur were about equal to the normal, though the Pooree, Jessore, Nuddea, and Manbhoom districts showed defects. East Bengal and South Behar showed defects of about 20 per cent., while North Bengal and North Behar received falls about 40 per cent. less than the normal, thus to a certain extent neutralizing the heavy falls in June. In this month extremely large defects were shown in North Bhagulpore, Purneah, Julpigoree, Rungpore, and Comillah districts, the defects generally equalling about half the normal fall.

In August, North Behar received a fall 11 per cent. in excess of the normal. North Bengal and Chutia Nagpur received about normal falls, while South-West and East Bengal, Orissa, and South Behar received defective falls, varying from about 20 to 30 per cent. from the normal. In this month the smaller districts, which were most largely in defect, and where the defect usually exceeded about 40 per cent. of the normal fall, were Howrah, Hooghly, Jessore, Furreedpore, Pubna, Bogra, and Maldah.

In September the defective rainfall which had characterised the previous monsoon months became still more strongly marked. Not a single large division of the province received a fall even within 10 per cent. of the normal. South-West Bengal and North Bengal received falls from 10 to 15 per cent. in defect. Over the whole of Behar and Chutia Nagpur the defects were from 20 to 30 per cent., while over the whole of Orissa and East Bengal the defects were from 40 to 50 per cent. of the normal fall. Defects of more than 50 per cent. were registered in the districts of Balasore, Furreedpore, and Dacca, while in the Comillah district the defect amounted to more than 70 per cent. of the usual fall.

In October, as has been previously stated, the rainfall was brought up by the occurrence of a small cyclonic storm which crossed the coast near Madras; and though the rainfall of October was generally largely below the normal, from the fact that it occurred at a critical period, when it was most urgently wanted, its value was immensely increased. In October only one large district (North Behar) received an excess fall, amounting to about 30 per cent, while in South Behar the fall was almost normal. South-West, East, and North Bengal received falls from about 20 to 25 per cent. in defect of the normal; in Orissa the defect was nearly 40 per cent., and in Chutia Nagpur the defect was from 50 to 60 per cent. The defects in the following smaller districts, indeed, equalled 60 per cent. and upwards:—Cuttack, Howrah, Burdwan, Bankoora, and Cooch Behar; while in Singbhoom the defect was about 90 per cent. of the usual rainfall.

The following tables give briefly the amount and variation of the rainfall in each of the seven meteorological divisions of the province, month by month, during the monsoon season of 1887:—

Actual Rainfall in Inches.

Meteorological Divisions.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Monsoon period.
Orissa	7·10	6·00	11·53	9·38	6·32	3·92	44·25
South-West Bengal ...	7·32	8·34	12·34	9·86	8·02	3·29	49·17
East Bengal ...	6·75	14·50	13·32	11·71	7·37	4·36	58·01
North Bengal ...	13·31	23·90	9·13	13·74	12·01	3·63	75·72
North Behar ...	5·06	11·52	7·52	12·79	7·48	4·60	48·97
South Behar ...	8·58	4·86	10·05	9·44	6·38	3·14	42·45
Chutia Nagpur ...	7·05	6·03	12·37	11·96	6·35	1·46	45·22

Variation of actual Rainfall from the average in Inches.

Meteorological Divisions.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Monsoon period.
Orissa	+ 3·42	— 3·10	— 1·13	— 1·92	— 4·49	— 2·38	— 9·60
South-West Bengal ...	+ 2·05	— 1·86	+ 0·39	— 3·07	— 1·11	— 1·14	— 4·74
East Bengal ...	— 2·77	— 3·93	— 3·28	— 4·45	— 5·21	— 1·11	— 20·75
North Bengal ...	+ 4·90	+ 6·69	— 5·32	— 0·43	— 1·66	— 1·06	+ 3·12
North Behar ...	+ 2·20	+ 3·01	— 5·17	+ 1·27	— 2·52	+ 1·08	— 0·13
South Behar ...	+ 6·55	— 2·05	— 2·13	— 1·98	— 1·71	— 0·19	— 1·51
Chutia Nagpur ...	+ 4·62	— 2·26	— 0·87	— 1·35	— 2·56	— 1·78	— 4·20

Variation expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period.

Meteorological Divisions.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Monsoon period.
Orissa	+ 93	— 34	— 9	— 17	— 42	— 38	— 18
South-West Bengal ...	+ 39	— 18	+ 4	— 24	— 12	— 26	— 9
East Bengal ...	— 29	— 22	— 20	— 28	— 42	— 20	— 26
North Bengal ...	+ 58	+ 39	— 37	— 3	— 12	— 23	+ 4
North Behar ...	+ 78	+ 35	— 41	+ 11	— 25	+ 31	0.
South Behar ...	+323	— 30	— 18	— 18	— 21	— 6	— 3
Chutia Nagpur ...	+190	— 27	— 7	— 10	— 29	— 55	— 9

Finally, the rainfall of the whole province from May to October 1887 has averaged 51·97 inches, while the normal fall would be 57·37 inches, or the actual fall has been 5·40 inches less than the normal. Expressed as a percentage, the actual rainfall in Bengal for this period has been 9 per cent. in defect of the normal.

Cold weather period—November and December.

During November rather heavy rainfall was received in East Bengal, which received an average amount of about two and a half inches, or a fall about two and a half times the normal. In Orissa a fall of about three quarters of an inch was registered, equivalent to about two-thirds of the normal fall, and in South-West Bengal a fall of about a fifth of an inch was received, equalling also about two-thirds of the normal fall. A few showers of rain only were received in North Bengal, but the other districts were quite rainless. Finally, December was practically a rainless month, a few drops of rain only being reported at one or two unimportant stations.

Taking up the rainfall of the whole year for the whole province, it is found to have equalled 93 per cent. of the normal. The only meteorological district which received a distinctly excess fall was North Bengal, where the excess amounted to 7 per cent. In Behar the fall was almost absolutely normal; in South-West Bengal the fall equalled 92 per cent., and in Chutia Nagpur 90 per cent. In Orissa the fall was more decidedly in defect, and it

only equalled 80 per cent., while comparatively the smallest fall was received in East Bengal, which only reported 78 per cent. of the normal amount.

The general distribution of the rainfall in the province in the year 1887 is shown in the accompaying two plates. The first plate shows the actual rainfall during the year, the comparative depth of the fall being indicated by the intensity of the colour. The districts where the heaviest falls are reported, and where amounts varying from 115 up to 135 inches have fallen, are to be found in the Darjeeling hills districts and in plains districts immediately at the foot of the hills. Falls varying from 95 up to 115 inches were received over the extreme south-eastern districts of the province—Chittagong, part of Noakholly, and also part of Rungpore—while falls of from 75 to 95 inches were received in Purneah and parts of Rungpore and Noakholly districts. Falls of from 55 to 75 inches were received over the greater part of South Bengal, West Bengal, North Bengal, and the western parts of Chutia Nagpur; while the central parts of the province, as represented by the districts of Burdwan, Serampore, Howrah, 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, Jessore, Furreedpore, and the greater part of Behar, showed falls of from 45 to 55 inches. In some districts even the falls were between 35 and 45 inches, as in Hooghly, Patna, Gya, Shahabad, Sarun, and Manbhoom districts.

The second map shows the actual rainfall of 1887 when compared with the normal values and expressed as a percentage of the same; and it will be seen that the whole of the northern and part of the central districts of the province received an excess fall during the year, varying up to 23 per cent. of the normal in the Moorshedabad and Dinagepore districts, though in most districts the excess falls were not larger than from about 10 to 15 per cent. In the extreme west of the province, also, the district of Lohardugga received an excess fall of 18 per cent. The whole of the remainder of the province shows a defective fall, the defect being largest in parts of East and Central Bengal and in Orissa, where the following districts received falls in defect of the normal by more than 20 per cent.—Tipperah, Dacca, Noakholly, Furreedpore, Jessore, Hooghly, Howrah, Balasore, and Pooree.

Weather, Crops and Prices, and Material condition of the people.

THE following is a brief account of the results of the harvests, of the prices prevalent, and of the economic condition of the people in the several Divisions during the year 1887-88.

Burdwan Division.

The following table shows the rainfall of the year, as compared with the figures of the previous year:—

	1886-87. Inches.	1887-88 Inches.
Burdwan ...	63·02	52·86
Bankoora ...	54·09	52·58
Beerbhoom ...	70·69	51·58
Midnapore ...	53 54	56·48
Hooghly ...	60·20	45·05
Howrah ...	62·08	46·16

The weather was on the whole not favourable to agricultural operations; the rainfall was less than usual and unequally distributed. Any deficiency in the crops was, however, effectually obviated by the abundant harvest of previous years, and, as will be shown below, the ruling prices of rice were not only not affected to any appreciable extent, but in Midnapore were unusually low:—

	Quantity per rupee. 1886-87. S. Ch.	1887-88. S. Ch.
Burdwan ...	22 0¼	21 13¾
Bankoora ...	25 7½	21 11½
Beerbhoom ...	22 10	21 12
Midnapore ...	21 1	23 6
Hooghly ...	16 12¼	18 13⅔
Howrah ...	17 9	18 13

The prices of labour remained unchanged.

The Commissioner reports that there is a consensus of opinion among the district officers that the material condition of the people is improving, as manifested by a better style of living and increased expenditure on litigation, marriages and other religious or social ceremonies, and that there is no such thing as absolute poverty or want of food or clothing even among the poorest classes.

Presidency Division.

The following table gives the average rainfall in each of the districts of the Presidency Division during the year, as compared with the average fall of the preceding five years:—

	Average of five years (1882-83 to 1886-87). Inches.	1887-88. Inches.
24-Pergunnahs ...	64·0	58·56
Nuddea ...	53 84	50·10
Jessore ...	59·55	46·94
Khoolna ...	72·56	55·09
Moorshedabad ...	49·77	63·47

The rainfall generally was somewhat deficient, but it fell opportunely. In the 24-Pergunnahs there was a good average harvest. In the Nuddea district the *aus* rice, indigo, and jute were all good and above the average. The outturn of the cold-weather crops was somewhat inferior in quantity, but in quality the produce more than made up for the loss. In Jessore the outturn was a little below, and in Khulna above the average. The cultivation of sugarcane in Jessore is increasing, as it is found to be a paying crop. In Moorshedabad the year was one of good harvest. The Commissioner reports that the mulberry crops of this district appeared good; and that, although the partial failure in cocoons must have affected the value of the crop, which occupies a part of almost every holding where cocoons are reared, no complaints were heard. Wherever mulberry lands come under re-settlement, high rates are asked and paid willingly, the profits to the cultivators being very great.

The following table shows the average price of rice during the year as compared with the previous year:—

	Quantity per rupee.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
24-Pergunnahs	15 4	19 9
Nuddea	18 6	20 2½
Jessore	20 10	23 8
Khoolna	18 2	25 0
Moorshedabad	21 0	22 0

Prices of food were lower than for some years past, and the surplus for sale was larger than usual. The low price of food had no effect on the labour market, which maintained a high rate of wages.

Generally speaking, the year was one of prosperity to all classes. As regards the agricultural community, it is stated that the upper class of tenants holding their lands directly from the zemindars are in easy and independent circumstances, and that the class of under-tenants, though paying comparatively high rates of rent, are still able, with ordinary care and thrift, to provide themselves with a sufficiency of food and other necessaries. In regard to the labouring classes, it appears that the demand for agricultural labour is, on the whole, equal to and in some seasons more than equal to the local supply. Village artisans as a body are as well off as those who cultivate their own lands; but there are cases of poverty among them, as in the weaver class, seldom to be met with among cultivators. The only help for these people is in factories, either in place of, or supplementary to, their home manufactures. In Moorshedabad it is proposed to hold an exhibition in the coming cold weather with the object of stimulating and, if possible, reviving in some measure the old indigenous arts and manufactures, which it is said are losing all distinctive excellence.

Rajshahye Division.

The subjoined table shows the average rainfall registered at the several registering stations in each district of the Rajshahye Division during the year, as compared with the average of the preceding five years:—

	Average of five years (1882-83 to 1886-87).	1887-88.
	Inches.	Inches.
Dinagepore	55·40	72·92
Rajshahye	51·92	58·60
Pubna	57·65	52·24
Bogra	55·18	58·57
Rungpore	72·62	96·00
Julpigoree	141·90	147·33
Darjeeling — Hills	119·63	128·24
Darjeeling — Terai	113 86	116·44

The rainfall was more abundant than usual, and is described as having been, on the whole, well distributed and favourable to agriculture. In Bogra there was a bumper crop of winter rice, and the outturn in Rungpore was considerably above the average. In Pubna, Dinagepore and the Darjeeling Terai the crop suffered somewhat for want of rain in October. In Rajshahye and Julpigoree the outturn was below the average. *Boro* rice and *aus* rice were inferior crops, and the outturn of jute was also short. Tobacco was a better crop than in the preceding year. Indigo was a 14-anna crop in Rajshahye. The outturn of tea was fair, and that of ganja excellent.

The prices of food current in the several districts were—

Districts.	Common rice.		Pulses.		Wheat.	
	Average quantity per rupee in 1887-88.	Average quantity per rupee during the five preceding years.	Average quantity per rupee in 1887-88.	Average quantity per rupee during the five preceding years.	Average quantity per rupee in 1887-88.	Average quantity per rupee during the five preceding years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Dinagepore	21 13	19 10	23 6	17 15	15 12	13 12
Rajshahye	22 10	18 7	16 12	19 12	19 15	17 12
Pubna	21 2	18 5½	22 0	19 2	18 13	18 4
Bogra	24 6	20 15	18 9	16 13	15 11	15 12
Rungpore	21 13	18 0	16 0	13 6	17 7	16 5
Julpigoree	18 15	18 8	11 15	10 14	11 3	11 2
			Indian Corn.			
Darjeeling ... ... Hills ...	14 14	12 14	23 1	18 14	.....	.....
Darjeeling ... ... Terai ...	16 5	15 6	18 5	*20 2	.....	.....

* This represents the figures of the last two years only.

Compared with the average of the five preceding years, food was cheaper everywhere, while wages continued to maintain a high standard.

The Commissioner considers that the condition of the agricultural classes, who comprise the bulk of the population, is prosperous and progressive. Rents are generally light, land abundant, and work easily procurable. It is undoubtedly the case that in this Division there is no normal insufficiency of food among any class. The Commissioner writes:—"The railway has given an outlet to the produce of the fields, and has cheapened all articles of convenience, comfort and luxury. In their clothing, utensils and general surroundings, the people of the present generation are much better off than their forefathers. I may, however, add that there is not much thrift among them, their profits being too often expended in expensive marriages and other ceremonies. There is no margin left to fall back on in the event of distress."

Dacca Division.

Figures showing the rainfall in each district of the Dacca Division during the last two years are given be'—

	1886-87. Inches.	1887-88. Inches.
Dacca	83·47	60·53
Furreedpore	68·13	48·31
Backergunge	71·05	70·45
Mymensingh	84·19	80·86

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The rainfall was sufficient and fairly and suitably distributed throughout the year. As a consequence the crops, both rice, jute, and pulses, were good in every district.

Prices were easy. The following table compares the average price of common rice in each district for the last two years:—

	Quantity per rupee.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
Dacca	20	5	17	6
Furreedpore	21	0	19	9
Backergunge	19	14	16	11
Mymensingh	19	1	18	1

It is noted by the Commissioner that rice is sold cheaper in Dacca and Furreedpore than in the two great rice-growing districts of Backergunge and Mymensingh. This is a remarkable evidence of the facilities now afforded for communication, and of the manner in which the trade of the country is opening up. It is but a few years ago that it was reported that in a season of bumper harvest the crops were left in many places to ripen and wither on the ground, while the peasants were left lamenting at the cheapness of grain. The tendency now is towards a general equalisation of prices. In December 1867, when there was a favourable harvest, the average price of common rice in Mymensingh was 32 seers and in Backergunge 42 seers. The price in Calcutta at that time was between 24 and 30 seers per rupee. Twenty years later, in December 1887, when there was also a favourable harvest, the average price in Mymensingh was 21 seers 1 chittack and in Backergunge 24 seers 1 chittack. In Calcutta the average price of rice of the same quality was 20 seers and 8 chittacks. Nothing could show more decisively than these figures the effect which has been produced by the development of trade, and the great increase of wealth which in consequence must have poured into the producing districts.

The wages of skilled labour remained unchanged, but there was a slight decrease in Dacca and an increase in Furreedpore and Mymensingh in the wages of unskilled labour. In Goalundo unskilled labour was exceptionally dear on account of the removal of the railway terminus and the sub-divisional head-quarters.

There is nothing to add to what has been said in previous years as to the material condition of the people. The agriculturists continue to be prosperous and the artizans also are said to be well-to-do. The number of landless labourers is small, and a road cannot be made or a tank excavated without the aid of foreign labourers.

Chittagong Division.

The table below shows the rainfall at the Sudder sub-division of each district of the Chittagong Division during the year as compared with the previous year:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Inches.	Inches.
Chittagong	135·55	84·66
Noakholly	135·45	85·73
Tipperah	106·16	58·45
Hill Tracts	114·51	73·23

The year was remarkable for the small rainfall throughout the Division. As, however, the rain was well distributed everywhere, and it is on the happy distribution of rain that the crops are dependent much more than on the aggregate quantity of rainfall, the harvests of the Division, both rice and jute, betel and cocoanuts, were excellent and decidedly above the average. The yield of cotton in the Hill Tracts was the best which had been obtained for many years, and the hillmen profited much by its sale.

The average price of rice was generally lower than in the previous year, as will appear from the table below :—

	1886-87. Seers per rupee.	1887-88. Seers per rupee.
Chittagong—		
Sudder	15·2	18·16
Cox's Bazar	14·7	20·16
Noakholly—		
Sudder	18·04	23·6
Fenny	20·06	22·4
Tipperah—		
Sudder	18·6	22·5
Brahmunberiah	16·75	23·8
Chandpore	19·1	21·6
Hill Tracts—		
Sudder	12·2	14·5

The difference of price between the neighbouring districts of Chittagong and Noakholly is said to be due only to want of proper communication.

The wages of labour are usually high in this Division, unskilled labour fetching from four to eight annas a day.

The year was marked generally by prosperity and further improvement in the condition of the people.

Patna Division.

The rainfall in the past two years has been as follows at the Sudder station of each of the districts of the Patna Division :—

	1886-87. Inches.	1887-88. Inches.
Patna	66·98	37·44
Gya	67·06	43·91
Shahabad	62·13	40·22
Mozufferpore	68·95	44·95
Durbhunga	58·24	56·66
Sarun	70·97	39·33
Chumparun	48·46	57·84

From an agricultural point of view, the year is described as having been below the average, for not only was the rainfall rather less than usual and considerably short of that of the preceding year, but the distribution also was unequal. In most districts, however, the harvest was fairly good.

The average prices of rice and wheat during the past two years at the head-quarters of the several districts are shown in the following table :—

Districts.	Common Rice.		Wheat.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Patna	20 1	21 13	20 2	18 11
Gya	17 12	17 14	17 10	15 10
Shahabad	18 0	16 11	17 13	15 10
Mozufferpore	18 14	21 0	19 8	18 4
Durbhunga	18 6	19 7	17 15	17 9
Sarun	20 1	20 10	17 6	15 6
Chumparun	20 3	17 15	19 2	17 9

The labourers in this Division are paid mostly in grain ; consequently their wages do not alter like money.

There is nothing special to report on the material condition of the people in this Division during the year under review.

Bhagulpore Division.

The rainfall in the past three years has been as follows at the head-quarters of each of the districts of the Bhagulpore Division :—

Districts.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Monghyr	41·76	69·00	51·45
Bhagulpore	60·73	66·33	43·30
Purneah	57·32	83·37	69·70
Maldah	62·53	75·30	53·13
Sonthal Pergunnahs	62·37	76·60	47·67

In Maldah the crops were good: elsewhere they were somewhat below the average.

The average selling prices of rice and wheat in the several districts were—

Districts.	1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.	Rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.	Rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Monghyr	13 15	10 9	17 12	19 12	17 12	19 4
Bhagulpore	12 11	17 15	19 6	18 2	19 8	17 3
Purneah	16 5	17 13	21 8	18 9	20 10	17 12
Maldah	18 5	18 3	22 12	17 9	22 13	18 2
Sonthal Pergunnahs	17 11	15 1	25 4	14 13	23 10	13 8

Wages of labour continued pretty much the same as in the previous year.

The material condition of the people is said to have improved owing principally to a succession of good crops in previous years.

Orissa Division.

The figures given below show the quantity of rainfall at the Sudder station of each district for the past two years :—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Inches.	Inches.
Cuttack	77·04	54·06
Pooree	56·30	37·50
Balasore	69·63	58·25

Although the rainfall was less abundant, and the outturn of crops smaller than in the previous year, the harvest throughout the Division generally, except in the Pooree district, was not below the average. In some places of the Pooree district there was a complete failure of the principal crops. Not only was the rainfall deficient and untimely, but destruction was caused in some quarters by the rivers, which are insufficiently protected, breaking through or topping their embankments and flooding the surrounding country.

The price of rice fell in all the principal centres of trade except Bhuddruck, where it remained stationary, as will be seen from the figures given below :—

	Average price of common rice per rupee.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Cuttack	16 15	19 3
Jajpore	22 12	25 2
Kendrapara	24 4	27 3
Pooree	20 0	21 11
Khoorda	20 9	20 15
Balasore	24 2	25 5
Bhuddruck	26 0	26 0

The material condition of the people was generally good throughout the Division, except in those portions of the Pooree district where the failure of the rice crop caused some distress among the labouring classes. It was at one time thought that it would be necessary to open relief works; but later enquiries showed that, though the failure in limited areas had not been exaggerated, the crops from neighbouring places were sufficient to keep the markets supplied with grain at moderate prices, and the demand for labour was always enough to provide even the poorest classes with purchasing power for their immediate wants.

Chota Nagpore Division.

The following table gives the total quantities of rain registered at the principal stations during the past two years:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Inches.	Inches.
Hazaribagh—		
Hazaribagh Town	59·22	48·42
Giridi	62·40	43·19
Lohardugga—		
Ranchi	53·87	60·44
Palamow	50·73	50·96
Singbhoom—		
Chyebassa	42·66	54·63
Manbhoom—		
Purulia	46·71	50·08
Govindpore	50·08	31·96

The rainfall during 1887-88 was unevenly distributed, and in portions of the Hazareebagh and Manbhoom districts was insufficient. In consequence, the harvest as a whole was poor. The rice crop was a partial failure throughout the Division. In Manbhoom the *bhadoi*, especially Indian-corn, was good, and in Singbhoom it was fair. The outturn of all other crops was everywhere deficient. Sugarcane is said to have done exceedingly well both in Hazareebagh and Manbhoom.

As might be expected, the prices of the principal food-grains rose during the year, thus:—

	Rice per rupee.				Wheat per rupee.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
Hazareebagh	19	12	17	10	17	4	16	2
Lohardugga	24	0	20	13	21	5	18	15
Singbhoom	29	14	26	12	24	8	20	5
Manbhoom	28	12	25	0	17	0	15	9

There has been no change in the wages of labour in Hazareebagh and Lohardugga. In Singbhoom labour is said to be rising in price, and in Manbhoom there has been a slight increase in the wages of an ordinary cooly.

In spite of the poor harvest and the consequent rise in the prices of food-grains, the people, it is said, nowhere felt actual want, except in the Hazareebagh and Manbhoom districts.

Cases of real and continued distress on account of scarcity, drought, or inundation are reported in the Provincial Annual Administration Reports. No such cases occurred in Bengal during last year. Some cases of distress were reported to have occurred in Khoorda, in Orissa, during the early months of 1888. No applicants for relief, however, appeared as soon as it was proposed to apply the labour test prescribed in the Famine Code, and Government sanction for opening relief works had to be withdrawn.

There were some floods at Magurah in Jessore which did little damage.

A few cases of individual distress were reported to have occurred in the northern parts of Tipperah; but on enquiry nothing like famine or high prices were apprehended, and labourers could not be got to work on the roads.

Statement showing the average retail price of common rice in each district during the year 1887.

Districts.	Quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolahs. S. ch.	Districts.	Quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolahs. S. ch.
Manbhoom	27 1	Rajshahye	21 0
Singbhoom	26 12	Sarun	21 0
Balasore	25 4	Purneah	20 14
Sonthal Pergunnahs	25 3	Bhagulpore	20 4
Midnapore	24 4	Durbhunga	19 9
Bogra	24 3	Nuddea	19 8
Burdwan	23 14	Dacca	19 5
Maldah	23 13	Backergunge	19 3
Dinagepore	23 9	Cuttack	18 15
Patna	23 5	Hill Tipperah	18 13
Beerbhoom	23 3	Hazaribagh	18 12
Bankoora	22 9	Howrah	18 11
Pubna	22 9	Gya	18 9
Lohardugga	22 7	Chittagong	18 5
Julpigoree	22 6	Calcutta	17 15
Jessore	22 5	Chumparun	17 13
Moorshedabad	22 5	Monghyr	17 13
Pooree	22 2	24-Pergunnahs	17 13
Tipperah	21 15	Mymensingh	17 7
Noakhally	21 14	Hooghly	17 1
Khoolna	21 5	Shahabad	17 0
Mozufferpore	21 5	Chittagong Hill Tracts	14 0
Rungpore	21 2	Darjeeling	13 2
Furreedpore	21 0		

Statement showing seasonal rainfall for each sub-division in Bengal for 1887.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Names of divisions and districts.	Names of sub-divisions.	Number of years the total rainfall whereof is taken for the average fall per annum.	REGISTERED RAINFALL IN INCHES.																	
			Fall to end of April (four months).		Fall to end of June (six months).		Fall to end of August (eight months).		Fall in September (one month).		Fall to end of September (nine months).		Fall in October (one month).		Fall to end of October (ten months).		Fall after October to end of December (two months).		otal fall of the year.	
			Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.
BENGAL.		Years.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
BURDWAN DIVISION.																				
Burdwan	Burdwan	26—27	4·71	6·80	19·47	19·79	44·17	43·50	8·22	8·94	52·39	52·44	4·64	1·55	57·03	53·99	0·70	...	57·73	53·99
	Cutwa	16—17	4·59	7·21	19·17	38·13	41·26	56·35	8·54	4·25	49·80	60·60	4·15	2·09	53·95	62·69	0·34	0·90	54·29	63·59
	Culna	16—17	5·22	5·68	18·58	17·99	41·08	34·97	6·64	6·76	47·72	41·73	4·05	1·66	51·77	43·39	0·66	0·09	52·43	43·48
	Raneegunge	17	3·45	3·00	14·88	16·62	42·07	43·64	7·34	5·67	49·41	49·31	3·55	1·05	52·96	50·36	0·33	...	53·29	50·36
Bankoora	Bankoora	29—32	4·49	3·69	17·71	14·24	42·58	42·93	8·84	3·54	51·42	46·47	4·72	1·40	56·14	47·87	0·61	...	56·75	47·87
	Bishenpore	7—8	3·71	3·63	19·52	15·84	44·82	50·48	9·51	7·72	54·33	58·20	2·84	1·35	57·17	59·55	0·39	...	57·56	59·55
Beerbhoom	Sooree	24—27	2·87	5·58	16·23	23·36	42·51	45·27	9·95	8·32	52·46	53·59	3·71	3·30	56·17	56·89	0·30	...	56·47	56·89
	Rampore Hât	14	3·34	8·68	15·84	28·57	39·83	45·97	11·25	7·35	51·08	53·32	3·98	3·63	55·06	55·86	0·37	...	55·43	55·86
Midnapore	Midnapore	21—23	4·49	5·90	19·67	18·58	43·93	46·01	8·36	5·04	52·29	51·05	5·11	3·19	57·40	54·24	0·65	0·17	58·05	54·41
	Ghatal	10—11	4·58	6·19	19·93	22·95	49·09	52·28	8·80	8·48	57·89	60·76	3·64	2·80	61·53	63·56	0·44	...	61·97	63·56
	Tumlook	16	5·14	2·20	19·36	16·10	44·91	45·70	8·3	7·40	53·29	53·10	4·58	0·70	57·87	53·80	0·50	...	58·37	53·80
	Contai	18—20	4·36	3·40	19·78	14·69	48·20	39·31	11·96	9·43	60·16	48·74	8·72	3·87	68·88	52·61	1·32	0·25	70·20	52·86
Hooghly	Hooghly	22—23	6·34	6·55	22·35	24·58	47·22	42·37	7·86	3·89	55·08	46·26	4·04	2·34	59·12	48·60	0·63	...	59·75	48·60
	Serampore	15—16	4·83	7·42	19·83	18·41	45·23	38·12	8·06	5·36	53·31	43·48	4·32	2·20	57·63	45·68	0·54	...	58·17	45·68
	Jehanabad	15—16	4·70	4·30	19·49	14·47	48·62	33·14	9·25	5·62	57·88	38·76	4·58	1·43	62·46	40·19	0·46	0·07	62·92	40·26
Howrah	Howrah	18—19	5·72	5·03	21·95	17·55	47·21	40·65	9·32	5·11	56·53	45·76	4·32	2·21	60·85	47·97	0·59	0·07	61·44	48·04
	Oolobariah	11—12	4·46	3·87	20·16	14·40	46·82	37·15	8·76	6·69	55·88	43·84	3·66	0·83	59·24	44·67	0·83	...	60·07	44·67
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.																				
24-Pergunnahs	Alipore (Jail)	16—17	5·43	5·71	21·10	18·96	47·90	48·08	9·88	9·52	57·78	57·60	4·50	2·81	62·28	60·41	0·69	0·26	62·97	60·67
	Bussirhat	16—17	5·67	5·09	23·25	21·13	49·03	45·03	8·92	7·35	57·95	52·38	4·33	5·74	62·28	58·12	0·63	...	62·91	58·12
	Baraset	16—17	4·90	7·87	21·05	16·70	44·06	36·41	9·16	6·80	53·22	43·21	4·50	4·63	57·72	47·84	0·64	...	58·36	47·84
	Diamond Harbour	16—17	6·00	4·35	21·21	15·14	49·98	45·44	10·99	13·49	60·97	58·93	5·30	2·23	66·27	61·16	0·68	...	66·95	61·16
	Barrackpore	16—17	5·04	7·05	19·36	20·56	43·71	42·67	7·54	6·31	51·25	48·98	3·48	2·49	54·73	51·47	0·81	...	55·54	51·47
	Dum-Dum	16—17	5·00	5·81	20·80	22·98	45·75	41·47	9·03	6·06	54·78	47·53	4·32	5·01	59·10	52·54	0·57	...	59·67	52·54

Statement showing seasonal Rainfall for each sub-division in Bengal for 1887.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Names of divisions and districts.	Names of sub-divisions.	Number of years the total rainfall where of is taken for the average fall per annum.	REGISTERED RAINFALL IN INCHES.																	
			Fall to end of April (four months).		Fall to end of June (six months).		Fall to end of August (eight months).		Fall in September (one month).		Fall to end of September (nine months).		Fall in October (one month).		Fall to end of October (ten months).		Fall after October to end of December (two months).		Total fall of the year.	
			Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of year as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of year as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.
		Years.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches
PRESIDENCY DIVISION—*concluded.*																				
Nuddea ...	Krishnagar ...	23—26	5·18	6·12	21·26	25·48	42·19	38·15	7·86	9·38	50·05	47·53	4·48	4·75	54·53	52·28	0·55	...	55·08	52·28
	Meherpore ...	16—17	6·27	8·54	21·42	29·72	43·79	49·67	8·04	8·39	51·83	58·06	3·74	2·62	55·57	60·68	0·35	...	55·92	60·68
	Chooadanga ...	16—17	6·02	7·32	23·56	19·72	45·57	37·16	10·13	9·47	55·70	46·63	4·50	4·41	60·20	51·04	0·66	...	60·86	51·04
	Kooshtea ...	17	6·05	7·46	24·56	21·96	47·83	37·37	10·10	10·05	57·93	47·42	5·02	4·32	62·95	51·74	0·48	0·06	63·43	51·80
	Kanaghat ...	16—17	5·79	5·62	20·81	18·34	44·00	33·88	6·75	10·45	50·75	44·33	3·87	2·10	54·62	46·43	0·66	...	55·28	46·43
Khoolna ...	Satkhira ...	16—17	7·04	5·83	25·99	20·26	50·74	45·30	9·06	6·00	59·80	51·30	4·60	5·90	64·40	57·20	0·77	...	65·17	57·20
	Bagirhat ...	15—16	7·09	5·62	28·44	24·39	55·89	47·62	10·21	6·88	66·10	54·50	5·17	6·59	71·27	61·09	0·86	2·02	72·13	63·11
	Khoolna ...	15—16	7·15	6·66	26·60	28·79	50·83	43·98	9·85	9·68	50·68	53·66	4·25	3·29	64·92	56·95	0·81	0·25	65·73	57·20
Jessore ...	Jessore ...	27—32	7·99	5·64	28·82	23·66	52·26	37·09	9·26	11·34	61·52	48·43	5·59	2·93	67·11	51·36	1·05	0·13	68·16	51·49
	Narail ...	15—16	7·14	4·46	25·68	14·05	45·92	25·18	7·53	3·89	53·45	29·07	3·38	1·56	56·83	30·63	0·68	0·06	57·51	30·69
	Bongong ...	17	5·92	6·36	21·95	18·09	46·80	37·22	7·92	18·78	53·72	56·00	4·58	6·41	58·30	62·41	0·69	...	58·99	62·41
	Jhenidah ...	15—16	7·08	3·92	26·62	19·24	49·59	32·82	9·26	6·74	58·85	39·56	4·66	7·56	63·51	47·12	0·46	0·88	63·97	48·00
	Magurah ...	15—16	7·77	7·78	27·83	22·09	48·61	33·04	8·40	3·78	57·01	36·82	3·80	3·86	60·81	40·68	0·41	0·03	61·22	40·71
Moorshedabad ...	Berhampore ...	32—34	4·34	7·83	18·78	26·01	39·89	48·75	9·77	9·60	49·66	59·35	5·28	7·23	54·94	65·58	0·42	...	55·36	65·58
	Lalbagh ...	16	3·07	6·13	16·54	27·77	39·25	56·31	10·22	12·13	49·51	68·44	4·17	7·57	53·68	76·01	0·36	...	54·04	76·01
	Jungypore ...	16	3·03	3·67	16·00	28·67	38·38	54·22	10·67	12·35	49·05	66·57	3·68	0·70	52·73	67·27	0·24	...	52·97	67·27
	Kandi ...	11—12	3·49	7·70	16·96	28·86	40·94	47·08	9·45	6·54	50·39	53·62	4·03	2·75	54·42	56·37	0·65	...	55·07	56·37
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.																				
Dinagepore ...	Dinagepore ...	27—29	3·77	4·37	27·89	49·07	55·99	79·46	12·94	11·16	68·93	90·62	4·88	4·94	73·81	95·56	0·33	...	74·14	95·56
Rajshahye ...	Bauleah ...	28—32	4·16	4·59	20·48	23·28	43·04	40·32	10·92	11·95	53·96	52·27	4·86	4·92	58·82	57·19	0·37	...	59·19	57·19
	Nattore ...	16—17	4·39	5·96	21·56	21·42	45·80	42·66	11·64	8·62	57·44	51·28	4·61	2·12	62·05	53·40	0·38	0·30	62·43	53·70
Rungpore ...	Rungpore ...	26—30	4·74	9·60	36·29	53·55	65·45	78·66	13·32	10·76	78·77	89·42	4·96	3·70	83·73	93·12	0·41	...	84·14	93·12
	Nilphamari ...	10—12	5·18	5·29	40·94	69·46	70·94	92·47	15·88	11·61	86·82	104·08	4·24	3·94	91·06	108·12	0·26	...	91·32	108·02
	Gyabanda ...	16	4·67	8·44	29·56	48·03	52·77	58·69	11·85	13·85	64·62	72·54	5·07	5·94	69·69	78·48	0·30	...	69·99	78·48
	Kurigram ...	11—12	6·48	19·35	43·00	64·87	67·82	86·91	12·85	10·39	80·67	97·30	4·66	1·49	85·33	98·79	0·44	...	85·77	98·79

Bogra ...	Bogra ...	24—27	5·59	5·52	29·33	41·02	58·12	58·87	11·98	10·99	70·10	69·86	4·74	3·01	74·84	72·87	0·92	...	75·76	72·37
Pubna ...	Pubna ...	23—25	6·52	9·66	25·62	18·11	49·14	35·84	11·43	9·08	60·57	44·92	4·81	3·28	65·38	48·20	0·44	...	65·82	48·20
	Serajgunge ...	16—17	5·21	7·19	23·68	35·59	46·48	47·78	9·92	8·89	56·40	56·67	4·40	5·08	60·80	61·75	0·55	0·09	61·35	61·84
Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling ...	26—29	8·08	9·28	40·89	51·19	98·78	108·32	18·33	13·84	117·11	122·16	6·63	3·45	123·74	125·61	0·44	0·03	124·18	125·64
Julpiguri ...	Julpiguri ...	17—18	6·22	7·93	46·05	68·14	97·93	112·11	24·29	21·11	122·22	133·22	5·53	4·09	127·75	137·31	0·20	...	127·95	137·31
	Alipore (Fallacutta) ...	.....	.....	7·95	.....	68·35	.....	122·03	.....	30·38	.....	152·41	.....	1·68	.....	154·09	.....	...	.....	154·09
DACCA DIVISION.																				
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	36—38	9·58	6·83	32·13	21·59	57·35	45·75	10·16	5·49	67·51	51·24	5·21	4·36	72·72	55·60	0·87	1·11	73·59	56·71
	Moonsheegunge ...	14—15	10·65	7·12	37·03	26·32	68·59	42·71	12·90	3·25	81·49	45·96	5·56	4·21	87·05	50·17	1·17	1·25	88·22	51·42
	Manickgunge ...	14—15	7·25	7·97	26·40	20·48	50·32	37·69	8·40	3·93	58·72	41·62	3·97	3·67	62·69	45·29	0·51	0·79	63·20	46·08
	Naraingunge ...	3—4	8·28	6·61	31·69	21·64	58·64	40·37	12·99	4·38	71·63	44·75	3·78	5·84	75·41	50·59	0·84	1·18	76·25	51·77
Furreedpore ...	Furreedpore ...	20	8·30	5·40	30·31	21·55	55·26	38·52	9·69	4·07	64·95	42·69	4·46	4·93	69·41	47·52	0·62	0·34	70·03	47·86
	Goalundo ...	15—16	7·27	10·15	26·38	24·48	50·06	40·79	8·95	1·94	59·01	42·73	4·81	5·04	63·82	47·77	0·49	0·15	64·31	47·92
	Madaripore ...	16—17	8·07	5·27	30·95	23·24	56·35	34·33	8·69	5·38	65·04	39·71	4·25	3·11	69·29	42·82	0·58	0·73	69·87	43·55
Backergunge ...	Barisal ...	21—22	7·53	9·31	32·61	27·45	62·31	50·47	11·69	11·76	74·00	62·23	4·52	6·04	78·52	68·27	1·24	5·04	79·76	73·31
	Perozepore ...	16—17	5·96	6·58	29·70	25·65	60·76	55·48	11·57	7·26	72·33	62·74	5·79	4·91	78·12	67·65	1·32	4·53	79·44	72·18
	Patuakhally ...	14—15	6·26	7·17	37·88	23·91	76·81	56·43	13·13	16·80	89·94	73·23	6·23	2·41	96·17	75·64	2·05	3·37	98·22	79·01
	Bhola ...	9—10	7·03	6·81	37·06	22·54	74·93	50·13	12·36	9·64	87·29	59·77	5·74	3·22	93·03	62·99	1·54	5·32	94·57	68·31
Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh ...	25—27	9·17	10·25	41·67	47·25	72·96	66·23	14·20	11·41	87·16	77·64	5·35	6·14	92·51	83·78	0·94	0·15	93·45	83·93
	Jamalpore ...	16—17	6·13	8·07	29·99	39·16	56·39	57·86	14·26	10·93	70·65	68·79	5·04	4·94	75·69	73·73	0·54	...	76·23	73·73
	Atia ...	16—17	6·41	6·94	26·72	25·27	50·42	41·74	10·26	3·01	60·68	44·75	4·95	4·27	65·63	49·02	0·36	...	65·99	49·02
	Kishoregunge ...	16—17	9·14	8·36	38·12	38·36	64·84	56·51	13·48	6·82	75·32	63·33	5·37	4·11	83·69	67·44	0·75	0·47	84·44	67·91
	Netrokona ...	4—5	6·00	9·06	33·62	42·96	63·96	66·30	14·31	14·22	78·27	80·52	6·71	6·49	84·98	87·01	0·26	...	85·24	87·01
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.																				
Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	28—32	9·16	9·39	40·80	33·41	84·10	74·14	13·93	6·85	98·03	80·99	5·76	4·11	103·79	85·10	2·15	4·38	105·94	89·48
	Cox's Bazar ...	16—17	5·28	3·95	51·09	31·08	118·31	98·27	15·36	10·94	133·67	109·21	7·88	5·50	141·58	114·71	2·48	13·14	144·03	127·85
Noakholly ...	Noakhally ...	28—30	8·24	10·22	42·38	31·78	86·28	74·62	16·84	8·50	103·12	93·12	7·55	2·38	110·67	85·50	2·09	5·02	112·76	90·52
	Fenny ...	10—11	9·36	18·53	49·33	44·62	97·28	77·35	16·74	8·59	114·02	85·94	5·86	7·17	119·83	93·11	4·09	4·62	123·97	97·73
Tipperah ...	Comilla ...	29—30	10·94	9·79	40·37	30·02	75·27	52·13	11·79	3·78	87·06	55·91	5·19	5·09	92·25	61·00	1·57	0·92	93·82	61·92
	Brahmunberia ...	16—17	11·14	9·73	37·64	32·41	62·19	49·17	12·05	3·52	74·24	52·69	4·86	2·77	79·10	55·46	0·82	1·45	79·92	56·91
	Chandpore ...	8—9	8·99	7·10	38·45	22·23	76·15	42·54	13·20	2·71	89·45	45·25	6·52	4·22	95·97	49·47	1·06	0·95	97·03	50·42
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rangamati ...	18	8·32	10·41	37·10	35·77	74·79	65·47	12·93	9·29	87·72	74·76	7·22	1·88	94·94	76·64	2·35	3·42	97·29	80·06
Hill Tipperah ...	Agartola ...	14—15	10·91	14·07	36·39	35·59	62·34	55·59	10·74	4·54	73·03	60·13	4·84	3·05	77·92	63·18	1·37	1·14	79·29	64·32
BEHAR.																				
PATNA DIVISION.																				
Patna ...	Patna ...	31—33	1·79	2·14	10·16	18·04	30·60	31·93	8·15	3·51	38·75	35·44	2·91	3·20	41·66	38·64	0·39	...	42·05	38·64
	Behar ...	16—17	1·57	5·58	10·19	15·23	33·66	33·65	6·60	5·27	40·26	38·92	3·34	1·16	43·60	40·08	0·39	...	43·99	40·08
	Barh ...	16—17	1·32	2·85	8·55	13·87	30·62	27·96	7·72	7·35	38·34	35·31	3·19	3·30	41·53	38·61	0·37	...	41·90	38·61
	Dinapore ...	16—17	1·23	2·81	9·00	18·13	32·08	33·61	7·01	3·93	39·09	37·54	3·17	2·83	42·26	40·37	0·34	...	42·60	40·37

Statement showing Seasonal Rainfall for each sub-division in Bengal for 1887.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Names of Divisions and districts.	Names of sub-divisions.	Number of years the total rainfall whereof is taken for the average fall per annum.	REGISTERED RAINFALL IN INCHES.																	
			Fall to end of April (four months).		Fall to end of June (six months).		Fall to end of August (eight months).		Fall in September (one month).		Fall to end of September (nine months).		Fall in October (one month).		Fall to end of October (ten months).		Fall after October to end of December (two months).		Total fall of the year.	
			Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.
		Years.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
BEHAR—*concluded.*																				
PATNA DIVISION—*concluded.*																				
Gya	Gya ...	25—27	1·96	2·01	9·36	12·91	30·85	34·14	7·04	9·27	37·89	43·41	2·47	0·73	40·36	44·14	0·42	...	40·78	44·14
	Nowadah ...	16—17	1·83	3·67	9·43	11·16	31·84	32·55	7·11	4·57	38·95	37·12	2·70	1·57	41·65	38·69	0·44	...	42·09	38·69
	Aurungabad ...	15—17	1·54	2·82	8·35	13·87	33·27	28·27	7·49	2·33	40·76	31·20	2·86	0·98	43·62	32·18	0·64	...	44·26	32·18
	Jehanabad ...	14	1·52	3·30	8·09	13·42	32·84	39·90	5·61	6·31	38·45	40·21	3·19	8·62	41·64	48·83	0·48	...	42·12	48·83
Shahabad	Arrah ...	28—31	2·41	2·73	10·38	18·03	33·25	31·25	8·52	5·96	41·77	57·21	2·93	5·89	44·70	43·10	0·36	...	45·06	43·10
	Sasseram ...	16—17	1·38	3·02	7·65	10·42	31·17	30·21	7·13	3·82	38·30	34·03	3·63	4·43	41·93	38·46	1·24	...	43·17	38·46
	Buxar ...	18—19	1·28	2·92	7·15	12·37	28·42	26·43	7·34	5·31	35·76	31·74	3·25	4·74	39·09	36·48	0·30	...	39·39	36·48
	Bhabua ...	16—17	1·88	2·14	8·32	8·29	32·29	33·16	7·07	4·81	39·36	37·97	3·19	4·95	42·26	42·92	0·21	...	42·47	42·92
Mozufferpore	Mozuffurpore ...	28—31	2·35	2·78	11·32	20·10	33·12	37·53	8·74	5·46	41·86	42·99	3·14	3·35	45·00	46·34	0·17	...	45·17	46·34
	Hajipore ...	15—16	1·65	2·89	9·95	19·47	32·51	33·76	7·47	3·36	39·98	37·12	4·04	3·10	44·02	40·22	0·27	...	44·29	40·22
	Sitamarhi ...	16	2·47	3·68	12·55	23·20	32·54	49·22	9·75	7·85	42·29	57·07	2·52	7·30	44·81	64·37	0·10	...	44·91	64·37
Durbhunga	Durbhunga ...	16	1·75	2·77	11·65	22·89	37·39	48·44	9·88	5·50	44·67	53·94	2·97	3·19	47·64	57·13	0·26	...	47·90	57·13
	Madhubani ...	15—16	2·54	3·12	13·65	21·74	34·34	49·41	10·45	5·30	44·79	54·71	2·53	4·17	47·32	58·88	0·11	...	47·43	58·88
	Tajpore ...	16	1·55	2·45	10·92	21·42	33·88	37·17	8·36	4·21	42·24	41·38	3·21	2·47	45·45	43·85	0·19	...	45·64	43·85
Sarun	Chupra ...	31—34	1·89	2·79	9·47	15·46	29·53	33·91	7·40	2·88	36·93	36·69	2·96	4·95	39·89	41·64	0·30	...	40·19	41·64
	Sewan ...	16—17	1·74	2·02	10·54	12·89	33·17	28·94	8·80	6·02	41·97	34·96	3·90	6·00	45·87	40·96	0·27	...	46·14	40·96
	Gopalgunge ...	7—9	1·14	2·55	10·65	12·30	34·91	30·47	6·66	9·07	41·57	39·54	5·51	5·53	47·08	45·07	0·35	...	47·43	45·07
Chumparun	Motihari ...	27—29	1·86	2·25	12·28	21·53	35·77	39·94	8·55	14·65	44·32	54·59	3·55	7·21	47·87	61·80	0·24	...	48·11	61·80
	Bettiah ...	15—16	2·23	1·91	13·32	13·05	38·90	28·38	9·59	6·03	48·49	34·41	3·35	7·37	51·84	41·78	0·27	...	52·11	41·78
BHAGULPORE DIVISION.																				
Monghyr	Monghyr ...	32—35	1·93	4·67	10·50	21·96	32·51	42·01	8·44	6·97	40·95	48·38	3·93	3·64	44·88	52·62	0·37	...	45·25	52·62
	Begusersi ...	16—17	1·57	4·35	9·78	20·22	30·68	42·93	7·13	9·59	37·81	52·52	3·21	2·51	41·02	55·03	0·40	...	41·42	55·03
	Jamui ...	15—17	2·10	5·28	10·65	16·48	34·51	36·83	7·50	6·45	42·01	48·28	2·65	2·07	44·66	45·35	0·18	...	44·84	45·35

Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore ...	32—33	2·34	4·12	13·06	21·90	35·01	39·39	8·06	5·40	43·07	44·79	4·14	1·28	47·21	46·07	0·33	...	47·54	46·07
	Soopool ...	15—16	1·82	5·62	14·48	27·09	37·36	51·22	9·93	4·24	47·29	55·46	2·76	4·67	50·05	60·13	0·17	...	50·22	60·13
	Maddapore ...	16—17	2·21	3·56	14·37	25·10	38·11	40·32	10·04	14·67	48·15	54·99	4·66	2·89	52·81	57·88	0·15	...	52·96	57·88
	Banka ...	16—17	1·93	6·57	12·08	19·44	34·84	34·46	8·34	6·43	42·38	40·89	3·52	2·94	45·90	43·63	0·28	...	46·18	43·83
Purneah ...	Purneah ...	16—17	2·59	4·68	17·07	41·95	46·93	60·20	14·41	7·57	60·34	67·77	3·99	3·62	64·33	71·39	0·27	...	64·60	71·39
	Kissengunge ...	15—16	3·01	3·73	23·96	44·59	56·84	73·40	14·26	13·65	71·10	87·05	3·24	4·33	74·34	91·38	0·21	...	74·55	91·38
	Arrarea ...	14—16	2·94	4·42	21·31	33·75	51·32	59·41	13·84	9·37	65·16	68·78	3·53	3·48	68·69	72·26	0·15	...	68·84	72·26
Maldah ...	Maldah ...	29—31	3·65	4·37	17·35	28·31	38·12	41·13	10·85	12·53	48·97	53·66	4·40	1·53	53·37	55·19	0·57	...	53·94	55·19
Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Doomka ...	16	2·99	3·39	15·44	21·38	42·90	39·45	10·70	9·50	53·69	48·95	4·22	0·90	57·82	49·85	0·42	...	58·24	49·85
	Deoghur ...	17—18	2·54	3·63	13·71	19·86	38·48	44·75	8·91	4·97	47·39	49·72	4·63	2·60	52·02	52·32	0·33	...	52·35	52·32
	Rajmehal ...	15—17	2·05	2·83	16·75	31·45	39·68	51·84	12·66	5·75	52·34	57·59	3·15	4·00	55·49	61·59	0·30	...	55·79	61·59
	Godda ...	14—15	1·54	6·16	11·19	27·18	33·72	49·27	10·10	5·16	43·82	54·43	3·19	1·31	47·01	55·74	0·24	...	47·25	55·74
	Jamtara ...	11—13	2·13	4·81	13·75	15·89	40·00	36·74	8·04	5·88	48·04	42·62	3·29	2·29	51·33	44·91	0·48	...	51·81	44·91
	Pakour ...	8—9	1·84	3·91	17·60	24·94	41·41	59·64	12·23	16·62	53·64	76·26	4·23	6·39	57·87	82·65	0·21	...	58·08	82·65
ORISSA.																				
Orissa Division.																				
Cuttack ...	Cuttack ...	26—29	3·56	3·33	17·46	22·94	41·17	45·20	9·78	7·14	50·95	52·34	5·77	0·98	56·72	53·32	1·56	0·25	58·28	53·57
	Jajpore ...	14—16	4·84	3·59	18·94	22·07	43·00	44·58	10·19	5·19	53·19	49·77	5·53	2·47	58·72	52·24	1·48	0·12	60·20	52·36
	Kendrapara ...	16	3·07	2·09	15·58	20·27	40·47	44·11	9·41	8·77	49·88	52·88	6·46	3·02	56·34	55·90	1·40	1·28	57·74	57·18
Pooree ...	Pooree ...	29—32	2·87	0·57	13·44	4·83	34·58	19·20	10·13	7·48	44·71	26·68	8·30	6·20	53·01	32·88	2·70	2·00	55·71	34·88
	Khurda ...	16—17	2·67	0·62	15·88	8·32	41·37	29·55	10·67	5·14	52·04	34·69	7·04	5·16	59·08	39·85	2·20	0·74	61·28	40·59
Balasore ...	Balasore ...	27—28	6·82	1·50	21·82	18·33	46·30	41·52	12·73	5·43	59·03	46·95	6·86	4·40	65·89	51·35	1·35	0·16	67·24	51·51
	Bhuddruck ...	16—17	4·79	8·25	18·88	24·31	41·84	47·16	11·01	4·54	52·85	51·70	4·77	1·78	57·62	53·48	1·39	0·10	59·01	53·58
CHOTA NAGPORE.																				
Chota Nagpore Division.																				
Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh ...	25—27	2·33	3·02	12·26	13·19	37·61	40·00	7·97	6·53	45·58	46·53	3·41	2·49	48·99	49·02	0·58	...	49·57	49·02
	Pachamba (in Giridih)	16—17	2·45	1·94	12·88	11·99	38·43	35·47	8·92	7·11	47·35	42·58	3·29	0·90	50·64	43·48	0·41	...	51·05	43·48
Lohardugga ...	Ranchi ...	29—31	3·83	2·95	13·50	26·91	37·71	51·40	8·22	6·87	45·96	58·27	3·19	1·63	49·15	59·90	0·54	...	49·69	59·90
	Palamow ...	16—17	2·06	4·35	9·46	12·84	33·28	42·04	7·91	8·38	41·19	50·42	2·84	2·19	44·03	52·61	0·79	...	44·82	52·61
Singbhoom ...	Chybassa ...	17—18	3·64	0·61	15·53	17·79	43·22	45·81	9·24	6·15	52·46	51·96	3·25	0·32	55·71	52·28	0·62	...	56·33	52·28
Manbhoom ...	Purulia ...	22—24	3·10	2·25	14·81	14·51	38·50	38·79	7·76	6·28	46·26	45·07	3·78	2·86	50·04	47·93	0·44	...	50·48	47·93
	Gobindpore ...	15—16	2·50	3·08	11·85	12·06	36·78	26·29	7·45	5·22	44·23	31·51	4·38	0·81	48·61	32·32	0·31	...	48·92	32·32

N.B.—This statement shows roughly the distribution of rainfall according to the needs of the agriculturists. The fall to the end of April may be called "the ploughing fall," and that to the end of June "the sowing fall." The fall between June and August matures the *aus*, and is essential to the transplanting of the *amun*. The fall in September matures the *amun*, while that after September fills out the ear of the *amun* and determines the prospects of the *rabi*.

Statement showing monthly variations in the retail prices of food-grains and salt in selected districts of Bengal from April 1887 to March 1888.

NUMBER OF SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS WEIGHT PURCHASEABLE FOR A RUPEE.

COMMON RICE.

Districts.	1887.									1888.		
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta	19 11	19 3	19 2	17 3	16 4	16 4	18 7	16 8	16 6	16 10	16 10	17 14
Burdwan	25 0	24 12	23 4	20 13	22 14	24 0	21 6	23 1	22 8	21 12	23 4	24 3
24-Pergunnahs ...	18 8	18 4	18 4	17 13	16 13	16 3	16 13	17 6	17 12	18 2	19 8	20 0
Backergunge ...	19 0	20 0	20 0	18 12	18 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 12	21 0	20 10	20 6
Chittagong ...	17 0	16 3	16 6	16 14	16 14	19 0	21 8	21 8	19 4	19 3	19 12	20 5
Patna	25 0	24 0	21 0	20 8	21 8	21 8	22 8	22 8	20 0	21 8	20 0	20 8
Durbhanga ...	22 10	20 14	18 6	18 5	17 6	17 8	17 13	19 0	19 10	20 12	20 6	20 6
Bhagulpore ...	21 7	22 1	18 15	19 9	19 9	19 9	20 13	18 4	17 10	17 10	19 9	20 3
Pooree	23 10	23 0	23 0	21 10	21 10	21 0	18 6	18 6	19 11	23 0	23 10	23 10
Hazaribagh ...	19 8	19 0	18 0	17 4	16 8	18 0	19 8	19 0	17 0	16 2	16 0	16 4

WHEAT.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta	14 10	15 0	14 10	13 12	14 4	14 4	14 12	14 2	14 0	13 2	12 12	13 6
Burdwan	14 5	14 0	13 11	13 2	15 0	15 0	16 1	16 1	15 6	15 0	12 14	14 2
24-Pergunnahs ...	13 5	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 4	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 12
Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	11 0	11 0	10 12
Patna	18 12	19 8	17 12	18 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	20 0	18 8	17 0	15 12	18 0
Durbhanga ...	19 4	18 11	17 9	18 0	18 10	18 2	20 8	17 12	16 12	16 7	14 8	14 12
Bhagulpore ...	17 0	17 2	17 10	17 10	20 0	20 3	19 12	17 0	15 12	15 2	14 8	15 2
Pooree	12 7	11 2	11 2	11 2	10 8	12 7	12 7	13 10	14 7	14 7	14 7	13 12
Hazaribagh ...	20 0	19 0	18 8	17 0	16 12	15 8	17 8	18 0	12 12	10 8	12 8	15 8

BARLEY.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta	20 15	21 0	20 10	20 7	19 15	19 15	20 12	20 4	20 0	22 2	22 14	20 1
Burdwan	35 12	40 0	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 0
24-Pergunnahs ...	23 4	26 8	26 6	25 0	26 8	26 8	26 8	26 12	22 8	22 8	22 8	22 8
Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patna	32 0	32 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	31 4	30 8	27 12	29 0	28 8	29 8
Durbhanga ...	33 0	33 0	28 5	31 14	34 10	35 11	38 8	35 0	27 8	36 12	30 2	31 8
Bhagulpore ...	36 10	37 14	37 14	35 5	34 0	34 12	31 9	31 8	28 6	25 4	25 4	30 6
Pooree	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hazaribagh ...	24 8	21 8	19 8	17 8	18 8	22 8	23 8	21 0	20 8	21 0	20 0	21 8

MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta	24 8	23 0	22 0	19 0	17 8	17 8	22 7	23 4	24 8	24 8	19 10	16 13
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24-Pergunnahs ...	29 4	24 8	26 8	...	26 8	23 12	20 0	22 8	23 4	22 8	.....	20 0
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patna	30 0	33 0	26 0	25 0	36 0	37 0	34 0	32 0	28 0	29 0	26 0	29 0
Durbhanga	33 0	30 6	27 4	23 6	35 11	38 7	31 14	32 4	28 4	30 3	25 8	26 6
Bhagulpore	36 5	35 5	35 15	36 9	33 13	36 10	31 14	30 5	26 8	25 4	25 4	26 8
Pooree	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hazareebagh	26 0	28 0	25 8	26 0	26 8	32 8	25 8	27 8	22 8	20 8	20 4	20 0

Statement showing monthly variations in the retail prices of food-grains and salt in selected districts of Bengal from April 1887 to March 1888—concluded.

Districts.	Number of seers of 80 tolahs weight purchaseable for a rupee.											
	Gram.											
	1887.									1888.		
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta	19 12	19 14	19 13	19 12	19 15	19 15	20 2	19 13	19 11	19 8	18 4	19 4
Burdwan	24 0	25 0	25 4	25 12	25 1	26 0	24 8	25 0	26 0	21 0	19 8	23 14
24-Pergunnahs ...	20 0	22 8	22 8	22 12	21 12	21 4	20 0	21 4	22 14	22 8	20 10	22 0
Backergunge	18 0	17 8	15 5	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	13 12	13 4	13 0	13 0
Chittagong	12 0	11 0	13 8	16 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	10 12	20 8
Patna	30 8	32 0	30 0	29 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 8	23 4	21 0	20 8	8 0
Durbhanga	27 0	27 8	25 11	28 3	29 14	29 14	24 8	26 0	24 9	18 10	15 4	21 6
Bhagulpore	25 14	27 12	27 12	28 6	29 10	29 10	27 12	28 6	24 0	21 7	20 3	20 3
Pooree	13 12	13 2	12 8	12 7	13 2	13 12	12 7	12 8	14 6	17 1	16 6	17 1
Hazareebagh	23 0	21 8	20 0	20 0	22 12	23 0	20 8	21 0	20 0	17 4	16 8	17 0

	Salt.											
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 4	13 4	13 4	12 2	10 8	9 0
Burdwan	13 5	13 5	13 6	13 6	13 14	13 12	13 12	13 12	13 5	12 2	10 7	10 8
24-Pergunnahs ...	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 12	12 6	12 6	12 12	12 12	11 12	9 12	9 12
Backergunge	12 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 4	12 12	12 8	12 8	12 5	11 0	9 4	9 3
Chittagong	12 0	12 0	10 0	9 2	8 0	8 4	10 0	11 8	11 0	10 0	9 0	7 8
Patna	11 8	11 8	11 10	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	13 0	11 12	11 12	10 4	10 0
Durbhanga	13 0	11 8	11 12	11 8	11 12	12 0	12 0	12 14	12 8	12 8	9 12	9 12
Bhagulpore	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 0	11 6	9 8	10 1
Pooree	14 7	14 7	14 7	14 7	14 7	13 13	13 2	13 2	13 2	11 13	10 8	9 14
Hazareebagh	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	9 0	7 8	8 0

Land Records, Agriculture and Horticulture.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

Angul in Cuttack.
Banki in ditto.
Nulchera in Noakhally.
Bhil Bullee in 24-Pergunnahs.
Port Canning in the Sunderbuns.
Bhetia in Midnapore.
Juar Baluakandi in Tipperah.
Kamina Chak in Midnapore.

THE work done during the year by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture in connection with the organisation and maintenance of village records consisted in the supervision of the surveys and settlements of the Government estates named in the margin, which have been noticed in the chapters on survey and settlement, and of the following wards' and private estates:—

DISTRICT.	Name of estate.	Area in acres.	Whether surveyed by professional agency or not.	Area cadastrally surveyed up to 31st March 1888, in acres.	Cost of survey per acre.	REMARKS.
WARDS' ESTATES.						
Bhagulpore, Monghyr, Purneah, Maldah, and Durbhunga.	Srinagar Banaili ...	512,000	Professional ...	275,000	3¾ annas	Including traverse survey of 35 square miles.
Dinagepore	Sunkurpore	180,000	Ditto ...	168,000	6 ,,	
Ditto	Chooramun	52,910	Non-professional	31,126	5¼ ,,	
Ditto and Purneah	Maldwar	104,960	Professional ...	27,200	5 ,,	
PRIVATE ESTATES.						
Rajshahye	Dubulhati	31,870	Non-professional	.....	.....	Cadastral survey did not commence till after 1st April 1888.
Midnapore	Kesiari	4,818	Ditto ...	2,960	4½ annas	Excluding cost of instruments.
Ditto	Purbopitpore *alias* Purgopalpore.	903	Ditto ...	139	3 ,,	Ditto ditto.
Ditto	Purusthampore ...	477	Ditto ...	160	3 ,,	Ditto ditto.
Ditto	Bogri	366	Ditto ...	80	5¼ ,,	Ditto ditto.
Tipperah	Alakdia Durgapore ...	774	.....	.....	.....	

Analysis of districts.

The enquiries which were being made by Mr. Sakhawat Hossein in Dinagepore and Rungpore were completed early in the year. The report was prepared on the lines of that submitted by Mr. A. C. Sen for Burdwan in 1886. The soil of these districts is fertile, and the water-supply sufficient. But the climate is unhealthy, and the people physically weak. There is thus a scarcity of labourers, and a large area of cultivable land is lying uncultivated. Dinagepore is pre-eminently a rice-growing district, and some of the best varieties of rice are grown there. Carolina paddy was twice tried in Dinagepore, but with no satisfactory results. Mustard also is largely cultivated in Dinagepore. Of Rungpore agriculture, tobacco cultivation is the special feature. Jute and sugarcane are grown in both districts. There is a small local silk industry, and the silkworm known as *Eri* (*Philosamia Ricini*), which feeds on the leaves of the castor-oil plant, is cultivated to some extent. In Rungpore there is a brown variety, from the silk of which a cloth of great durability is manufactured. If the growth of this species of worms, which are easily reared on the castor-oil plant, were encouraged, the supply might be greatly increased. Of the new improved agricultural implements, the Beheea sugar-mill is much used by the cultivators in Rungpore. In one estate alone, viz. Balashun, there were no less than 300 mills at actual work in one year. The new Seebpore, the Birati cast-iron and the Burrakur ploughs were shown at work in several places in both the districts.

Planting of trees along roadsides.

The subject of planting of trees along roadsides continued to receive the attention of the Agricultural Department, and a circular was issued containing detailed instructions as to the kinds of trees which should be planted, and the manner of planting, protecting and pruning. The Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, has reported that many applications for seeds and seedlings were received during the year.

Eradication of disease among silkworms.

Enquiries and experiments were continued during the year by Mr. N. G. Mukharji. The first object of these enquiries was to ascertain the nature of the disease, locally known as *kata*, which led to a serious decline in the silk industry of Bengal. The disease was identified with that known in Southern Europe as pebrine, and remedial measures were adopted by the introduction of M. Pasteur's system of microscopic examination in order to detect the disease, and of healthy conditions in the rearing of cocoons. The success which resulted led Government to sanction funds for carrying on the proliminary operations as a practical experiment which should stimulate a demand for healthy seed among native rearers, and prove that the rearing of cocoons protected by M. Pasteur's system, and under healthy conditions, could be made a profitable commercial undertaking. As it was felt that much was still needed to make the system of selecting seed demonstrably profitable, and as there are doubtful points in connection with silk-rearing which require elucidation, an attempt was made to obtain the services of an expert from Europe, but the terms offered were not sufficient to induce a qualified man to come to India. It was then determined to depute Mr. Mukharji to Europe to study the system of silkworm-rearing in France and Italy, and he left India for the purpose at the commencement of April 1888. The contributions made by interested mercantile firms and native zemindars of the silk districts, in aid of the experiments, already amount to Rs. 7,582.

Agricultural experiments, &c.

The total amount expended by Government during the year on agricultural experiments was Rs. 7,070, against Rs. 6,860 in the previous year. Experiments were made, under the supervision of the Agricultural Department, in the farms belonging to the Dumraon and Burdwan Raj estates, and in a small farm of 20 acres which has been recently established by Government at Seebpore near Howrah. From the point of view of diffusing knowledge of improved agriculture among ryots and others, this Government farm is very well situated. The ryots in the neighbourhood take much intelligent interest in its working, and it is often visited by educated men from Calcutta and its neighbourhood. The Dumraon Raj has under consideration a proposal to establish a farm at Bhojpore on a larger scale than the Dumraon farm, the chief aim of which will be to make profit. The experiments made during the year were chiefly on paddy, Canadian maize, potatoes, wheat and sugarcane. As regards manuring, several experiments were made, some of which led to definite and satisfactory results. As in previous years, a number of manure and other experiments were tried through ryots and zemindars with the object that they might adopt an improved system of agriculture. Over fifty ryots were induced to try the effect of different manures on paddy and sugarcane. As regards wards' estates, the cultivation of the potato has been successfully introduced in the Kanika estate in Orissa.

Of improved ploughs, the wrought-iron inverting plough made at the Seebpore Government Workshops has been most favourably reported on. One hundred and twenty-one of these ploughs were distributed during the year. The price is Rs. 6-8. Seventy-seven Burrakur water-lifts were sold during the year at a cost of Rs. 35 to Rs. 55 each. The pump, however, being made of cast-iron, is liable to breakage, specially while in transit. The system of utilising town sewage was introduced into six new municipalities during the year.

Sheep-breeding.

Enquiries were made through all districts in Bengal, and the reports show that Bengal generally is unsuited to sheep-breeding except in parts of the Chota Nagpore and Patna Divisions, where it is thought that the native sheep might be improved by cross-breeding. The whole subject is still under consideration.

Botanical Gardens, Calcutta.

Steady progress was made during the past year. Among the plants cultivated in the Garden, the largest demands were made for the *rhea* and the rain-tree (*Pithecolobium Saman*). Mahogany trees were also propagated and distributed to a great extent. Many valuable contributions from well-known botanists were made to the Herbarium during the year. Among these, the set of plants of the large natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*, which were placed at the disposal of Sir Joseph Hooker, are of special value, as they have been returned by him, bearing in his own handwriting the names given to them in his *Flora of British India*. The Library of the Botanical Garden also received a valuable acquisition in the transfer to it from the Royal Gardens at Kew, through the courtesy of the Director, Mr. Thiselton Dyer, of the correspondence of Dr. Wallich, extending from 1794 to 1849.

Botanical Garden, Darjeeling.

The ravages of potato-disease in Sikkim and the Khasi Hills have had a serious effect on the experiments which are now being conducted for the naturalisation of the English tuber in Darjeeling. The successful results of 1885-86 have not been maintained, and it has been found that, probably owing to altered climatic conditions, the potatoes now produced from English seed are deteriorating in quality and becoming more susceptible to disease. The total produce of all kinds at the Garden brought in a revenue of Rs. 961-12, an excess of Rs. 661-12 over the amount estimated.

Forests.

THE forests in the Lower Provinces under the control of the Forest Department at the end of the year 1887-88 covered a total area of 7,314,153 acres, or 11,428 square miles, classified as follows:—

	Area in acres.
Reserved	3,191,381
Protected	1,401,162
Unclassed	2,581,420
Total ...	7,173,963
Proposed reserves not yet finally gazetted	140,190
Total ...	7,314,153

Area of forests.

The net result of the changes in the forest areas under the control of the Department is unimportant, and consists of a decrease to the extent of 3,605 acres, due to the exclusion of 3,761 acres of protected forests, and the inclusion of 156 additional acres of reserves, the quantity of unclassed State forest and waste land remaining unaltered. The total area of the reserved forests on the 31st March 1888 was 3,191,381 acres. Areas comprising about 140,190 acres in Chota Nagpore have been gazetted as proposed for reservation at various times since 1880, but settlement operations are still pending, and final notifications under section 19 of the Act have not in consequence issued.

The area of the protected forests at the close of the year is 1,401,162 acres, 3,761 acres having been excluded, as follows:—In the Basirhât forest, Sunderbuns Division, 3,305 acres in the north-west portion of lot No. 138 were transferred to the civil authorities to be leased for cultivation, with effect from 1st April 1887, by a notification dated 18th October; in the Dandimal forests, Khorda Subdivision, 456 acres were transferred to the reserved forests, with effect from 20th December 1887, by a notification dated 21st November.

The area of the unclassed State forests and waste lands in the Chittagong Division remains unchanged at 2,581,420 acres.

Demarcation.

The record of the length of boundaries and the number of boundary marks in reserved forests, which is now reported to be fairly accurate, shows a total length of 3,515 miles, of which 2,165 have been demarcated by the erection of 31,157 posts or pillars, and the remaining 1,350 miles are natural boundaries not requiring to be artificially defined. There were 44 miles newly demarcated during the season, while 1,058 miles were re-cleared, and 921 more miles were kept clear as fire traces. The average cost per mile of the fresh demarcation was Rs. 16, or almost double that of the preceding year, owing, it is explained, to the expense of labour in the Darjeeling and Teesta subdivisions, and the more thorough clearance made in Khorda than formerly. On maintenance also the expenditure incurred showed an increase, the average cost being Rs. 7-2 as compared with Rs. 6-15 in 1886-87, due to a larger number of marks having been renewed.

The demarcation of the Angul reserve boundaries by the Cadastral Survey party employed in that estate had not been completed at the close of the year. The survey of the whole of the forest reserves in Angul has been sanctioned

since the close of the year, the cost being debitable to the settlement of the estate. In Singbhoom the forest boundaries adjoining the States of Bonai and Gangpur are reported to have been finally demarcated since the close of the year.

Working Plans.

The *Working Plans Division* has been in abeyance, for practical purposes, since Mr. E. G. Chester, Deputy Conservator, went on furlough in September 1887; and as the draft plan submitted to the Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India for the forests of the Darjeeling Subdivision, which are capable of being worked for the supply of the stations of Darjeeling and Jalapahar and the adjacent tea gardens, is not approved, its revision must await the time when the services of an officer can be made available to carry out the work.

The expenditure incurred in this division under the sub-head "Surveys and Working Plans" is Rs. 654.

Establishments.

The controlling staff, which was brought up to its sanctioned strength by an additional appointment made last January, now consists of one Conservator and twelve Deputy and Assistant Conservators. Punishments in the lower grades, both judicial and departmental, have been of less frequent occurrence than in previous years. The unpopularity of the service among natives of India in these Provinces appears to have been as noticeable as ever, and it is stated that many applicants for appointment as Foresters either declined to accept the posts offered them on learning that their head quarters were located in the forests, or, having joined, remained in the service for a brief interval only. The circumstance was remarked with regret by the Government of India last year, and the suggestion was then thrown out that it might be desirable to try the experiment of importing foresters from other parts of India. This proposal does not seem capable of being given effect to without increased expenditure; and although there is some difficulty in obtaining candidates locally, it does not appear that it is by any means an insuperable one.

Gunduck Drift Timber Rules.

In consequence of the anomalous position occupied by the Forest Officer of the Gorruckpore Division in his operations on the Bengal side of the river, it was found that the old rules for the collection of drift timber in the river Gunduck had led to much friction between the Forest and Civil Officers, and in all probability to the considerable loss of revenue to Government. After full discussion, the rules have recently been superseded and amended, and it is hoped that the work will now be carried out more satisfactorily. Since the close of the year a proposal has been made to apply the rules to the Koosee river also.

Breaches of the Forest Law.

The number of cases under the Forest Law taken into Court was only 516, against 839 last year and 624 in the preceding year. On the other hand, the returns show a large increase, from 882 to 1,867, in the number of cases compounded, and the net result is that, taking both classes of cases together, there is an increase of 662 cases. Of the cases compounded no less than 1,204 were in the Sunderbuns Division; the increase there amounts to 943 cases, and is due to better supervision, owing chiefly to the more constant tours made by gazetted officers. The offences compounded appear to have been such only as could be suitably dealt with in that manner, and the increase in the number so disposed of is no doubt satisfactory. The advantage is twofold, as offenders are naturally, as a rule, willing to compound venial infringements of the Act and rules rather than be subjected to a regular prosecution, while the system is convenient from a departmental point of view, as it obviates the necessity for leaving important revenue-collecting stations without responsible officers to accept payment of Government dues. The Conservator states that he is satisfied with its working, and has received no appeals against the estimates of damage made by his subordinates.

Protection from fires.

The total area over which protection from fire was attempted by means of isolation, and also by less extensive measures and rules, amounted to 1,134,646 acres, or 127,363 acres more than in the preceding year, and the percentage of area which escaped fire rose from 80·9 to 89·9. The expenditure incurred on this account was Rs. 18,107 against Rs. 14,378 in 1886-87. The average

cost is only 3·4 pies per acre. In reserved forests an area of 92·6 per cent. escaped fire during the exceptionally dry season of 1888 against 89 per cent. in 1887.

Grazing.

The total revenue derived from grazing and the sale of fodder rose from Rs. 6,680 to Rs. 7,737, almost half of the amount having been raised in the Darjeeling subdivision alone.

Natural and artificial reproduction.

The record of observations shows that regeneration by means of natural reproduction has generally succeeded well. Favourable accounts are received from all the subdivisions, especially in regard to sâl trees. Under a system of improved fire protection, the grass is gradually disappearing and giving place to healthy sâl seedlings, which in a few years will form thickets and suppress the grass. Regular plantations were extended by 294 acres and cultural operations by 7 acres, the total expenditure incurred amounting to Rs. 7,283 against Rs. 7,460 in 1886-87. These developments were again confined almost exclusively to the Darjeeling and Chittagong Divisions, while the cutting of creepers was principally carried on in Julpigoree and Buxa.

Outturn.

The outturn of wood was 26,941,197 cubic feet solid, against 24,485,093 cubic feet in 1886-87. The removal of timber by permit-holders increased by 992,339 cubic feet, but there was again a falling off of 340,779 cubic feet in the exports of fuel under these passes. There appears to have been a general advance in the demand for bamboos, but this was more than counterbalanced by the decline in the outturn of the Chittagong Division and the Palamow subdivision, due, in the former case, to frontier raids, and, as regards the latter, to the department having taken the work more into its own hands.

Financial results.

The financial results of the year compare very favourably with those of the three preceding years, the figures being as follow:—

	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85	5,71,152	4,11,915	1,59,237
1885-86	5,97,432	3,70,399	2,27,033
1886-87	6,53,634	4,22,781	2,30,853
1887-88	6,57,794	3,90,368	2,67,426

The receipts were greater and the charges less than in 1886-87, and the surplus, therefore, is larger by Rs. 36,573.

It is observed that the receipts from the Sunderbuns are Rs. 3,97,301, from Darjeeling Rs. 99,460, and from Chittagong Rs. 70,023. The principal receipts are from timber Rs. 2,83,969, firewood and charcoal Rs. 1,92,467, and other minor produce Rs. 82,577. Bamboos yield Rs. 51,115. The heaviest expenditure is incurred in Darjeeling Rs. 1,07,548, the Sunderbuns Rs. 82,160, and Chota Nagpore Rs. 66,518. The total cost debited to conservancy and works is Rs. 1,73,731, and to establishments Rs. 2,16,635.

Manufactures, Mines, and other Industries.

THE following statement, which has been prepared from Messrs. W. Moran & Co's. market report, gives the actual yield of indigo for 1886-87, as compared with the estimate of that year, and the probable outturn of 1887-88 :—

	Estimated yield, 1886-87.		Actual yield, 1886-87.		Estimated yield, 1887-88.	
	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Jessore ...	2,930		3,363		2,200	
Krishnagore ...	3,620		3,301		2,700	
Midnapore ...	850		933		1,100	
Burdwan ...	340		435		380	
Maldah ...	600		581		920	
Moorshedabad ...	4,750		5,149		3,800	
Rajshahye and Pubna	1,100		1,177		600	
Bhagulpore ...	2,160		2,440		3,100	
Purneah ...	2,250		2,574		6,400	
Rungpore and Nattore	1,700		1,690		1,300	
		20,300		21,643		22,500
Monghyr ...	2,600		2,666		2,500	
Tirhoot ...	31,500		30,879		33,200	
Chumparun ...	17,500		18,127		18,700	
Chupra ...	16,100		16,131		15,300	
		67,700		67,803		69,700
Benares—						
European ...	7,400		7,310		6,000	
Native ...	4,600		7,525		6,000	
		12,000		14,835		12,000
Doab—						
European ...	3,500		3,087		2,800	
Native ...	24,500		23,457		23,000	
		28,000		26,544		25,800
Total ...		1,28,000		1,30,825		1,30,000

The actual outturn of 1886-87 exceeded the estimate by 2,825 maunds, but fell short of the actual yield of 1885-86 by 436 maunds. It is estimated that the yield for 1887-88 will be much less, owing to the heavy and excessive rainfall in August last in Benares and the North-Western Provinces, which did much injury to the plant.

The statement below gives the exports of indigo to foreign countries during the past two years :—

	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
To the United Kingdom ...	31,146	91,45,734	30,434	93,97,833
„ Austria—Trieste ...	8,600	26,26,487	10,858	33,56,867
„ France	12,868	39,40,105	15,454	45,19,163
„ Italy	946	2,89,425	925	2,79,857
„ Egypt	558	1,57,417	21	7,170
„ United States	25,750	76,78,299	19,258	66,35,781
„ Persia	323	1,09,474	248	1,19,415
„ Turkey in Asia	1,977	5,84,533	1,592	4,79,371
„ Other countries	5,774	17,11,698	8,445	26,61,442
Total ...	87,942	2,62,43,170	87,335	2,74,56,889
Quantity in Indian maunds, and average value per Indian maund.	1,19,699	@ Rs. 219 per Indian maund.	1,18,873	@ Rs. 231 per Indian maund.

The exports of indigo in 1887-88 are ·6 per cent. below those of the previous year, but the value has advanced considerably, being 4·6 per cent. higher. Higher prices were obtained in Calcutta in consequence of stocks in London having been reduced from 18,811 chests in 1886 to 16,525 chests in 1887, by increased consumption in Europe and America.

The following table shows the outturn and distribution of the crop for the last two years:—

	1886-87. Chests.	1887-88. Chests.
Great Britain	7,434	6,300
France	4,697	5,600
Germany, Holland and Belgium	8,505	9,900
Italy and Switzerland	314	400
Russia	1,463	2,600
America	9,936	7,500
Gulphs	1,268	700

It will be observed that the greater part of the crop went to the continent of Europe, the increase being most conspicuous to France, Russia and Germany, the shipments for the past three years to Germany standing at—

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Cwt.	3,196	4,596	6,380
Value, Rs.	11,45,362	13,77,802	20,21,591

Russia also took 1,623 cwt., value Rs. 5,03,924 in 1887-88, against 416 cwt., value Rs. 1,21,507, in the previous year. This increase, in the direct trade with Russia, was no doubt connected with the commencement of despatches from Russia of petroleum.

Tea.

The following statement illustrates the state of tea cultivation in Bengal during the calendar year 1887:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Division.	District.	Number of plantations.	Approximate average elevation in feet.	Area in Acres. Under mature plants.	Under immature plants.	Total area under tea.	Taken up for but not yet planted.	Approximate yield in Pounds. Black.	Green.	Total.	Average yield in pounds per acre of mature plants.
				A. R. P.	Acres.	A. R. P.	Acres.				
Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	*26	20 to 480	3,695 0 0	481	4,176 0 0	14,376	1,067,853	...	1,067,853	289
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	1	30	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0	273	22,734	...	22,734	227·34
Chota Nagpore.	Hazaribagh ...	6	2,250	865 0 0	104	969 0 0	1,847	152,780	...	152,780	176·6
	Lohardugga ...	30	800 to 2,400	1,969 0 0	1,114	3,083 0 0	33	436,944	...	436,944	221·9
	Manbhoom ...	†...	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	...	.....	.....
Rajshahye ...	Darjeeling ...	169	200 to 7,000	32,491 0 0	6,871	39,352 0 0	14,883	9,944,356	...	9,944,356	306·1
	Julpigoree ...	157	250 to 2,000	17,653 0 0	8,280	25,933 0 0	24,006	7,476,771	...	7,476,771	423·541
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	6	15 to 18	27 2 18	.....	27 2 18	.....	2,074	...	2,074	75·1
	Total ...	*395	*.....	56,790 2 18	16,850	73,640 2·18	58,827	19,103,512	...	19,103,512	245·65

* Returns for three gardens were not furnished, and approximate figures have been included.
† One garden, which existed in Manbhoom, has closed after one year's working.

The aggregate number of tea gardens at the close of the year under review was 395, of which 392 furnished returns, and the total area under cultivation was 73,640-2-18 acres, producing an outturn of 19,103,512lb. Compared with the report for 1886, there was a decrease of one in the number of gardens, the area under tea increased by 3,830-2-18 acres, and the outturn by 2,565,117lb, but the average yield fell from 322·89lb to 245·65lb per acre, showing a decrease of 77·24lb. Considerable damage was caused by red spider and mosquito blight, and the state of the tea market continued to be unsatisfactory.

The following is a summary of the reports received from the several tea-producing districts.

Chittagong Division.

In the Chittagong Division returns were not received from three gardens, and consequently the figures for these had to be estimated on such data as could be got. The outturn for the year, thus obtained, amounted to 1,067,853lb, against 961,219lb last year, while the average yield per acre rose from 285·33lb to 289lb.

In the Hill Tracts only one garden was worked, and the yield fell from 25,650lb in 1886 to 22,734lb in the year under report, the average yield per acre being only 227·84lb against 256·5lb.

Chota Nagpore.

The tea gardens in this division are situated in the Hazaribagh and Lohardugga districts. A garden was started in the Manbhoom district, but it was not successful, and was abandoned after a year's working. The number of gardens in the division increased by one, but the difference was brought about by amalgamations and sub-divisions of existing gardens, and there was no actual increase.

In Hazaribagh there was a decrease in the extent of cultivation by 14 acres, but the outturn increased by 5,435lb. In Lohardugga there was an increase of 52 acres under tea, the outturn being 23,646lb greater than in 1886, and the average yield per acre increasing by over 9lb. The labour-supply in this district is said to have been sufficient, but in Hazaribagh scarcity of labour was felt owing to continued emigration, especially during the rainy season.

Dacca Division.

The number of gardens in the Dacca Division decreased by one, in consequence of one garden being abandoned. The outturn was 774lb less, and the average per acre 18·4lb less than in 1886.

Rajshahye Division.

In this division tea is grown in the districts of Julpigoree and Darjeeling. The industry is far from being fully developed, especially in the former district, and much land along the foot of the hills yet remains to be taken up. Applications, however, are made for grants of leases as soon as blocks have been surveyed and mapped out.

In the Julpigoree district, where the varieties of tea grown are the hybrid and the indigenous Assam and Manipuri, the number of gardens rose from 153 to 157. The area under mature plants increased by 4,019 acres, that under immature plants was reduced by 2,033 acres, and that taken up, but not planted, was 548 acres less than in 1886. The outturn was 7,476,771lb, or 1,905,367lb greater than in the preceding year, and the average per acre increased from 408·64lb to 423·541lb, *i.e.*, by 14·901lb per acre. Except in the case of one or two gardens, where the areas under cultivation are less than 100 acres, steam engines are in general use, and machinery is employed, except in cultivating, plucking, and packing the leaf. About 51,866 coolies found employment on the gardens during the year, the rates of wages being Rs. 6-8 for men, Rs. 5 for women, and Rs. 3 for children. Complaints have been made by the planters of this district to the effect that labour recruited for them is intercepted *en route* and sent to the Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet tea gardens, and the question is under the consideration of the Bengal Government, in communication with the Government of India and the Assam Administration. The bulk of the coolies employed are natives of Nepal and of the Chota Nagpore district, who are free labourers, and under no agreements to serve for a stated period, being generally recruited by influential men of their own class, and continuing in service only until they have accumulated small sums with which to return to their own homes. Some few Nepalese, however, seem to have become permanently attached to gardens near the hill.

During the rainy season the mortality from cholera was very great in the gardens east of the Juldaca river. This is attributed to the pollution of the stream from cooly lines built on the banks, and to the neglect of sanitary arrangements generally, and steps are being taken by the local officers in the matter.

In the Darjeeling district the number of tea gardens fell from 174 to 169 in consequence of the closing of one and the amalgamation of four others with old gardens. The species grown are generally China and hybrid, indigenous being very rare. The areas under mature and immature plants increased by 1,178 and 492 acres respectively, and the area taken up for cultivation, but not planted, by 3,085 acres. The outturn increased from 9,416,631lb to 9,944,356lb—that is to say, by 527,725lb—and the average yield rose from 300·82lb to 306·1lb per acre. Machinery has been introduced with marked success in all but the smallest gardens. The number of coolies employed daily varied from 45 to 350, their wages being from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6-8

per month for men, Rs. 4-8 for women, and from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 for children. The rate of mortality was generally less than in the preceding year.

Coffee.

Coffee was cultivated to a very limited extent in Bengal, only 640lb being produced in one garden of 10 acres in Lohardugga against 820lb last year, and 100lb in the Chittagong Hill Tracts against 240lb in the previous year.

Cinchona plantation and febrifuge.

The weather during the year was favourable for the planting of young cinchona trees. Rain fell abundantly during the months of April and May, and the seedlings, which had been planted out at the best season of the year, prospered in an unusual degree.

The policy of replacing the red bark, or cinchona febrifuge-yielding plant, by the *ledgeriana* and hybrid varieties, which yield quinine, was steadily adhered to: 375,092 trees, chiefly of the former kind, were uprooted for their bark, and 424,200 seedlings of the latter were put out in the plantation.

The number of cinchona plants, including the nursery stock, at the Government plantations on the 1st April 1888 was 5,335,504, of which 2,182,000 were of the kind known as *succirubra*, or red bark, and 2,950,200 were hybrid and *calisaya ledgeriana*. The crop of the year amounted to 290,410lb dry bark, of which 221,090lb were red (*succirubra*), 62,410lb were *calisaya*, and 6,910lb were hybrid bark. With the exception of 855½lb, which were supplied to the Medical Department and to the public, all the bark was made over to the factory as usual. The attempts to naturalize the species of cinchona which yield the hard Carthagena and cuprea barks have hitherto been unsuccessful, but the three new varieties—*verde*, *morada*, and *zamba morada*—which were procured from South America and sent out to this country by the Secretary of State in 1883 have been cultivated with success. The quality of the bark yielded by these plants is not greatly inferior to that of the *calisaya ledgeriana*, and the introduction of these varieties is considered to be one of the most important and promising experiments which have ever been made at the plantation.

The year was marked by the discovery of a process for the manufacture of sulphate of quinine, which is expected to produce a permanent reduction in the price of the article. The details of the method have been published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 28th March 1888, and further experience has confirmed the opinion which was then expressed, that by this process quinine can be obtained in a form undistinguishable, either chemically or physically, from the best brands of European manufacture.

The outturn of medicine at the factory, which is regulated by the demand, was 6,916lb of ordinary cinchona febrifuge, 1lb of crystalline febrifuge, and 331½lb of sulphate of quinine. The issues during the year were larger than those in 1886-87 by 2,204¼lb.

The balance sheet shows a net profit on the year's working of Rs. 28,804-3-9. The expenditure on the whole of the plantations, including Rungjung, and the factory was Rs. 76,706-12-11, or Rs. 2,196-4-4 less than that of the previous year. The revenue derived from the sale of febrifuge, seed, plants, and bark amounted to Rs. 1,37,511-3-8, against Rs. 99,950-8 in the previous year.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF THE MANUFACTURES AND MINES IN THE DIFFERENT DIVISIONS.

In the 24-Pergunnahs district, 45 mills, factories and presses, mentioned in the last year's report, continued at work during the year without any closure or addition.

Presidency Division.

The quantity of jute worked up in the jute mills was 90,329 tons, and the estimated value of the outturn 17 crores of rupees, against 76,800 tons and 13 crores, respectively, in the year preceding. There are four cotton mills, which appear to have worked up 7,685 tons of cotton. This shows a decrease of 645 tons on last year's work, but the value of the outturn is given as 56 lakhs of rupees, four lakhs more than that for last year. A feature in the season is the reported increase in the export of Calcutta mills' yarn to China. Besides the large sugar mills at Cossipore, there are said to be 170 smaller factories in the district, at which sugar is refined according to the native method, and where the outturn is estimated at only 10,800 maunds. In Jessore sugar is manufactured all over the district. There is one manufactory

at Kotechandpore, where 14,833 maunds of refined sugar were produced. It is observed, however, that the industry has declined since foreign sugar has been brought into the market. Besides sugar, a large quantity of goor or molasses is manufactured from date-juice and a small quantity from sugarcane juice: the extension of sugarcane cultivation is to meet the increased demand for molasses and not for manufactured sugar. Indigo prospered during the year. The value of the outturn from the Nuddea district is estimated at Rs. 9,08,288, from Jessore at Rs. 5,60,545, and from Moorshedabad at Rs. 8,43,515. In regard to the Nuddea district, the Commissioner writes:—

"It may be noted that Baboo Bipro Das Pal Chowdhry of Natudoho, by education an engineer, a man of considerable means and intelligence, has opened a brass foundry at Moheshgunge, and it is said that the manufacture and trade in brass vessels are brisk."

In the Moorshedabad district there were during the year 77 filatures, which produced 371,458lb of silk, valued at Rs. 23,38,183, against 230,120lb, valued at Rs. 17,22,765, in the preceding year, when 91 filatures were at work.

Bhagulpore.

The outturn of indigo in nearly all the districts of the Bhagulpore Division was less than that of the previous year, owing to unseasonable rain and early floods. Prices were, however, slightly better. A new factory was opened at Kaliachuck under European management, and another is under construction at Lakhipore by a native zemindar of Pakour. In the highlands of the Sonthal Pergunnahs there was a better outturn as compared with the previous year, but in the Deara there was a loss by floods. In Monghyr the area under opium cultivation was less than in the previous year, but the outturn increased slightly. The manufacture of silk fabrics in Bhagulpore and Maldah is declining, owing to the competition of European-made fabrics of a better and cheaper quality. It is reported that attempts are being made to improve the quality of the silk by inducing the natives to take more care of their worms and by the judicious use of European mulberry seeds. With this view European seed has been distributed and foreign cocoons introduced. Some experiments are also said to have been made successfully to get over the difficulty of spinning tusser by means of a chemical process. The cultivation of sugarcane is on the increase in Bhagulpore. There were 2,301 muzzle-loading guns manufactured in Monghyr during the year, of which 1,647 and 488 were transported to Calcutta and other districts respectively. The outturn of coal from the mines in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, of which there are five, amounted to 17,480 tons during the year. The Bussowna Indigo Factory has been converted into a slate factory. This industry seems to be reviving. It is stated that marbles, spas, and serpentines of every description are made, and the veining and colour so perfectly simulated as to deceive experts. Considerable changes have been effected in the slate quarries. Instead of only one quarry working, a system of tunnelling and underground working has been introduced. About 170 feet of tunnelling have been driven in the hill sides parallel to the slate strata, and are being pushed forward.

Rajshahye Division.

There was no noticeable change under the head of manufacture in this Division during the year. The outturn of silk in Rajshahye increased from 86,080lb in 1886-87 to 99,440lb in the year of report. Gunny cloth is manufactured on an extensive scale in Dinagepore, and gunny bags are manufactured in every district in the division. The Serajgunge jute-mill gives employment to 4,000 coolies, the majority of whom are inhabitants of Behar and the Upper Provinces. There was a slight decrease in the outturn of jute during the year. The cultivation of sugarcane and the manufacture of molasses in Rajshahye and Rungpore increased. The outturn of indigo during the year fell short of the outturn of the previous year.

Dacca Division.

In Dacca there was no material change with regard to manufacture during the year. Increased facilities were afforded for the conveyance of fresh hilsa fish to Calcutta by the Railway Company starting a special daily fish train, and this, it is said, caused a considerable decline in the fish-curing industry, only such fish as cannot find space in the drain being now salted.

Salt is the only manufacture of any importance in this division. There was a decrease in the manufacture of this article in all the districts except Pooree, where the outturn increased from 6,000 maunds in the previous year, when the prejudice against the new Madras system was very strong, to over 80,000 maunds in the year under report. In Balasore the manufacture of salt is fast dying out, owing to the competition of Liverpool salt, of which there were 1,62,185 maunds imported during the year. It is reported that the complete transfer of the Salt Department of Orissa to the administration of the Salt Commissioner of Madras has not yet been effected.

Orissa Division.

The great industries of the division are opium, indigo, sugar, saltpetre, tobacco, lac, and daru. It is reported that 27 lakhs of rupees was paid during the year to the opium cultivators of Gya alone, thus pointing to the local importance of the drug. Indigo is produced in all the districts of the division except Gya, and its outturn during the year amounted to 68,152 maunds, of which the value was Rs. 1,39,10,091. Of sugar the outturn was 1,31,609 maunds, valued at Rs. 8,40,452; of saltpetre, 2,45,962 maunds, valued at Rs. 12,08,760; of lac, which is manufactured only in Gya, 19,620 maunds, valued at Rs. 4,70,880.

Patna Division.

The rice mill at Chittagong, which gives steady employment to 500 men during the season, turned out 3,00,000 maunds of rice during the year as compared with 2,05,497 maunds in the previous year. Owing to the reduction in the freight of jute from Naraingunge by country brigs, the ship-building industry, for which Chittagong was once famous, has declined. There were only two vessels built during the year, and it was necessary to charter vessels from the Madras coast to meet the demand of jute shippers for tonnage. The freight of jute has now increased from twelve annas to one rupee a bale. The attempt to obtain lime from the Hill Tracts has failed for the present, owing to the cost of the pure lime being prohibitive; the coarse lime, which can be got without much cost, has been found not to exist in sufficient quantity to pay working.

Chittagong Division.

Under the head Manufactures and Mines, the Commissioner records the following observations, which agree in substance with the reports received from all parts of these provinces:—

Burdwan Division.

"In spite of the importation of cheap European piece-goods, cotton is still woven by local weavers in every district. As a rule they know no other work, and cling to their ancestral business to obtain a precarious means of living. This industry is, however, on the wane, as the weavers cannot compete with Manchester in the production of cheap goods. In Burdwan a revival of this industry has been noticed in the last two years; but generally, although those who can afford them prefer the country cloths, which are of a better texture and more durable, the cheapness of Manchester goods drives the local manufacture out of the market."

It is satisfactory to see that the paper mills at Bally and Messrs. Burn and Company's pottery works at Raneegunge show healthy development. Large employment for labour is found in the silk industry, in the jute and cotton mills, which stud the banks of the river Hooghly, and in the mines of Raneegunge, which yielded last year a great increase in the outturn of coal. In consequence of the extensive use of machinery, and of the necessity of bringing the boilers in use under more systematic inspection than had hitherto been found possible, it was deemed expedient to extend the application of the Steam-Boilers Act III (B.C.) of 1879 to the subdivision of Raneegunge.

The manufactures of this division are few and unimportant. Lac, indigo, tusser silk, tea and coffee are produced, but the total outturn of these is of comparatively small value. The Company by which silk filatures were started in Hazaribagh closed business, while a silk filature was opened by Messrs. Hodges and Radford in the Government village of Pakraha, near Daltongunge; but no information regarding its working could be procured. The principal coal mines of the division are those of Laikdih and Kumardih, in the Govindpore subdivision of the Manbhoom district, and the Kuharbari, Serampore, Kuldiha and Buriadih mines, in the Giridih subdivision of the Hazaribagh district. The following

Chota Nagpore Division.

table shows the total output of coals in these mines, and the daily average number of people employed in them during the past year:—

Names.	Output of coal in tons.	Average number of men, women and children employed daily.
Laikdih	96,000	2,500
Kumardih	43,269	841
Kurharbari	169,592	2,432
Serampore	110,628	1,599
Kuldiha	105,450	2,520
Buriadih	65,951	1,250
Singra in Palamow	2,800	202

The copper mines at Barraganda seems to be doing well. The principal mica mines at Koderma are being worked by Messrs. Christian and Company, and the quantity extracted last year showed an increase over that of the previous year. It is said that during the past year prices had a downward tendency owing to America and Canadian competition in the foreign markets.

Trade.

Sea-borne trade of Bengal.

THE following statement shows the total value of the sea-borne trade of the Bengal Presidency during the past five years, exclusive of Government transactions:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports—					
Foreign trade	24,43,64,406	24,13,86,662	22,62,34,178	24,41,23,240	24,58,21,406
Coasting trade	5,62,84,886	6,14,65,252	5,24,71,617	5,38,06,615	5,51,30,014
Total of imports ...	30,06,49,292	30,28,51,914	27,87,05,795	29,79,29,855	30,09,51,420
Exports—					
Foreign trade	36,21,33,528	33,13,32,666	33,21,15,247	35,73,42,394	37,19,63,063
Coasting trade	7,34,73,568	6,79,67,260	7,63,94,987	7,66,38,032	8,77,05,872
Total of exports ...	43,56,07,096	39,92,99,926	40,85,10,234	43,39,80,426	45,96,68,935
GRAND TOTAL ...	73,62,56,388	70,21,51,840	68,72,16,029	73,19,10,281	76,06,20,355

The total value of imports into Bengal by sea, including both free and dutiable articles, rose from Rs. 29,79,29,855 in 1886-87 to Rs. 30,09,51,420 in 1887-88 owing to the increase in the imports of merchandise from Indian ports from Rs. 4,13,77,846 to Rs. 4,47,53,243. These figures are the highest recorded in any of the years under comparison, and it is satisfactory to observe that the coasting trade has recovered from the depression which was so marked in 1885-86. An increase of twenty-one lakhs in the value of treasure imported from foreign ports was counterbalanced by a corresponding diminution in the amount imported from other parts of India. There was a slight decrease of four lakhs in the value of foreign merchandize imported.

In the export trade of Bengal there was an increase from Rs. 43,39,80,426 in 1886-87 to Rs. 45,96,68,935. Of this increase nearly 1½ crores are due to the expansion of trade with foreign ports after the heavy falling off in the year 1884-85. There is also a satisfactory increase of one crore in the coasting trade with Indian ports. Taking imports and exports together, there was an increase in the trade of the province of Rs. 2,87,10,074, or 3·9 per cent. The figures are higher than those of any of the four previous years.

Foreign trade of the port of Calcutta.

Excluding Government transactions, the value of the imports of Calcutta increased from Rs. 24,34,59,221 to Rs. 24,52,69,130, and of the exports from Rs. 34,63,63,512 to Rs. 35,80,04,675. The percentage of the foreign trade of Calcutta, carried through the Suez Canal, declined by 1·6 per cent. The proportions in which the whole trade of Calcutta is distributed among foreign countries did not vary considerably. The trade with the United Kingdom fell from 65·94 to 63·61. There were small increases in the trade with China and the United States, the countries which stand next on the list, and also with the Straits Settlements, Australia, Austria, Ceylon, and Mauritius. The proportions taken by France, Italy and "other countries" have slightly decreased.

IMPORTS.

Cotton piece-goods.

There was a decrease in the importation of cotton piece-goods, due to the reaction in last year's imports, which were the largest on record. The falling off, amounting to 83 lakhs of rupees, occurred principally in coloured, printed and dyed goods. The figures for the year amount to Rs. 12,62,81,472. The participation of native houses of business in the direct trade with Manchester still continues, and has a tendency to increase.

Metals, machinery and mill work.

The import trade in metals recovered a little after a continuous decline in the three previous years. The increase in the imports of machinery and mill works amounted to 26·4 per cent. Steam engines were imported to a large extent for the

steamers constructed for inland trade; and the flourishing condition of the jute and paper mills created a large demand for other sorts of machinery. The total value of the imports of metals of all kinds rose from Rs. 1,87,52,632 to Rs. 2,00,46,793.

Mineral oil.

There was a further increase in the import of mineral oil, on which duty has been imposed since February last, the value of the oil imported in 1887-88 being Rs. 74,12,509, against Rs. 61,86,288 in 1886-87. Russian oil from Batoum was for the first time imported into Calcutta, and it is reported to be quite as safe, free from smoke, and suitable for lighting purposes as the American oil.

Liquors.

There has been an increase in the import of malt liquors: the receipts rose from 569,714 gallons in 1886-87 to 717,648 gallons in 1887-88, or from Rs. 12,90,773 to Rs. 14,47,306 in value. It is said that there is a keen competition now in light beers of all kinds, due to the rivalry of the brewers, who try to secure a share of the Indian trade. Pilsener, which started the taste for light beer in this country, still heads the list with 168,611 gallons; but a new English light beer, Younger and Company's, is running up and stands for the past year at 47,614 gallons, against 43,653 for the previous year. Bass' beer has fallen to 107,750 gallons from 130,560. There was a decline in the importation of spirituous liquors from 311,856 to 295,032 gallons in quantity, and from Rs. 25,05,083 to Rs. 23,41,402 in value. The importation of whisky was 126,603 gallons against 80,901 of brandy. In wines and liqueurs there is a slight increase, but the tendency in recent years has been towards a reduction in quantity.

Exports.

The proportion which the value of the principal articles exported bore to the whole export trade during 1887-88 is as follows:—Jute (raw and manufactured), 19 per cent.; opium, 16·75 per cent.; tea, 14·25 per cent.; seeds, 10·5 per cent.; indigo, 7·5 per cent.; rice, 7 per cent.; hides and skins, 5·75 per cent.; wheat, 4·75 per cent.; cotton, raw, 4 per cent.

Jute and gunnies.

Owing to a favourable season the exports of raw jute increased, in spite of the high prices obtainable in India from the Calcutta mills, from 7,003,740 to 8,226,688 cwts., or 17·4 per cent. The export of gunny-bags likewise advanced 14·1 per cent., though there was a considerable decline in the exports to the United Kingdom, owing, it is said, to the competition of the Dundee mills.

Rice.

The rice trade also, owing to an abundant crop, showed an advance from 5,713,416 to 6,762,544 cwts. in quantity, and from Rs. 2,02,87,384 to Rs. 2,48,69,992 in value.

Wheat.

The export of wheat during the last five years is shown in the following table:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Cwts.	7,611,414	2,561,677	4,169,531	7,035,276	4,332,809
Rupees	3,04,27,244	99,91,067	1,52,96,583	2,62,81,636	1,67,90,729

It will be seen that during the year under review the export of wheat declined in quantity by 38·4 per cent. This is ascribed to short outturn owing to blight and insufficient rain. The wheat crop in Russia and a part of the United States was a very full one, so that the short yield in India had no effect on prices. For 1884-85 the average price of wheat in England was quoted at 35*s.* 8*d.* per quarter, a price which had not been touched since 1780, but the average price for the past year was 32*s.* 7*d.* per quarter. This has of course tended to further decrease the area in which wheat is grown in the United Kingdom.

Tea.

The export of tea increased last year by 8,639,878lb, or 11·1 per cent., and the average price, if reliance can be placed on the figures, diminished from 9 annas 6 pies to 9 annas 5 pies. The bulk of this amount was taken by the United Kingdom. The exports to the United States declined, owing, it is said, to the preference given by the Americans to China tea over Indian. The total exportation of tea from Calcutta during the year was 86,049,674lb.

Indigo.

The quantity of indigo exported was 87,335 cwts., against 87,942 cwts. in 1886-87; but there was an increase of 4·6 per cent. in the price realized. The average price per maund was Rs. 231 against Rs. 219 in the year preceding. This valuable dye continues to hold its own against all rival chemical preparations.

Cotton, raw.
Hides and skins, raw.

The exports of raw cotton, owing to the poorness of the crop, diminished from 770,940 cwts. to 618,426 cwts.; or by 19·8 per cent., and those of raw hides and skins also decreased by 19·4 per cent. and 6 per cent. respectively.

Saltpetre.

The trade in saltpetre has continued to decline owing to the fact that the natural saltpetre, which is found only in India, has to compete with the artificial salt now being manufactured for the markets of Europe.

Treasure.

The steady decline in the imports of gold, which began in 1881-82, has continued during the present year. But although there was a decrease in Calcutta, the imports of gold into the whole of India are known to have largely increased. The silver imports increased in Calcutta as well as elsewhere.

Coasting trade of Calcutta.

The year 1887-88 shows an increase of Rs. 16,95,201 in the imports into Calcutta from other British Indian ports. Of this improvement 5½ lakhs come from Bombay, 2 from Madras, and 4½ from Burmah. The import trade with other Indian ports, not British, also shows an improvement. The total value of the trade with all Indian ports taken together increased by Rs. 17,84,133, or Rs. 5·7 per cent. The exports from Calcutta to British Indian ports likewise increased by Rs. 68,99,687 in Indian produce and by Rs. 11,61,644 in foreign merchandize. There was a slight falling off in the export trade with Indian ports not British. Taking the export trade of all the ports together, there was an increase of Rs. 80,53,880, or 14·6 per cent.

MINOR PORTS.

Chittagong port.

The improvement in the trade of Chittagong, noticed in the last year's Report, was maintained in the year under review. The value of the foreign trade rose from Rs. 96,95,506 to Rs. 1,25,69,987, and that of the coasting trade from Rs. 1,33,77,807 to Rs. 1,65,12,828. The exports of jute rose from Rs. 81,71,095 in 1886-87 to Rs. 98,40,670 in the present year, and the value of rice exported also increased by nearly 12½ lakhs.

Orissa ports.

The following statement compares the trade of the Orissa ports in 1887-88 with that in the previous year:—

	Balasore.		Cuttack.		Pooree.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sea-borne trade ...	1,09,83,563	1,12,75,928	18,73,288	14,75,152	2,53,194	2,69,154
Coasting trade ...	1,07,29,190	1,07,08,942	2,80,945	2,37,257	1,51,084	1,33,358

It will be seen that the trade of the Balasore port and of Pooree revived a little during the year, while that of Cuttack decreased largely. Taking all these ports together, the value of the trade decreased by Rs. 89,811.

Port of Naraingunge.

The trade of Naraingunge, a port for coasting trade only, improved during the past year from Rs. 87,96,605 to Rs. 1,04,21,184, or 18·4 per cent. This improvement is almost entirely due to the increased export of jute.

SYSTEM OF REGISTRATION AS REGARDS THE INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL TRADE OF BENGAL.

The system of registering the internal trade of the province carried on some of the rivers and canals and the trade of Calcutta, Chittagong, and the Orissa ports remained unchanged during the year under report. The rail-borne trade of the Lower Provinces continued to be registered under the block system of registration. Towards the close of the year, however, the Government of India prescribed a modified scheme for collecting and tabulating this section of the trade, and it has been brought into operation from the

1st April 1888. Irrespective of the block system of registration, separate statistics of the trade of each State Railway in these Provinces were also collected. The boat traffic on the Brahmaputra and Megna rivers, which crosses from Bengal into Assam and *vice versâ*, was as heretofore registered at Boyrub Bazar and Dhubri under arrangements made by the Assam Administration, and the figures thus obtained have been incorporated in this chapter. The system under which the external trade of Bengal with Nepal, Thibet, Sikkim and Bhutan was registered during the year remained the same as in previous years.

Trade of Calcutta with the interior.

The total quantity and value of the merchandise carried to and from Calcutta by internal routes during the past two years are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Specification of routes.		Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
By country boat ...	1886-87	3,33,70,734	9,21,38,827	83,80,386	3,19,31,950	4,17,51,120	12,40,70,777
	1887-88	3,82,23,711	10,34,52,901	78,49,827	3,53,94,390	4,60,73,538	13,88,47,291
,, inland steamer	1886-87	49,55,515	4,30,10,896	19,41,797	1,84,66,893	68,97,312	6,14,77,789
	1887-88	50,53,339	4,81,27,570	15,99,466	2,00,47,989	66,52,805	6,81,75,559
,, East Indian Railway	1886-87	4,19,36,381	37,58,44,597	87,18,343	13,85,82,200	5,06,54,724	51,44,26,797
	1887-88	3,88,28,272	29,60,87,867	84,86,322	14,82,09,304	4,73,14,594	44,42,97,171
,, Eastern Bengal State Railway	1886-87	96,80,439	7,01,53,362	35,64,803	4,80,21,332	1,32,45,242	11,81,74,694
	1887-88	1,16,01,024	7,62,82,237	28,12,872	5,90,63,441	1,44,13,896	13,53,45,678
,, Road ...	1886-87	52,59,068	2,84,12,054	24,22,738	1,24,21,155	76,81,806	4,08,33,209
	1887-88	52,84,618	2,42,30,400	24,73,257	1,28,45,919	77,57,875	3,70,76,319
Total ...	1886-87	9,52,02,137	60,95,59,736	2,50,28,067	24,94,23,530	12,02,30,204	85,89,83,266
	1887-88	9,89,90,964	54,81,80,975	2,32,21,744	27,55,61,043	12,22,12,708	82,37,42,018
Average of the last two years		9,70,96,550	57,88,70,355	2,41,24,905	26,24,92,286	12,12,21,456	84,13,62,642

Cotton, raw.

The cotton trade of Calcutta during the past two years was as follows:—

	1886-87. Mds.	1887-88. Mds.
Imports	15,53,609	11,76,246
Exports	10,96,589	8,70,750

Imports.

It will be seen that the decrease last year in the import trade amounted to as much as 24·29 per cent. in comparison with 1886-87, but when compared with 1885-86 the figures exhibit an increase of 20·01 per cent. The traffic along the East Indian Railway fell off by 33·77 per cent. as compared with 1886-87.

Exports.

The decrease in the export trade during the past year was 20·59 per cent. on the figures for 1886-87. Compared, however, with the transactions of 1885-86, the past year's trade showed an advance of 42·41 per cent. The destination of the sea-borne trade during the past two years was as follows:—

	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom	362,688	4,93,659	214,915	2,92,525
Other ports	408,252	5,55,676	403,511	5,49,223
Total ...	770,940	10,49,335	618,426	8,41,748
To Indian ports—				
Bombay and other ports ...	1,563	2,127	678	923
Grand Total ...	772,503	10,51,462	619,104	8,42,671

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The imports balanced the exports with a surplus amounting to 3,05,499 maunds, against a surplus of 4,57,020 maunds in 1886-87, and of 3,68,704 maunds in 1885-86.

COTTON TWIST AND YARN.

The total weight of cotton twist and yarn imported into and exported from Calcutta during the past year is compared in the following statement with the figures of the previous year:—

	1886-87.			1887-88.		
	European.	Indian.	Total.	European.	Indian.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Imports ...	1,82,787	2,43,827	4,26,614	1,92,162	2,41,442	4,33,604
Exports ...	3,02,479	1,52,496	4,54,975	3,02,040	1,89,364	4,91,404

IMPORTS.

European twist and yarn.

The increase in the import trade amounted to 5·13 per cent. on the returns of 1886-87, and to 10·00 per cent. on those of 1885-86. The figures relating to the imports by sea represent the total clearances for consumption from boardship and from bond. The chief sources from which the supply of European twist and yarn was derived during the past two years were as follows:—

	1886-87.		1887-88.	
From Foreign ports—	lb.	Mds.	lb.	Mds.
United Kingdom ...	14,555,553	1,76,890	15,083,115	1,83,302
Other Foreign ports ...	422,250	5,132	370,240	4,499
Total of Foreign Trade ...	14,977,803	1,82,022	15,453,355	1,87,801
Total of Interportal Trade	28,417	345	14,252	178
GRAND TOTAL ...	15,006,220	1,82,367	15,467,607	1,87,974

Indian twist and yarn.

There has been very little change during the past two years in the aggregate quantity of the imports of twist and yarn manufactured in this country. The imports by sea were chiefly from Bombay.

EXPORTS.

European twist and yarn.

The total exports of these goods of European manufacture from Calcutta during the past year showed little or no change as compared with 1886-87 and 1885-86. The destination of this traffic during the past two years was to the following places:—

Exports by internal routes.

	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Mds.	Mds.
Into Benga	1,33,726	1,36,755
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	50,393	46,336
„ Punjab	18,693	13,182
„ Behar	8,211	7,804
„ Assam	5,273	979
„ Rajputana and Central India	2,094	1,718
„ Central Provinces	1,985	2,182
„ Other Provinces	487	953
Total	2,20,772	2,09,909

Exports by sea.

	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	lb.	Mds.	lb.	Mds.
To Orissa	3,439,150	41,795	4,135,782	50,261
„ Madras	1,766,865	21,472	1,585,217	19,265
„ Burma	1,292,397	15,706	1,593,715	19,368
„ Chittagong	178,100	2,164	214,570	2,608
„ Bombay and other Indian ports	5,870	71	7,700	93
„ Foreign ports	41,026	499	44,180	536
Total ...	6,723,408	81,707	7,581,164	92,131

Principal river marts.

The following statement shows the different marts on river routes to which this class of goods was largely exported during the past two years:—

Marts.	Districts.	1886-87.	1887-88.
		Mds.	Mds.
Ghatal	Midnapore	14,518	18,592
Midnapore	Ditto	9,392	11,915
Nuddea	Nuddea	1,703	2,438
Santipore	Ditto	1,405	1,875
Tumlook	Midnapore	.....	1,822
Hooghly	Hooghly	1,400	1,549

The canal returns show that the quantity of twist and yarn sent to the Midnapore district direct from the cotton mills on the banks of the river Hooghly, outside the limits of the Port Commissioners' wharves, was 6,213 maunds, so that the aggregate imports into that district amounted to 39,664 maunds, against 40,563 maunds in 1886-87.

In return for twist, the value of country-made piece-goods sent to Calcutta from the Midnapore district amounted to Rs. 1,44,600, against Rs. 1,20,000 in 1886-87 and Rs. 1,47,350 in 1885-86. In spite of the importation of cheap European piece-goods, cotton cloths are still woven by local weavers in Midnapore, and Government is informed that "as a rule they know no other work, and cling to their ancestral business to obtain a precarious means of living. This industry is, however, on the wane, as the weavers cannot compete with Manchester in the production of cheap goods." The other districts which imported large quantities of twist and yarn were Nuddea (21,390 maunds against 19,296 maunds), Dacca (16,968 maunds against 18,973 maunds), Furreedpore (17,153 maunds against 12,282 maunds), Hooghly (8,994 maunds against 9,234 maunds), and Jessore (7,348 maunds against 8,542 maunds).

Indian twist and yarn.

The exports of Indian twist and yarn by the East Indian Railway during the year under report was 1,01,374 maunds, against 1,03,172 maunds in 1886-87 and 1,00,263 maunds in 1885-86, while those by sea amounted to 59,308 maunds, against 45,374 maunds in 1886-87 and 31,408 maunds in 1885-86.

Comparison of imports with exports.

The total quantity of twist and yarn imported into Calcutta was 57,800 maunds below that exported during the year, against a similar deficit of 28,361 maunds in 1886-87 and of 25,956 maunds in 1885-86.

Cotton piece-goods.

The import and export trade of Calcutta in cotton piece-goods during the past two years is given below:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	13,37,02,372	12,52,84,510
Exports	14,23,21,210	13,97,97,154

The values given above are declared values in all cases, save as regards goods carried by railway and by inland steamers, in which cases they are

registered by weight only. In Bengal the average value of a maund of European piece-goods of all sorts is taken at Rs. 63.

EUROPEAN PIECE-GOODS.

Imports:

The aggregate value of foreign piece-goods cleared for consumption from ship-board and from bond during the past year was below the figures of 1886-87 by 6·27 per cent., but over those of 1885-86 by 15·94 per cent. The following table gives an abstract of the imports from each port separately during the past two years:—

	Imports by sea.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign ports—		
United Kingdom	13,23,99,572	12,39,68,469
Other Foreign ports	7,67,626	8,39,131
Total of Foreign trade ...	13,31,67,198	12,48,07,600
Indian ports—		
Bombay	2,05,011	2,15,591
Madras	72,278	39,936
Burma	62,058	51,942
Other Indian ports	1,242	23,000
Total of interportal trade ...	3,40,589	3,30,469
GRAND TOTAL ...	13,35,07,787	12,51,38,069

Exports.

The total export trade decreased by 1·77 per cent. as compared with 1886-87, but increased by 8·19 per cent. as compared with 1885-86. The following statement shows in detail the different provinces to which piece-goods were exported from Calcutta during the past two years:—

	Exports from Calcutta.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
To Bengal	4,73,07,080	5,19,30,108
„ Behar	3,78,60,405	3,60,59,295
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh	3,30,08,554	2,88,30,536
„ Punjab	1,15,66,611	1,05,24,969
„ Burma	30,73,112	38,71,214
„ Assam	44,30,245	33,60,522
„ Orissa	13,27,566	17,25,084
„ Chota Nagpore	15,85,458	13,82,346
„ Madras	10,85,318	11,30,104
„ Rajputana and Central India ...	4,04,901	4,16,367
„ Central Provinces	3,42,090	2,65,230
„ Other places	3,29,870	3,01,379
Total ...	14,23,21,210	13,97,97,154

Comparison of imports with exports.

With an addition of 25 per cent. to the imports by sea on account of understatement of values, insurance, landing charges, &c., &c., the total value of the past year's traffic would amount to Rs. 15,65,69,027. Of this amount, the value of piece-goods exported during the year was Rs. 13,97,97,154, as shown above. The value of the surplus of imports over exports therefore

amounted to Rs. 1,67,71,873, against Rs. 2,47,58,109 in 1886-87 and Rs. 58,85,540 in 1885-86. These figures show a considerable reduction of stocks in Calcutta on the 1st April 1888.

INDIAN PIECE-GOODS.

The total value of the Calcutta trade in Indian piece-goods during the past two years was as follows:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	46,72,418	43,89,030
Exports	10,48,411	7,45,604

In the case of imports there was a fall of 6·07 per cent. on the trade of 1886-87, but the figures were still below those of 1885-86 by 18·11 per cent. As regards exports, the total value showed a decrease of 28·88 per cent. and 31·95 per cent. as compared with the two previous years.

INDIGO.

The total weight of the Calcutta trade in indigo during the past year, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, is given below:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	1,25,671	1,30,939
Exports	1,20,334	1,19,786

The increase in the imports noticed in the last report was fully maintained, and still further extended during the year 1887-88. According to the Customs returns the price of indigo averaged Rs. 231 per maund, against Rs. 219 per maund in the previous year. It is stated that higher prices were obtained in Calcutta in consequence of stocks in London having been reduced by increased consumption in Europe and America.

Imports.

The import trade rose by 4·19 per cent. and 25·87 per cent. on the returns of 1886-87 and 1885-86 respectively. The different provinces which contributed to the trade were as follows:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Mds.	Mds.
Behar	73,798	71,457
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	39,194	40,522
Bengal	11,871	16,664
Other places	808	2,296
Total ...	1,25,671	1,30,939

Exports.

In the export trade there was very little change in comparison with the figures of 1886-87. The total quantity exported by sea during the year amounted to 1,18,895 maunds, against 1,19,713 maunds in 1886-87 and 1,03,735 maunds in 1885-86.

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

Last year the quantity of indigo not exported before the close of the year was 11,153 maunds, against 5,337 maunds in 1886-87. In 1885-86, however, there was a deficit of 719 maunds in the imports as compared with the exports.

JUTE, RAW.

The gross import and export traffic of Calcutta in raw jute during the past two years was as follows:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	1,22,64,655	1,44,78,285
Exports	98,86,937	1,14,73,091

Imports.

Principal supplying districts.

The total increase in the import trade was 18·05 per cent. as compared with 1886-87, and 17·88 per cent. as compared with 1885-86. In the following statement the total imports of jute into Calcutta from the principal supplying districts are arranged according to the volume of the trade, and compared with the quantities despatched by rail:—

Districts.	Imports by all routes.		Districts.	Imports by rail.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.		1886-87.	1887-88.
	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.
Furreedpore ...	24,08,518	35,21,983	Furreedpore ...	19,26,826	29,18,228
Pubna	31,07,777	32,02,599	Pubna	8,08,961	9,97,245
Dacca	22,71,558	27,83,436	Rungpore	7,46,732	6,99,923
Rungpore	9,54,315	8,77,394	Dacca	5,99,368	6,03,340
Mymensingh ...	5,90,643	7,67,536	Khoolna	71,334	4,02,209
24-Pergunnahs ...	5,74,057	6,20,172	Nuddea	2,92,236	3,63,797
Khoolna	91,702	4,41,415	Mymensingh ...	1,20,765	2,50,804
Nuddea	3,43,788	4,09,161	Julpigoree	3,26,596	2,42,829
Hooghly	3,66,216	3,71,212	Rajshahye	1,96,006	1,07,528
Jessore	2,19,134	2,81,445	Jessore	17,147	63,012
Rajshahye	3,99,010	2,70,840	Bogra	89,569	55,601
Julpigoree	3,26,596	2,42,829	Dinagepore ...	59,806	44,806
Dinagepore	1,86,660	1,69,674	Darjeeling ...	24,643	20,304
Bogra	92,045	56,467	24-Pergunnahs ...	8,294	2,486
Maldah	47,848	56,109	Backergunge ...	1,626	1,487
Backergunge ...	83,213	45,351	Other districts ...	14,006	1,93,930
Goalpara	34,859	37,235			
Purneah	27,237	14,761			
Other places ...	1,39,479	3,08,606			
Total ...	1,22,64,655	1,44,78,285	Total ...	53,03,915	69,67,529

Last year the proportion of imports by rail to the total trade was 48·12 per cent., against 43·25 per cent. in 1886-87 and 37·11 per cent. in 1885-86.

Exports.

In the export trade there was an advance of 16·04 per cent. and 19·10 per cent. in comparison with the two previous years. The destination of the exports by sea is shown in the following statement:—

	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	7,003,740	95,32,870	8,226,688	1,11,97,436
„ Indian „ ...	20,222	27,525	29,341	39,936
Total ...	7,023,962	95,60,395	8,256,029	1,12,37,372

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

After deduction of the total exports from the total quantity imported into Calcutta, there remained a surplus of 30,05,194 maunds, against 23,77,718 maunds in 1886-87 and 26,49,358 maunds in 1885-86.

Gunny-bags.

The following statement contains details as to the total number of gunny-bags brought to, and carried from, Calcutta during the past two years:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
	No.	No.
Imports	23,586,402	26,673,472
Exports	124,957,225	137,027,285

Imports.

As regards the imports, the result of the last year's traffic showed an increase of 13·09 per cent. as compared with 1886-87, and of 29·32 per cent. as compared with 1885-86.

Principal supplying districts.

The statement below shows the different localities from which supplies were largely drawn to the Calcutta market during the past two years :—

Districts.	1886-87.			1887-88.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
24-Pergunnahs ...	5,169,413	628,789	5,798,202	5,998,499	1,018,369	7,016,868
Pubna	6,974,240	.....	6,974,240	6,898,505	.....	6,898,505
Hooghly	4,342,545	965,896	5,308,441	3,203,371	2,311,087	5,514,458
Julpigoree	.....	2,333,660	2,333,660	.....	2,952,390	2,952,390
Darjeeling	.....	898,520	898,520	.....	1,052,660	1,052,660
Rungpore	.....	1,222,410	1,222,410	.....	1,008,980	1,008,980
Dinagepore ...	.....	255,300	255,300	.....	474,500	474,500
Burdwan	.....	155,125	155,125	.....	194,766	194,766
Purneah	.....	62,510	62,510	.....	193,140	193,140

Exports.

The number of bags exported during the year was 9·66 per cent. above the trade of 1886-87, and 7·82 per cent. in excess of that of 1885-86. The bulk of this trade was sea-borne, and the subjoined statement has been prepared to indicate its destination :—

	1886-87.			1887-88.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
To Indian ports ...	34,392,655	2,331,780	36,724,435	41,292,003	1,921,550	43,213,553
„ Foreign „ ...	63,499,413	404,150	63,903,563	72,569,165	406,450	72,975,615
Total ...	97,892,068	2,735,930	100,627,998	113,861,168	2,328,000	116,189,168

Comparison of imports with exports.

The number of bags exported by all routes during the past year was 110,353,813 in excess of the number imported, there having been also in 1886-87 an excess of 101,370,823 bags, and in 1885-86 of 106,458,423 bags. This represents part of the outturn of the mills in Calcutta and its suburbs.

Gunny-cloth.

The quantities of gunny-cloth sent to and from Calcutta by internal routes during the past two years were as follows :—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Pieces.	Pieces.
Imports	44,231	37,734
Exports	2,196	5,981

The total quantity of the sea-borne trade of Calcutta in this article during the past two years was as follows :—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Yds.	Yds.
Imports	.....	30,860
Exports	18,480,001	19,134,049

Imports.

The imports by internal routes fell off by 14·69 per cent. as compared with those of 1886-87, but they were slightly in excess of the figures for 1885-86.

Exports.

As regards sea-borne exports, the figures showed a slight recovery from the falling off during 1886-87, but they were still below the trade of 1885-86 by 24·27 per cent. The destination of the exports from Calcutta is noted below :—

	1886-87.			1887-88.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.
To Indian ports ...	5,661,858	67,000	5,728,858	5,543,217	10,000	5,553,217
„ Foreign „ ...	12,731,143	20,000	12,751,143	13,503,474	77,358	13,580,832
Total ...	18,393,001	87,000	18,480,001	19,046,691	87,358	19,134,049

Comparison of imports with exports.

The result of the past year's transactions was a deficit in imports over exports by 18,001,485 yards, against a similar deficit of 16,978,481 yards in 1886-87, and of 24,188,511 yards in 1885-86. These quantities represent part of the outturn of the steam mills in Calcutta and its suburbs.

Outturn of the mills in the vicinity of Calcutta.

Besides the registered supplies detailed above, the traffic returns of the Nuddea rivers also show a large quantity of power-loom gunny-cloth, amounting to 505,689 pieces, sent up-country direct from the jute mills without passing the Port Commissioners' wharves. The destination of these exports, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, was as follows :—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Pieces.	Pieces.
Durbhunga	221,630	157,867
Monghyr	164,556	122,155
Bhagulpore	62,850	56,645
Patna	45,500	51,532
Moorshedabad	27,920	36,994
Nuddea	23,700	28,450
Purneah	19,915	13,666
Chumparun	15,500	12,770
Rajshahye	11,650	9,625
Other districts	12,625	15,985
Total ...	605,846	505,689

Food-grains.

The number of jute mills worked by steam in the vicinity of Calcutta during the past year was 22, against 21 in 1886-87 and 18 in 1885-86. The quantity of jute worked up in 1887-88 was 44,29,382 maunds, against 36,21,578 maunds and 37,68,892 maunds in the two years 1886-87 and 1885-86 respectively. Separate figures to show the quantity of the raw material used in the manufacture of gunny-bags and gunny-cloth are not given in the returns.

As in 1886-87, so in the year under report, there was a plentiful harvest, and an active demand for food-grains both in and out of India gave a great impetus to the trade under this head. The import trade showed a slight falling off of ·50 per cent. on the figures for the previous year, but the aggregate increase in the export trade amounted to 4·79 per cent. The following statement shows the total trade, import and export, under each class of food-grains separately during the past year, as compared with the figures for the preceding year :—

	Imports into Calcutta.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	1,39,03,918	1,63,36,221
Paddy	12,21,609	13,45,110
Wheat	1,10,11,473	72,70,198
Gram and pulse	42,24,848	53,39,205
Other spring and rain crops... ...	4,60,941	3,77,213
Total ...	3,08,22,789	3,06,67,947

	Exports from Calcutta.	
	1886-7.	1887-88.
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	1,11,44,406	1,49,66,617
Paddy	4,36,419	3,21,264
Wheat	97,31,136	60,28,568
Gram and pulse	23,42,260	34,67,355
Other spring and rain crops ...	1,99,419	2,12,568
Total ...	2,38,53,640	2,49,96,372

The total quantity of food-grains not exported (and therefore consumed in Calcutta or held in stock) before the close of the past two years was as follows:—

	Surplus of imports over exports.	
	1886 87.	1887-88.
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	27,59,512	13,69,604
Paddy	7,85,190	10,23,846
Wheat	12,80,337	12,41,630
Gram and pulse	18,82,588	18,71,850
Other spring and rain crops	2,61,522	1,64,645
Total ...	69,69,149	56,71,575

The following statement shows the average retail prices of food-grains in Bengal during the year 1887, as compared with those ruling during the preceding three years:—

	Quantities per rupee in seers of 80 tolahs.							
	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice.		Lesser millets.	Maize or Indian-corn.	Gram.	Arhar.
			Best sort.	Common.				
BENGAL.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Western districts ... Average price for 3 years (1884-86) ...	15 12	19 15	13 3	16 15	.....	28 5	18 2	.....
Western districts ... Ditto for 1887	15 1½	29 6	16 0	21 10	.....	36 6	21 7½	17 2
Central ,, ... Average price for 3 years (1884-86) ...	15 6	19 6	11 0	15 9	12 10	21 8½	17 12	.....
Central ,, ... Ditto for 1887	14 15½	25 2	13 9	20 11	14 10	26 3	21 9	15 14
Eastern ,, ... Average price for 3 years (1884-86) ...	14 8½	26 3	13 0½	15 14	.....	.....	14 15½	.....
Eastern ,, ... Ditto for 1887	14 1½	27 0	15 5	19 1	.....	.....	16 4	14 9
Bengal Province ... Average price for 3 years (1884-86) ...	15 3	21 13	12 6	16 2	12 10	24 15	16 15	.....
Bengal Province ... Ditto for 1887	14 11	27 3	14 15	20 7	14 10	31 5	19 12	15 14
Behar ,, ... Average price for 3 years (1884-86) ...	18 1	25 0	11 3	15 14	24 13½	26 0	21 14	.....
Behar ,, ... Ditto for 1887	17 6½	33 6	12 12	20 9	30 4	32 10	26 5	21 5
Orissa ,, ... Average price for 3 years (1884-86) ...	15 13	11 4	13 1	19 6	.....	.....	17 1	.....
Orissa ,, ... Ditto for 1887	14 7½	15 0	13 3	22 2	.....	.....	15 7	14 8
Chota Nagpore ... Average price for 3 years (1884-86) ...	16 14	21 4½	15 13	21 8½	30 9	27 11	15 14½	.....
Chota Nagpore ... Ditto for 1887	19 6	27 3½	16 13	23 12	34 5	32 13	18 8	22 4
Provinces within the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal. Average price for 3 years (1884-86) ...	16 8	19 13	13 2	18 3½	22 11	29 9	17 15	.....
Provinces within the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal. Ditto for 1887	16 6	24 15	14 7	21 11½	26 6	32 4	20 0	18 8

Of the cereals named above, wheat was the only one in the price of which there was a rise (·76 per cent.) as compared with the average of the three previous years. The price of barley fell by 25·87 per cent., that of the best description of rice by 10 per cent., that of common rice by 19·24 per cent., that of marwa by 16·25 per cent., that of maize or Indian-corn by 21·41 per cent., and that of gram by 11·5 per cent.

WHEAT.

The total quantity of wheat carried to and from Calcutta by all routes during the past two years is shown in the subjoined comparative statement:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	1,10,11,473	72,70,198
Exports	97,31,136	60,28,568

Imports.

Last year the imports showed a large decrease of 33·97 per cent. as compared with the figures of 1886-87, but a slight increase of 1·05 per cent. when compared with 1885-86. The different provinces from which wheat was consigned to Calcutta during the past two years are shown below:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Mds.	Mds.
Behar	48,27,411	42,57,083
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	49,44,697	19,74,774
Bengal	12,17,415	9,80,618
Central Provinces	7	47,894
Punjab	7,147	298
Other places	14,796	9,531
Total ...	1,10,11,473	72,70,198

Exports.

The total quantity of wheat exported during the past year was 38·05 per cent. below the supplies carried during 1886-87, but it showed an increase of 3·61 per cent. when compared with the returns furnished for 1885-86. The exports by sea during the past two years were as follows:—

	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports	7,035,276	95,75,792	4,332,809	58,97,435
„ Indian „ ...	49,701	67,649	32,434	44,146
Total ...	7,084,977	96,43,441	4,365,243	59,41,581

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The quantity of wheat not exported before the close of the year was 12,41,630 maunds, against 12,80,337 maunds in 1886-87 and 13,75,770 maunds in 1885-86.

Gram and Pulses.

The principal staples comprised under this head are *mutter*, *khesari*, *mushuri*, *maskalai*, *moong*, *boot* or *chhola*, and *urhur*. The total quantity of the Calcutta trade in these grains during the past two years is shown below:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	42,24,848	53,39,205
Exports	23,42,260	34,67,353

Imports.

The import trade showed a steady increase, the figures for the past year being 26·37 per cent. and 62·20 per cent. in excess of those for 1886-87 and 1885-86 respectively. The distribution of the imports is classified by provinces in the following statement:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Mds.	Mds.
From Bengal	17,03,560	34,77,326
„ Behar	15,88,000	12,71,250
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh	7,05,925	4,31,511
„ Punjab	2,10,458	61,440
„ Madras	528	55,954
„ Rajputana and Central India ...	1,892	24,983
„ Other places	14,485	16,741
Total ...	42,24,848	53,39,205

Exports.

The total quantity exported during the year showed an advance of 48·03 per cent. on the returns of 1886-87, and of 124·52 per cent. on those of 1885-86. The bulk of this trade was sea-borne, and its destination was as follows:—

	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	563,290	7,66,700	1,550,067	21,09,813
„ Indian „ ...	695,969	9,47,291	578,467	7,87,359
Total ...	1,259,259	17,13,991	2,128,534	28,97,172

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

After deduction of the total exports from the total quantity imported into Calcutta, there remained a surplus of 18,71,850 maunds, against 18,82,588 maunds in 1886-87 and 17,47,373 maunds in 1885-86.

Rice and Paddy.

The total quantities of rice and paddy brought to and carried from Calcutta during the past two years were as follows:—

Specification of routes.		Imports.		Exports.	
		1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By Boat	Rice ...	96,31,007	1,22,10,563	1,96,342	2,59,981
	Paddy ...	9,49,767	12,12,192	1,79,556	1,01,153
„ Inland steamer	Rice ...	1,20,919	1,04,899	32,170	32,082
	Paddy ...	6,495	435	.....	11
„ East Indian Railway	Rice ...	25,66,811	19,10,278	21,063	49,477
	Paddy ...	26,465	21,881	.....	1
„ Eastern Bengal State Railway ...	Rice ...	7,85,630	9,03,176	9,506	8,957
	Paddy ...	28,611	4,357	.....	.....
„ Road	Rice ...	6,84,472	7,90,517	1,84,831	1,32,603
	Paddy ...	95,400	65,642	1,22,245	1,06,054
„ Sea	Rice ...	4,15,079	4,16,788	1,07,00,494	1,44,83,517
	Paddy ...	1,14,901	40,603	1,34,618	1,14,045
Total ...	Rice ...	1,39,03,918	1,63,36,221	1,11,44,406	1,49,66,617
	Paddy ...	12,21,609	13,45,110	4,36,419	3,21,264
Grand total in rice, after converting paddy into rice at the rate of 25 seers of rice to a maund of paddy		1,46,67,424	1,71,76,915	1,14,17,168	1,51,67,407

Imports.

The succeeding abstract gives the sources of supply, province by province, together with the channels through which the consignments were received during the past two years:—

Provinces.	By boat and road.		By rail and steamer.		Total.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
From Bengal	1,04,82,769	1,37,17,471	34,64,352	29,34,445	1,39,47,121	1,66,51,916
„ Behar	34,569	33,867	23,792	4,271	58,361	38,138
„ Orissa	61,602	34,219	4,59,141	4,14,251	5,20,743	4,48,470
„ Assam	89,750	13,825	1,879	.....	91,629	13,825
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	.....	345	3,391	1,066	3,391	1,411
„ Madras	.....	.....	2,300	41	2,300	41
„ Burma	.....	.....	24,272	22,259	24,272	22,259
„ Other places ...	.....	.....	19,607	855	19,607	855
Total ...	1,06,68,690	1,37,99,727	39,98,734	33,77,188	1,46,67,424	1,71,76,915

Exports.

There has been an increase in the exports of rice of 34·30 per cent. as compared with 1886-87, and of 46·40 per cent. as compared with 1885-86. On the other hand, the trade in paddy fell off by 26·38 per cent. and 42·22 per cent. respectively. The details of the sea-borne trade during the past two years are shown in the following statements:—

Exports of rice from Calcutta by Sea.

Whither exported.	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.
To Indian Ports, viz.—				
Madras	4,703	3,455	4,061	2,984
Other ports in Madras	13,22,956	971,968	16,37,072	1,129,277
Bombay	21,31,484	1,565,988	34,51,296	2,535,646
Burma	38,446	28,242	73,601	54,074
Other ports	2,42,978	178,519	2,12,913	156,426
Total of Interportal Trade ...	37,40,567	2,748,172	52,78,943	3,878,407
To Foreign Ports, viz.—				
United Kingdom	11,43,688	840,261	15,53,918	1,141,654
Other Foreign ports	58,16,239	4,273,155	76,50,656	5,620,890
Total of Foreign Trade ...	69,59,927	5,113,416	92,04,574	6,762,544
Grand total of exports by sea ...	1,07,00,494	7,861,588	1,44,83,517	10,640,951

Exports of Paddy from Calcutta by Sea.

	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.
To Indian ports	44,872	32,967	40,584	29,817
„ Foreign „	89,746	65,936	73,461	53,971
Total of exports by sea ...	1,34,618	98,903	1,14,045	83,788

Stocks of rice in Calcutta.

The stock of rice in all the markets and warehouses in Calcutta and the Suburbs in the first week of April 1888 was 26,91,992 maunds, against 30,47,837 maunds in 1887 and 23,99,774 maunds in 1886. Paddy is not included in the foregoing statement. The total imports of paddy during the past year being 13,45,110 maunds, and the total exports 3,21,264 maunds, there remained a balance of 10,23,846 maunds, which, at the rate of 25 seers of rice to a maund of paddy, is equivalent to 6,39,904 maunds of rice.

Miscellaneous spring and rain crops.

Under this heading are included barley, *kodo*, *shama*, Indian corn, oats, millets and other crops, which are reaped during the spring and rainy seasons. The amount of the Calcutta trade in these staples during the past two years was as follows:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	4,60,941	3,77,213
Exports	1,99,419	2,12,568

Imports.

The import trade fell off by 18·16 per cent. and 20·86 per cent. on the returns of the two years 1886-87 and 1885-86 respectively. The following statement shows the places of supply, province by province, during the past two years:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Mds.	Mds.
Behar	3,53,208	2,83,897
Bengal	65,303	61,184
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	28,329	30,019
Other places	14,101	2,113
Total ...	4,60,941	3,77,213

Exports.

The exports exceeded those of 1886-87 and 1885-86 by 6·59 per cent. and 30·66 per cent. respectively. The increase during the past year occurred in the internal trade, while the sea-borne exports showed a falling off of 10·68 per cent. on the figures of the previous year, as shown below:—

	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	106,231	1,44,592	78,095	1,06,296
„ Indian „ ...	15,128	20,591	30,297	41,238
Total ...	121,359	1,65,183	108,392	1,47,534

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

During the year under report the surplus of imports over exports was 1,64,645 maunds, against 2,61,522 maunds in 1886-87 and 3,13,976 maunds in 1885-86.

Hides.

The total number of hides imported into and exported from Calcutta during the past two years was as follows:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
	No.	No.
Imports	7,117,640	5,904,455
Exports	7,470,846	6,020,672

Imports.

The importation of hides was below the figures for 1886-87 and 1885-86 by 17·04 per cent. and 27·51 per cent. respectively. The sources of supply, classified by provinces, are specified below:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
	No.	No.
Bengal	2,397,199	1,991,372
Behar	2,532,412	1,774,414
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	1,148,864	1,022,307
Punjab	524,320	605,656
Orissa	223,293	289,415
Burma	95,176	69,546
Madras	98,321	60,593
Chota Nagpore	64,560	57,008
Other places	33,501	34,144
Total ...	7,117,640	5,904,455

Exports.

The decrease in the export trade during the past year was 19·41 per cent. and 20·33 per cent. on the figures for 1886-87 and 1885-86 respectively. The details of the sea-borne trade are given in the following statement:—

	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	No.	Cwts.	No.	Cwts.
To Foreign Ports—				
United Kingdom ...	4,703,350	345,222	4,012,788	287,756
Other ports ...	2,674,788	251,087	1,945,925	188,143
Total ...	7,378,138	596,309	5,958,713	475,899
To Indian Ports ...	60,579	2,973	39,700	2,132
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,438,717	599,282	5,998,413	478,031

Comparison of imports with exports.

The deficit in imports over exports was 116,217 pieces, against a similar deficit of 353,206 pieces in 1886-87, but in 1885-86 the imports balanced the exports with a surplus amounting to 588,868 pieces.

Salt.

The salt trade of Calcutta during the past two years is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Imports into Calcutta by sea.			Exports from Calcutta and Hooghly.							
				Inland exports.							
	From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the Eastern Bengal State Railway.	By inland steamer.	By boat.	By road.	Total.	Exports by sea.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.
1886-87	94,99,626	5,28,527	1,00,28,153	37,63,352	11,07,663	3,91,522	33,67,297	50,559	86,80,393	1,44,562	88,24,955
1887-88	90,80,092	5,57,924	96,38,016	36,46,440	9,95,648	3,90,686	32,18,177	49,363	83,00,314	1,54,459	84,54,773

Imports.

The falling off in the imports by sea amounted to 3,90,137 maunds, or 3·89 per cent., as compared with the figures for 1886-87, but they showed an increase of 9,52,965 maunds, or 10·97 per cent., as compared with those of 1885-86. The different ports which contributed to the trade during the past two years are shown in the subjoined statement:—

	Quantities in tons.		Quantities in Indian maunds.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Liverpool	247,330	269,349	67,32,866	73,32,267
Arabian and Persian Gulfs	32,126	42,788	8,74,536	11,64,780
Bombay	19,412	20,495	5,28,427	5,57,924
Aden	2,295	14,316	62,488	3,89,696
Hamburg	20,795	6,799	5,66,074	1,85,135
Mozambique	.....	213	.....	5,814
Italian ports ...	46,401	.....	12,63,141	.....
Other ports	22	89	621	2,400
Total ...	368,381	354,049	1,00,28,153	96,38,016

The total quantity of indigenous salt imported into Calcutta by the East Indian Railway during 1887-88 was 353 maunds, against 300 maunds in 1886-87 and 332 maunds in 1885-86. Of the past year's supply, 276 maunds were received from the Punjab, 76 maunds from the North-Western Provinces, and 1 maund from Rajputana and Central India.

Exports.

The quantity of salt exported from Calcutta during the past year was 3,70,182 maunds, or 4·19 per cent. lower than in 1886-87, but 1,99,668 maunds, or 2·42 per cent., in excess of the figures for 1885-86. The following statement shows the different provinces to which salt was consigned from Calcutta during the past two years:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Mds.	Mds.
To Bengal	45,52,772	43,37,237
„ Behar	30,30,206	28,31,852
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh	4,98,880	4,82,708
„ Assam	3,99,243	4,61,500
„ Chota Nagpore	1,91,620	1,55,561
„ Orissa	7,400	31,453
„ Other provinces	272	3
Total ...	86,80,393	83,00,314
„ Seaports	1,44,562	1,54,459
Grand Total ...	88,24,955	84,54,773

Comparison of imports with exports.

The result of the year's traffic was a surplus of imports over exports to the extent of 11,83,596 maunds, against 12,03,498 maunds in 1886-87 and 4,30,278 maunds in 1885-86.

Clearances from ship-board and bond.

The total quantity of salt on which duty was paid in Calcutta and the 24-Pergunnahs during the past two years, as compared with the quantity sent to the interior from Calcutta, was as follows:—

	Sea-imported salt.	Excise salt.	Total clearances.	Sent into the interior.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1886-87 ...	96,86,409*	.....	96,86,409	88,24,955
1887-88 ...	93,55,217†	.....	93,55,217	84,54,773

According to the foregoing figures, the total quantity of salt retained for consumption in Calcutta and the Suburbs, Hooghly, and a part of the 24-Pergunnahs district, and also available for export to the interior, was 9,00,444 maunds, against 8,61,454 maunds in 1886-87 and 8,23,467 maunds in 1885-86.

Principal salt-importing marts.

The different salt-importing marts in the interior, which imported salt to the extent of 1,00,000 maunds and upwards during the past year, were Patna (7,13,643 maunds), Serajgunge (4,28,252 maunds), Durbhunga (2,84,849 maunds), Naraingunge (2,22,902 maunds), Sahebgunge (2,13,560 maunds), Balagunge (2,02,523 maunds), Raneegunge (1,89,418 maunds), Jhalokati (1,28,182 maunds), Arrah (1,26,869 maunds), Gya (1,18,399 maunds), Bhagulpore (1,16,539 maunds), and Ghattal (1,13,240 maunds).

SALTPETRE.

The total quantity of the Calcutta trade in saltpetre during the past two years is given below:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	6,27,971	6,39,600
Exports	5,44,767	5,24,304

Imports.

There was very little change in the total quantity imported during the past two years. The following statement shows in detail the different provinces from which saltpetre was sent to Calcutta during those years:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Mds.	Mds.
Behar	4,47,503	4,08,417
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	1,24,786	1,70,462
Punjab	54,347	59,368
Other places	1,335	1,353
Total ...	6,27,971	6,39,600

Exports.

The quantity exported during the last year showed a decrease of 3·76 per cent. as compared with 1886-87, and of 3·99 per cent. as compared with 1885-86. The supply exported by sea was distributed in the following way:—

	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign Ports—				
United Kingdom ...	157,007	2,13,704	172,184	2,34,362
Other Foreign ports ...	233,346	3,17,610	207,892	2,82,964
Total ...	390,353	5,31,314	380,076	5,17,326
To Indian Ports—				
Madras	1,194	1,625	1,545	2,103
Bombay	5,738	7,810	.....	.....
Other Indian ports ...	929	1,265	589	801
Total ...	7,861	10,700	2,134	2,904
GRAND TOTAL ...	398,214	5,42,014	382,210	5,20,230

* Including 5,30,403 maunds of Bombay salt, which was passed free of duty.
† Ditto 5,36,417 ditto ditto ditto

The quantity of saltpetre not exported before the close of the year was 1,15,296 maunds, against 83,204 maunds in 1886-87 and 93,578 maunds in 1885-86.

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The trade of Calcutta in linseed during the past two years is shown in the following statement:—

LINSEED.

	1886-87. Mds.	1887-88. Mds.
Imports	77,24,926	79,90,281
Exports	76,52,615	80,33,195

The imports showed an increase of 3·44 per cent. and 26·28 per cent. on the trade of the two previous years respectively. The distribution of the imports is classified by provinces in the subjoined statement:—

Imports.

	1886-87. Mds.	1887-88. Mds.
Behar	49,20,577	50,82,873
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	16,49,417	16,21,659
Bengal	10,88,379	11,48,696
Central Provinces and Rajputana ...	22,911	81,013
Assam	38,430	47,118
Other places	5,212	8,922
Total ...	77,24,926	79,90,281

There has been an increase in the exports of 4·97 per cent. as compared with 1886-87, and of 25·01 per cent. as compared with 1885-86. The quantity exported by sea during the past two years was distributed as follows:—

Exports.

	1886-87. Cwts.	1886-87. Mds.	1887-88. Cwts.	1887-88. Mds.
To United Kingdom ...	5,157,484	70,06,298	4,954,079	67,43,052
„ other Foreign ports ...	472,038	6,42,509	945,966	12,87,565
Total of Foreign ports ...	5,619,522	76,48,807	5,900,045	80,30,617
To Indian ports	1,617	2,201	78	106
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,621,139	76,51,008	5,900,123	80,30,723

The deficit of imports over exports during the past year was 42,914 maunds, against a surplus of imports over exports of 72,311 maunds in 1886-87. In 1885-86, however, the exports exceeded the imports by 98,556 maunds.

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The following statement gives the total quantity of mustard and rape seed imported into and exported from Calcutta during the past two years:—

MUSTARD AND RAPE SEED.

	1886-87. Mds.	1887-88. Mds.
Imports	27,25,680	22,88,451
Exports	15,10,245	11,16,230

The total trade under imports showed a decrease of 16·04 per cent. in comparison with 1886-87, and 25·42 per cent. when compared with 1885-86. The sources of the supply, province by province, were as follows:—

Imports.

	1886-87. Mds.	1887-88. Mds.
Behar	14,73,975	6,89,937
Bengal	3,51,802	3,02,863
Assam	2,22,200	3,40,169
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	6,61,531	9,05,761
Other places	16,172	49,721
Total ...	27,25,680	22,88,451

Exports.

The export trade of the past year was 26·09 per cent. and 46·40 per cent. less in comparison with 1886-87 and 1885-86 respectively. The sea-borne exports were distributed as follows:—

	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign Ports—				
United Kingdom ...	650,554	8,85,476	232,690	3,16,717
Other Foreign ports ...	22,020	29,972	137,732	1,87,469
Total ...	672,574	9,15,448	370,422	5,04,186
To Indian Ports—				
Burma	176	239	365	497
Other Indian ports ...	56	76	886	1,206
Total ...	232	315	1,251	1,703
GRAND TOTAL ...	672,806	9,15,763	371,673	5,05,889

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The imports balanced the exports with a surplus, amounting to 11,72,221 maunds, against 12,15,435 maunds in 1886-87 and 9,85,974 maunds in 1885-86.

SILK, RAW.

The total quantity of raw silk carried to and from Calcutta during the past two years was as follows:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	28,234	27,806
Exports	25,184	24,877

Imports.

The imports during the past year were almost equal to those of 1886-87, but they showed a slight rise of 15·15 per cent. on the returns of 1885-86.

Exports.

The amount of silk exported from Calcutta during the past year was 1·22 per cent. below the figures for 1886-87, but 10·63 per cent. in excess of those for 1885-86. The bulk of the trade was sea-borne, and its destination during the past two years was as follows:—

	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	lb.	Mds.	lb.	Mds.
To United Kingdom ...	387,404	4,708	442,028	5,372
„ Other Foreign ports ...	1,113,421	13,531	1,067,202	12,969
Total ...	1,500,825	18,239	1,509,230	18,341
To Madras	267,292	3,248	310,954	3,779
„ Other ports in Madras	12,552	153	11,167	135
„ Bombay ...	8,286	101	.....	...
„ Burma	6,248	76	8,349	102
„ Other Indian ports ...	3,394	41	679	8
Total ...	297,772	3,619	331,149	4,024
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,798,597	21,858	1,840,379	22,365

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

After deduction of the gross exports from the total quantity imported into Calcutta, there remained 2,929 maunds, against 3,050 maunds in 1886-87 and 1,661 maunds in 1885-86.

SUGAR.

The total weight of sugar carried to and from Calcutta during the past year is compared below with that of the previous year:—

		1886-87.	1887-88.
		Mds.	Mds.
Imports	drained	4,23,587	5,46,053
	undrained	8,90,459	10,72,876
Exports	drained	2,00,739	2,29,311
	undrained	2,93,278	3,74,102

Imports.

The supply of drained sugar brought to Calcutta was 28·91 per cent. in excess of the figures for 1886-87, and 43·88 per cent. over those for 1885-86. The imports of undrained sugar also increased by 20·48 per cent. and 15·20 per cent. on the returns of the two previous years respectively. The statement below shows all the provinces from which the supply of sugar was derived during the past two years:—

Provinces.	Drained sugar.		Undrained sugar.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bengal	1,56,095	1,68,810	7,65,886	8,90,657
Behar	23,270	19,061	30,798	56,107
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	5,730	5,820	2,861	1,967
Madras	49,404	51,190	16	5
Bombay	2,768	1,049	8	.....
Other places	1,86,320	3,00,123	90,890	1,24,140
Total ...	4,23,587	5,46,053	8,90,459	10,72,876

Exports.

In the case of drained sugar the exports showed an advance of 14·23 per cent. and 40·32 per cent. as compared with those of 1886-87 and 1885-86 respectively; while, as regards undrained sugar, the figures rose by 27·56 per cent. and 26·48 per cent. respectively. The quantities shipped from Calcutta by sea during the past two years were destined as follows:—

	Drained Sugar.				Undrained Sugar.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.
To Foreign ports ...	1,632	1,199	20,021	14,709	144	106	524	385
„ Indian „ ...	34,657	25,462	41,951	30,821	6,789	4,988	4,694	3,449
Total ...	36,289	26,661	61,972	45,530	6,933	5,094	5,218	3,834

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

After converting drained into undrained sugar at the rate of one maund of the former to 2½ maunds of the latter, the total of the year's traffic aggregated 24,38,008 maunds under imports and 9,47,379 maunds under exports, leaving a balance of 14,90,629 maunds not exported before the close of the year, against a similar surplus of 11,54,301 maunds in 1886-87 and of 11,75,846 maunds in 1885-86.

Tea, Indian.

The total quantity of the trade of Calcutta in Indian tea during the past two years is shown in the following statement:—

	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Mds.	lb.	Mds.	lb.
Imports ...	8,73,441	71,871,716	10,18,704	83,824,783
Exports ...	9,54,985	78,581,623	10,58,483	87,098,030

Imports.

The import trade of last year exceeded that of 1886-87 and 1885-86 by 16·63 per cent. and 26·51 per cent. respectively. The following statement shows the importation of tea from the several provinces during the past two years:—

	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Mds.	lb	Mds.	lb
Assam	6,43,334	52,937,198	7,71,116	63,451,831
Bengal	2,17,848	17,921,664	2,33,914	19,247,781
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	4,688	385,755	5,468	449,938
Punjab	3,517	289,399	4,359	358,684
Chota Nagpore ...	2,659	222,912	3,230	265,782
Behar	1,045	85,988	528	43,447
Other places ...	350	28,800	89	7,323
Total ...	8,73,441	71,871,716	10,18,704	83,824,786

Imports by sea.

The imports by sea during the past two years were derived from the places mentioned below:—

	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	lb.	Mds.	lb.	Mds.
Chittagong ...	1,010,427	12,279	1,107,588	13,460
Madras ...	11,902	145	1,615	20
Burma ...	433	5	502	6
Other Indian ports ...	8,960	109	4,770	58
Total ...	1,031,722	12,538	1,114,475	13,544

Exports.

The exports were 10·84 per cent. over those of 1886-87, and 26·99 per cent. over those of 1885-86. The subjoined statement indicates the destination of the quantity shipped from Calcutta by sea during the past two years:—

	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	lb.	Mds.	lb.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	75,615,022	9,18,945	83,471,040	10,14,406
Other Foreign ports ...	1,793,774	21,799	2,578,629	31,337
Total of Foreign ports ...	77,409,796	9,40,744	86,049,669	10,45,743
To Indian ports—				
Bombay ...	741,462	9,011	545,378	6,628
Madras ...	95,642	1,162	190,428	2,314
Other Indian ports ...	127,856	1,554	126,754	1,540
Total of Indian ports ...	964,960	11,727	862,560	10,482
Grand Total ...	78,374,756	9,52,471	86,912,229	10,56,225

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

Last year the quantity exported was 39,779 maunds in excess of the imports, against a similar balance of 81,544 maunds in 1886-87, and of 28,255 maunds in 1885-86.

Tobacco.

The tobacco trade of Calcutta during the past year, as compared with the figures of the two preceding years, was as follows:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	5,93,524	6,03,894
Exports	4,28,946	4,26,432

Imports.

The imports during the past year exceeded those of 1886-87 by 1·75 per cent., but they were below those of 1885-86 by 6·06 per cent. The distribution of the imports is classified according to provinces in the following statement:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bengal	5,15,186	5,24,671
Behar	63,238	67,201
Madras	4,609	4,485
Orissa	2,169	1,448
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	830	645
Other places	7,492	5,444
Total ...	5,93,524	6,03,894

Exports.

There was very little change in the total exports during the past year as compared with 1886-87. The exports by sea, however, showed a falling off of 5·63 per cent. on the returns of 1886-87, and of 13·84 per cent. on those of 1885-86. The destination of the traffic during the past two years was as follows:—

	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	lb.	Mds.	lb.	Mds.
To Indian Ports—				
Madras and ports in Madras ...	107,005	1,300	108,025	1,313
Bombay	13,957	170	22,292	271
Burma	14,564,247	1,76,996	14,037,248	1,70,591
Other Indian ports ...	2,086,031	25,351	1,967,184	23,907
Total ...	16,771,240	2,03,817	16,134,749	1,96,082
To Foreign Ports—				
United Kingdom	2,142,059	26,032	176,953	2,150
Other Foreign ports ...	2,133,640	25,930	3,550,242	43,146
Total ...	4,275,699	51,962	3,727,195	45,296
GRAND TOTAL ...	21,046,939	2,55,779	19,861,944	2,41,378

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

During the year under report the excess of imports over exports was 1,77,461 maunds, against a similar surplus of 1,64,578 maunds in 1886-87 and 1,98,628 maunds in 1885-86.

INLAND AND SEA-BORNE TRADE OF CHITTAGONG.

The total inland trade of Chittagong carried by country boats during the year 1887-88 is compared below with the figures for the preceding year:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	28,91,199	26,07,910
Exports	30,42,702	5,83,032
Total ...	59,33,901	31,90,942

The total value of the inland trade during the past two years, as compared with the sea-borne trade in those years, was as follows:—

		Imports.	Exports.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inland trade ...	1886-87 ...	78,11,713	41,25,977	1,19,37,690
	1887-88 ...	63,82,372	33,99,884	97,82,256
Sea-borne trade ...	1886-87 ...	1,17,93,941	1,12,79,372	2,30,73,313
	1887-88 ...	1,34,89,992	1,55,92,823	2,90,82,815

Lime and limestone.

The import traffic under this head, carried by country boats, fell off by 50·26 per cent. and 29·50 per cent. on the returns of 1886-87 and 1885-86 respectively. The decrease was due to stagnation in the demand for building purposes, a large number of houses being roofed with corrugated iron. The imports from Naraingunge aggregated 20,163 maunds, against 37,412 maunds in the previous year.

Caoutchouc.

The quantity exported by coasting vessels amounted in value to Rs. 16,884, against Rs. 1,925 in 1886-87 and Rs. 762 in 1885-86. There was no special facility afforded during the past year for procuring caoutchouc from the Hill Tracts, and the exports were probably made from the supplies obtained in the previous year.

Cotton, raw.

The quantity of raw cotton sent to Naraingunge from Chittagong by coasting vessels and country boats was 69,666 maunds, being 158·76 per cent. in excess of the figures for 1886-87 and 163·82 per cent. over those for 1885-86. The supply sent to Calcutta was 10,970 maunds by country boats, and 17,797 maunds by coasting vessels. The yield of cotton in the Hill Tracts is said to have been the best within the memory of men now alive, and the hillmen are said to have profited largely by its sale.

Cotton twist and yarn.

There was a recovery in the import trade in cotton twist and yarn, the supply carried to Chittagong last year by coasting vessels amounting in value to Rs. 2,20,845, showing an advance of 19·67 per cent. and 14·11 per cent. on the returns of 1886-87 and 1885-86 respectively.

Cotton piece-goods, European.

There was little or no change in the supply of European piece-goods imported into Chittagong from Calcutta by coasting vessels during the past two years, but in comparison with 1885-86 the figures for 1887-88 showed a falling off of 12·20 per cent.

Jute, raw.

The advance noticed in 1886-87 in the imports of raw jute into Chittagong was maintained and still further extended during the year under report, the quantity received by coasting vessels being 20,26,925 maunds, against 17,63,758 maunds in 1886-87 and 13,02,390 maunds in 1885-86. It is explained that this large increase was due to the good crop of the season, and to the comparative cheapness of the Chittagong port. The quantity shipped for the United Kingdom from this port was 7·37 per cent. over the trade of 1886-87, as will be seen from the figures given below:—

Exports to the United Kingdom from Chittagong.

		1886-87.	1887-88.
Quantity	Mds.	17,72,765	19,27,987
Value	Rs.	81,71,095	98,40,670

Gunny-bags.

According to the coasting trade returns, the total value of gunnies sent to Chittagong from Calcutta showed an increase of Rs. 83,164 as compared with 1886-87, and of Rs. 42,938 as compared with 1885-86. This increase was in sympathy with the large advance in the rice trade.

Cocoanuts.

The harvest of cocoanuts during the past year in the Noakhally district, which exports largely to Chittagong, was considerably above the average, and imports by country boats consequently showed an advance of 107,270 in number as compared with the trade of 1886-87, but a decrease of 3,276,696 as compared with that of 1885-86.

Rice and paddy.

The import rice trade of Chittagong carried by country boats during the past two years was as follows:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	12,12,944	13,83,221
Paddy	6,72,549	7,45,148

As compared with 1886-87, the increase in the rice trade was 9·09 per cent., and in paddy 10·79 per cent. The quantities of rice and paddy sent to foreign countries from Chittagong during the past two years were as follows:—

		1886-87.	1887-88.
Rice	Cwts.	257,188	640,809
	Mds.	3,50,061	8,72,212
Paddy	Cwts.	14,929	4,432
	Mds.	20,320	6,032

The surplus of imports by country boats over exports by sea to foreign countries during the past two years was as follows:—

		1886-87.	1887-88.
Rice	Cwts.	633,954	331,353
	Mds.	8,62,883	4,51,009
Paddy	Cwts.	479,188	543,024
	Mds.	6,52,229	7,39,116

The quantities of rice and paddy sent to the different coast ports in India from Chittagong during the past two years are detailed below :—

		1886-87.	1887-88.
Rice	Cwt.	31,597	217,940
	Mds.	43,007	2,96,640
Paddy	Cwt.	75,270	309,033
	Mds.	1,02,451	4,20,628

These supplies went chiefly to Cochin and Bombay, owing to the better markets provided at those places.

Hides and skins.

The quantity exported from Chittagong in connection with its coasting trade amounted in value to Rs. 2,64,451, against Rs. 2,23,847 in 1886-87 and Rs. 2,01,905 in 1885-86. It is stated that the cattle disease prevalent during the previous two or three years disappeared in the year under report.

Oils.

The total value of oils imported by coasting vessels was Rs. 78,038, showing a decrease of Rs. 28,410 and Rs. 34,173 on the figures for 1886-87 and 1885-86 respectively. The imports by country boats, however, rose from 5,136 maunds in 1885-86 and 5,510 maunds in 1886-87 to 9,478 maunds in 1887-88.

Salt.

The imports of salt into Chittagong by sea were comparatively small during the year, namely, 3,48,060 maunds, against 3,51,272 maunds in 1886-87 and 2,69,088 maunds in 1885-86. The amount of salt exported by country boats was 2,71,240 maunds, against 3,48,600 maunds in the preceding year, and 1,45,497 maunds in 1885-86; the distribution of the exports during the past two years is shown below :—

	1886-87. Mds.	1887-88. Mds.
To Chittagong	1,68,566	1,35,624
„ Noakhally	33,402	25,296
„ Dacca (Naraingunge)	1,39,950	1,06,800
„ Other districts	6,682	3,520
Total	3,48,600	2,71,240

In addition to the above quantities, the supply carried to Naraingunge by coasting vessels was 1,21,657 maunds, against 1,59,412 maunds in 1886-87 and 1,24,786 maunds in 1885-86.

Mustard and rape seed.

The quantity sent to Chittagong by country boats was 11,652 maunds, showing a slight decrease of 4,108 maunds and 3,044 maunds on the figures for 1886-87 and 1885-86 respectively. The falling off in this trade last year is attributed to larger importation in the previous year, and partly to boats loaded with these seeds escaping registration.

Spices.

The imports of betel-nuts by country boats amounted to 23,430 maunds, being 16,885 maunds below the figures for 1886-87, but 11,035 maunds in excess of those for 1885-86. Last year the yield of betel-nuts in the Chittagong Division was excellent, and above the average. "Other kinds" of spices also showed a decrease of 6,058 maunds on the returns of 1886-87, and an increase of 1,709 maunds on those of 1885-86. This decrease is said to have been due to the large imports of the previous year. In connection with the coasting trade, the imports of spices showed a falling off of Rs. 18,784 in value as compared with those of the preceding year, due partly to larger importation in the previous year, and partly to less local demand owing to good chilly crops. In the exports, too, there was a slight falling off owing to smaller supplies of chillies having been sent to Naraingunge.

Sugar.

The fluctuations in the import sugar traffic carried by country boats during the past two years are shown below :—

	1886-87. Mds.	1887-88. Mds.
Sugar, drained	5,563	3,700
„ undrained	43,084	33,925

The imports by coasting vessels from Naraingunge and Calcutta during the past year also showed a slight decrease, the total value amounting to Rs. 73,086, against Rs. 88,270 in 1886-87 and Rs. 83,679 in 1885-86.

Tea, Indian.

The quantity exported from Chittagong in connection with its coasting trade showed an increase of 89,441lbs. in comparison with 1886-87, and 169,888lbs. as compared with 1885-86. The money value of this trade during the past year was Rs. 5,97,871, against Rs. 5,82,162 in 1886-87 and Rs. 6,79,699 in 1885-86. The increase in the value of the tea exported was only Rs. 15,709, owing to the poor prices realized.

Tobacco.

Owing to increased local production, less tobacco was imported into Chittagong from Naraingunge during the past year than in the preceding year, as the following statement will show:—

	By country boats.	By sea-going vessels.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1886-87	10,300	10,478	20,778
1887-88	6,300	7,379	13,679

The exports of tobacco to foreign ports aggregated 26,573lbs., against 1,521lbs. in 1886-87, the increase being due to larger shipments made to the Maldives.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF ORISSA.

The gross value of the sea-borne trade of the Orissa ports, exclusive of Government transactions, registered during the past year, as compared with the totals of the preceding year, was as follows:—

Ports.		Imports.			Exports.			Grand Total.		
		Goods traffic.	Specie.	Total.	Goods traffic.	Specie.	Total.	Goods traffic.	Specie.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balasore	1886-87	66,35,683	2,79,459	69,15,142	30,88,679	9,79,742	40,68,421	97,24,362	12,59,201	1,09,83,563
	1887-88	62,37,464	1,25,500	63,62,964	34,24,649	10,99,604	45,24,253	96,62,113	12,25,104	1,08,87,217
Cuttack	1886-87	1,79,758	.....	1,79,758	16,93,530	.....	16,93,530	18,73,288	.....	18,73,288
	1887-88	1,06,457	.....	1,06,457	13,71,001	.....	13,71,001	14,77,458	.....	14,77,458
Pooree	1886-87	3,632	5,000	8,632	2,43,131	.....	2,43,131	2,46,763	5,000	2,51,763
	1887-88	3,355	.....	3,355	2,65,658	.....	2,65,658	2,69,013	.....	2,69,013
Total ...	1886-87	68,19,073	2,84,459	71,03,532	50,25,340	9,79,742	60,05,082	1,18,44,413	12,64,201	1,31,08,614
	1887-88	63,47,276	1,25,500	64,72,776	50,61,308	10,99,604	61,60,912	1,14,08,584	12,25,104	1,26,33,688

The direction of the trade during the past two years is illustrated in the subjoined table:—

	Imports from.		Exports to.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta ...	69,41,299	63,71,947	34,06,043	36,66,005
Other Indian ports	76,955	95,362	7,36,921	5,58,690
Foreign ports ...	85,278	5,467	18,36,217	19,36,217
Total ...	71,03,532	64,72,776	60,05,082	61,60,912

The foregoing figures show that the imports and exports almost balance each other. The share of Calcutta to the total inward and outward trade taken together was 79·45 per cent., against 78·93 per cent. and 73·39 per cent. in the other two years respectively. In the trade with foreign ports the exports amounted to 31·42 per cent.

Imports.

The following statement shows the quantity and value of the principal staples in the import trade during the past two years:—

Principal articles.			Quantity.				Value.	
			English weight.		Indian weight.		1886-87.	1887-88.
			1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.		
					Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton twist and yarn ...	European ...	lbs.	2,738,070	3,396,522	33,275	37,632	13,80,466	17,39,500
	Indian ...	„	949,300	826,550	11,537	10,045	4,67,603	4,19,694
Cotton piece-goods ...	European ...	Rs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,13,883	16,55,375
	Indian ...	„	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,027	21,688
Gunny bags ...	...	No.	1,089,689	1,154,743	10,89,689	11,54,743	2,09,300	2,42,860
Metals ...	...	Cwt.	24,485	13,432	31,962	18,282	7,13,510	3,04,362
Oils ...	...	Gallons.	837,680	564,208	76,152	35,269	4,17,679	2,94,595
Ghee ...	...	lbs.	101,183	121,324	1,230	1,474	38,852	63,984
Spices ...	...	„	2,416,826	1,212,416	29,371	14,733	2,63,417	1,64,116
Betelnuts ...	...	„	4,579,616	4,535,442	55,655	55,118	5,70,578	4,97,373
Salt ...	...	Cwt.	104,340	115,692	1,42,018	1,57,469	1,19,828	1,50,001
Tobacco ...	...	lbs.	1,816,587	1,768,637	22,077	21,494	2,27,397	2,18,654
Treasure ...	...	Rs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,84,459	1,25,500

Cotton twist and yarn.

The total quantity of European cotton twist and yarn showed an increase of 4,357 maunds as compared with 1886-87, and of 4,161 maunds as compared with 1885-86. On the other hand, the imports of Indian twist and yarn exhibited a decrease of 1,492 maunds and 7,035 maunds in comparison with those years, respectively.

Cotton piece-goods.

The total amount of European piece-goods registered during the year was valued at Rs. 16,55,375, showing an excess of Rs. 3,41,492 worth of goods on the returns of 1886-87, and a falling off of Rs. 68,433 as compared with 1885-86. The value of Indian piece-goods imported during the year was Rs. 21,688, against Rs. 8,027 in 1886-87, and Rs. 950 in 1885-86.

Exports.

The principal articles comprising the export trade during the past year, as compared with the figures of the previous year, are exhibited in the following statement:—

Principal articles.		Quantity.				Value.	
		English weight.		Indian weight.		1886-87.	1887-88.
		1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.		
				Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice ...	Cwt.	1,108,842	1,092,948	15,09,256	14,87,623	34,22,614	33,74,110
Paddy ...	„	135,968	65,950	1,85,067	89,764	2,15,115	84,662
Hides ...	No.	205,488	279,921	2,05,488	2,79,921	6,67,564	10,20,259
Lac, stick and other kinds...	Cwt.	5,671	7,808	7,719	10,628	1,59,830	1,63,905
Oilseeds ...	„	40,238	12,883	54,768	17,535	2,10,812	70,001
Timber and sleepers ...	„	5,720	7,554	7,786	10,282	11,936	24,895
(Silver treasure) ...	Rs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,79,742	10,99,604

Rice and paddy.

The total quantity of rice exported from Orissa during the past year remained almost the same as in 1886-87, but the figures were less than those of 1885-86 by 9,00,090 maunds. In the case of paddy, the total supply aggregated 89,764 maunds, against 1,85,067 maunds in 1886-87 and 3,48,493 maunds in 1885-86.

TRAFFIC ON THE NUDDEA RIVERS.

The total quantity and value of merchandise registered on the Nuddea rivers during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

Years.	Down-stream.		Up-stream.		Total.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1886-87 ...	77,58,420	2,53,95,811	20,79,645	85,25,649	98,38,065	3,39,21,460
1887-88 ...	74,16,829	2,34,38,938	20,35,531	81,22,321	94,52,360	3,15,61,259

It will be seen that the total weight of the trade of 1887-88 carried both ways was 3·92 per cent. below that of the preceding year, but 5·83 per cent. over the figures for 1885-86. The returns of the Nuddea station alone showed an increase, the quantity registered being 7·31 per cent. over the figures of 1886-87, and 41·52 per cent. over those of 1885-86. This increase last year was mainly due to the diversion of the trade from the Bhagiruthee to the Jellinghee route in consequence of the shallowness of the former river in several places during the latter part of the year both above and below Jungipore. The number of laden boats passing the Nuddea rivers during the past year was 30,100, against 30,836 in 1886-87 and 28,929 in 1885-86.

Down-stream traffic.

The principal articles in the down-stream traffic registered during the past two years are shown below:—

Principal staples.		Down-stream traffic registered at—				Total.		Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.		
		Jungipore.	Nuddea.	Kissengunge.	Hanskhally.	Quantity.	Value.	Into Calcuta.	Into other places.	Total.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Indigo	1886-87	.....	1,604	.....	.....	1,604	3,32,028	1,604	.....	1,604
	1887-88	.....	652	.....	.....	652	1,44,092	652	.....	652
Jute, raw	1886-87	18,020	4,77,893	10,355	7,13,069	12,19,342	41,21,927	9,71,591	2,48,251	12,19,842
	1887-88	14,450	3,68,932	11,297	5,62,055	9,56,734	35,87,752	7,65,186	1,91,548	9,56,734
Wheat	1886-87	5,36,308	7,76,716	4,668	1,17,836	14,35,522	32,29,924	14,08,510	27,012	14,35,522
	1887-88	6,03,499	6,54,720	3,283	76,133	13,37,635	33,44,087	13,24,631	13,004	13,37,635
Gram and pulse	1886-87	3,12,082	3,23,970	9,096	2,53,220	8,98,368	17,96,736	8,70,128	28,240	8,98,368
	1887-88	2,84,624	4,49,090	20,177	4,40,466	11,94,357	23,14,067	11,65,206	29,151	11,94,357
Other spring crops	1886-87	1,16,943	83,006	215	1,829	2,01,993	3,53,487	1,90,108	11,885	2,01,993
	1887-88	86,708	1,43,255	236	5,381	2,35,580	3,23,922	2,32,212	3,368	2,35,580
Rice, husked	1886-87	30,078	3,71,023	1,304	5,18,083	9,20,388	21,28,397	8,17,747	1,02,641	9,20,388
	1887-88	19,609	4,67,011	3,334	4,63,151	9,53,105	21,44,480	8,87,898	65,207	9,53,105
Do., unhusked	1886-87	5,137	2,530	17,368	1,976	27,011	33,764	888	26,123	27,011
	1887-88	2,015	2,686	4,235	695	9,631	10,835	2,991	6,640	9,631
Ghee	1886-87	14,600	1,257	.....	15	15,872	6,31,712	15,777	95	15,872
	1887-88	10,016	8,735	.....	65	18,816	5,92,704	18,277	539	18,816
Linseed	1886-87	4,57,626	2,21,857	6,431	1,01,010	7,86,924	31,47,696	7,75,955	10,969	7,86,924
	1887-88	5,34,213	2,69,565	5,837	1,18,671	9,28,286	34,81,072	9,13,998	14,288	9,28,286
Mustard and rape seed	1886-87	6,92,475	65,042	350	70,990	8,28,857	27,97,392	7,73,046	55,811	8,28,857
	1887-88	3,53,309	78,293	16	77,115	5,38,733	21,54,932	5,00,413	38,320	5,38,733
Other oilseeds	1886-87	95,111	624	.....	700	96,435	2,31,745	95,637	798	96,435
	1887-88	55,036	1,401	.....	1,596	58,033	1,75,360	57,654	379	58,033
Silk, raw	1886-87	141	.....	.....	.....	141	62,745	.....	141	141
	1887-88	255	.....	.....	.....	255	1,05,825	3	252	255
Stone and marble	1886-87	3,65,845	3,299	250	300	3,69,694	15,94,305	3,67,414	2,280	3,69,694
	1887-88	2,93,841	45,000	560	15	3,39,416	11,87,956	3,38,056	1,360	3,39,416
Sugar, drained	1886-87	6,466	431	.....	293	7,190	75,495	4,095	3,095	7,190
	1887-88	9,568	580	.....	200	10,348	1,07,360	5,617	4,731	10,348
Do., undrained	1886-87	30,136	3,346	4,445	19,068	56,995	2,63,602	21,925	35,070	56,995
	1887-88	29,270	2,741	2,083	7,197	41,291	1,65,164	24,447	16,844	41,291
Tobacco	1886-87	62,538	1,38,731	1	559	2,01,829	15,38,946	58,666	1,43,163	2,01,829
	1887-88	54,421	1,02,517	152	1,515	1,58,605	12,09,363	48,822	1,09,783	1,58,605

Up-stream traffic.

The trade in the principal articles carried up-stream during the past two years is exhibited in the following statement:—

Principal Staples.		Up-stream traffic registered at—				Total.		Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.		
		Jungipore.	Nuddea.	Kissengunge.	Hanskhally.	Quantity.	Value.	From Calcutta.	From other places.	Total.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Coal and coke	1886-87	25,240	1,20,565	.....	72,237	2,18,048	1,09,024	1,73,504	44,544	2,18,048
	1887-88	35,824	1,52,750	.....	67,492	2,56,066	1,12,029	2,21,966	34,100	2,56,066
Cotton piece-goods (European)*	1886-87	12,550	9,900	.....	7,800	.....	30,250	22,800	7,450	30,250
	1887-88	16,200	1,472	.....	3,100	.....	19,772	4,122	15,650	19,772
Gunny-cloth*	1886-87	594,403	75,225	.....	100	669,728	28,67,273	605,846	63,882	669,728
	1887-88	279,839	267,901	.....	.....	547,740	23,27,895	505,689	42,051	547,740
Rice	1886-87	85,223	71,237	140	2,427	1,59,027	3,67,750	12,969	1,46,058	1,59,027
	1887-88	53,943	55,946	.....	3,206	1,13,095	2,54,464	2,803	1,10,292	1,13,095
Paddy	1886-87	1,437	27,969	1,76,609	6,810	2,12,825	2,66,031	24,316	1,88,509	2,12,825
	1887-88	1,523	24,643	1,23,725	6,932	1,56,823	1,76,426	21,788	1,35,035	1,56,823
Iron and its manufactures	1886-87	18,748	13,431	.....	8,445	40,624	2,43,744	35,850	4,774	40,624
	1887-88	24,303	15,545	8	7,163	47,019	2,35,095	43,195	3,824	47,019
Salt	1886-87	2,80,331	3,72,639	169	3,42,841	9,95,980	32,36,935	8,92,901	1,03,079	9,95,980
	1887-88	1,79,732	3,75,051	.....	3,34,626	8,89,439	31,13,036	8,14,708	74,731	8,89,439

Piece-goods are shown according to value in rupees.

TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES, THE BHAGIRUTHEE, AND THE HOOGHLY RIVERS CARRIED BY INLAND STEAMERS.

The total traffic carried by the steamers of the India General and the Calcutta Steam Navigation Companies during the past two years is shown in the subjoined statement:—

		Imports into Calcutta.		Exports from Calcutta.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces	1886-87	6,724	31,203	23,467	5,64,476	30,191	5,95,679
	1887-88	2,670	69,865	39,664	2,73,657	42,334	3,43,522
Behar	1886-87	7,98,122	28,81,411	3,11,878	35,02,646	11,10,000	63,84,057
	1887-88	3,84,132	16,05,477	92,438	12,69,199	4,76,570	28,74,676
Western Bengal ...	1886-87	1,98,599	16,64,707	1,13,132	30,24,247	3,11,731	46,88,954
	1887-88	2,24,763	29,26,578	1,34,188	35,13,266	3,58,951	64,39,844
Eastern Bengal ...	1886-87	57,852	7,74,761	37,761	10,89,951	95,613	18,64,712
	1887-88	69,647	4,44,048	40,010	12,03,652	1,09,657	16,47,700
Northern Bengal ...	1886-87	2,948	25,206	45,465	70,911	48,413	96,117
	1887-88	3,660	35,614	1,270	58,417	4,930	94,031
Total ...	1886-87	10,64,245	53,77,288	5,31,703	82,52,231	15,95,948	1,36,29,519
	1887-88	6,84,872	50,81,582	3,07,570	63,18,191	9,92,442	1,13,99,773

The following statement shows all the most important articles of merchandise conveyed by the River Steamer Companies during the past two years:—

List of Articles.		Imports into Calcutta.		List of Articles.		Exports from Calcutta.	
		Quantity.	Value.			Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.				Rs.
Cotton piece-goods, Indian Rs.	1886-87	.....	1,64,273	Cotton twist and yarn, European ... . Mds.	1886-87	8,870	4,43,500
	1887-88	.....	1,90,420		1887-88	9,574	4,49,978
Indigo ... ... Mds.	1886-87	461	95,427	Cotton ditto, Indian ... ... ,,	1886-87	1,009	31,783
	1887-88	515	1,13,825		1887-88	71	2,343
Jute, raw ... ... ,,	1886-87	4,054	14,696				
	1887-88	3,647	13,676				
Potatoes ... ... ,,	1886-87	28,064	84,192	Cotton piece-goods, European ... ... Rs.	1886-87	.....	24,07,272
	1887-88	34,988	1,04,964		1887-88	.....	24,64,546
Wheat ... ... ,,	1886-87	3,83,778	8,63,501				
	1887-88	1,64,922	3,29,844	Gunny-bags ... ... No.	1886-87	19,600	4,690
					1887-88	2,69,624	63,550
Gram and pulse ... ... ,,	1886-87	65,463	1,30,926				
	1887-88	28,277	53,663	Gram and pulse ... ... Mds.	1886-87	5,520	11,040
					1887-88	12,743	24,429
Rice, husked ... ... ,,	1886-87	1,06,589	2,46,025				
	1887-88	1,01,625	2,28,661				
Rice, unhusked ... ... ,,	1886-87	6,256	7,820	Brass and copper ... ... Mds.	1886-87	22,173	7,35,252
	1887-88	435	489		1887-88	16,860	4,76,368
Hides of cattle ... ... No.	1886-87	64,136	2,10,446				
	1887-88	71,376	2,19,704	Iron ... ... ,,	1886-87	1,10,028	6,60,168
					1887-88	61,528	3,07,640
Brass and copper ... ... Mds.	1886-87	10,019	3,95,324				
	1887-88	21,478	8,58,096	Other metals ... ... ,,	1886-87	13,662	4,78,170
					1887-88	6,854	2,74,160
Saltpetre ... ... ,,	1886-87	29,528	2,58,458				
	1887-88	2,481	19,228	Oils, mineral ... ... ,,	1886-87	24,067	1,14,318
					1887-88	20,576	95,164
Linseed ... ... ,,	1886-87	1,69,381	6,77,524				
	1887-88	1,70,411	6,39,041	Other oils ... ... ,,	1886-87	3,747	42,113
					1887-88	5,686	76,944
Mustard and rape seed ... ,,	1886-87	1,38,606	4,67,795				
	1887-88	53,650	2,14,600	Provisions, other kinds ... ,,	1886-87	16,800	2,94,000
					1887-88	13,697	1,37,745
Silk, raw ... ... ,,	1886-87	1,434	6,38,130				
	1887-88	2,331	9,67,365	Salt ... ... ,,	1886-87	1,01,161	3,28,773
					1887-88	17,438	61,033
Betelnuts	1886-87	25,942	2,98,333				
	1887-88	2,737	27,370	Betelnuts ... ... ,,	1886-87	9,669	1,11,194
					1887-88	11,820	1,18,200
Spices, other kinds ... ,,	1886-87	6,190	1,99,627				
	1887-88	11,255	2,87,016	Spices, other kinds ... ,,	1886-87	19,237	5,58,133
					1887-88	12,396	3,23,399
Sugar, drained ... ... ,,	1886-87	15,476	1,62,492				
	1887-88	15,757	1,63,479	Tobacco	1886-87	4,710	35, 91
					1887-88	6,887	52,514

TRADE BY COUNTRY BOATS ON THE MEGNA RIVER TO AND FROM CHITTAGONG.

The following statement shows the total weight and value of the import and export trade of Chittagong carried by country boats along the Megna river during the past two years:—

	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Imports	12,76,766	31,52,304	14,18,733	29,03,570
Exports	28,00,385	27,40,815	3,23,167	13,99,056
Total ...	40,77,151	58,93,119	17,41,900	43,02,626

The following statement shows all the principal articles carried to and from Chittagong by this route during the past two years:—

Names of articles.		Imports into Chittagong.	Exports from Chittagong.	Total.	
				Quantity.	Value.
					Rs.
Cotton, raw ... ... Mds.	1886-87	.....	25,010	25,010	3,75,150
	1887-88	.....	19,490	19,490	3,26,458
Cocoanuts ... ... No.	1886-87	1,599,270	.....	1,599,270	63,970
	1887-88	1,749,000	.....	1,749,000	69,960
Vegetables and all kinds of fresh fruits and nuts ... ... Mds.	1886-87	45,552	3,921	49,473	1,85,524
	1887-88	30,825	2,150	32,975	1,23,656
Wheat ... ... ,,	1886-87	2,100	.....	2,100	4,725
	1887-88	2,840	.....	2,840	5,680
Gram and pulse ... ... Mds.	1886-87	43,376	.....	43,376	86,752
	1887-88	53,831	460	54,291	1,05,189
Rice, husked ... ... ,,	1886-87	4,79,518	.....	4,79,518	11,08,886
	1887-88	5,03,221	.....	5,03,221	11,32,247
Do., unhusked ... ... ,,	1886-87	5,36,478	.....	5,36,478	6,70,597
	1887-88	7,25,358	.....	7,25,358	8,16,028
Brass and copper ... ... ,,	1886-87	2,370	490	2,860	88,660
	1887-88	3,350	1,220	4,570	1,46,240
Iron ... ... ,,	1886-87	6,620	340	6,960	21,760
	1887-88	17,580	.....	17,580	87,900
Oils ... ... ,,	1886-87	1,320	3,064	4,384	34,250
	1887-88	3 369	2,280	5,649	52,253
Salt ... ... ,,	1886-87	.....	1,80,034	1,80,034	5,85,110
	1887-88	.....	1,35,616	1,35,616	4,74,656
Mustard and rape seed ... ,,	1886-87	14,770	.....	14,770	49,848
	1887-88	11,040	.....	11,040	44,160
Betelnuts ... ... ,,	1886-87	24,690	.....	24,690	2,83,935
	1887-88	3,180	.....	3,180	61,800
Spices ... ... ,,	1886-87	1,320	5,000	6,320	2,03,820
	1887-88	1,250	9,080	10,330	3,34,433
Sugar, drained ... ... ,,	1886-87	5,563	.....	5,563	58,411
	1887-88	3,700	.....	3,700	38,387
Do., undrained ... ... ,,	1886-87	31,142	2,644	33,786	1,59,260
	1887-88	24,695	1,470	26,165	1,04,660
Timber ... ... ,,	1886-87	.....	40,550	40,550	1,62,200
	1887-88	.....	65,629	65,629	1,64,073
Tobacco ... ... ,,	1886-87	11,850	.....	11,850	90,356
	1887-88	6,900	200	7,100	54,137

TRAFFIC ON THE MIDNAPORE AND HIDGELLEE CANALS.

The total weight and value of the country-boat traffic registered on the Midnapore and Hidgellee canals during the past two years are given in the subjoined statement :—

Names of canals.		Down.		Up.		Total.	
		Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.	Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.	Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Midnapore ...	1886-87	20,73,958	60,80,874	8,91,332	51,86,999	29,65,290	1,12,67,873
	1887-88	23,31,511	57,60,825	8,67,661	52,09,722	31,99,172	1,09,70,547
Hidgellee ...	1886-87	3,24,416	17,42,378	10,34,607	18,82,776	13,59,023	36,25,154
	1887-88	2,82,498	14,68,006	7,96,015	15,09,890	10,78,513	29,77,896
Total ...	1886-87	23,98,374	78,23,252	19,25,939	70,69,775	43,24,313	1,48,93,027
	1887-88	26,14,009	72,28,831	16,63,676	67,19,612	42,77,685	1,39,48,443

The total number of laden boats, the cargoes of which were registered during the past two years, was 63,403, against 64,477 in 1886-87 and 67,892 in 1885-86.

The following statement shows all the principal articles of traffic carried along these canals during the past two years :—

Chief articles of Traffic.		Registered on the Midnapore canal.	Registered on the Hidgellee canal.	Grand total.		Proportion of Calcutta trade to the total traffic.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke ...	1886-87	1,12,775	24,335	1,37,110	68,555	1,36,535	68,267
	1887-88	94,213	28,816	1,23,029	53,825	1,21,751	53,266
Cotton twist and yarn (European) ...	1886-87	25,887	.....	25,887	12,94,350	25,887	12,94,350
	1887-88	33,451	.....	33,451	15,72,197	33,451	15,72,197
Do. twist and yarn (Indian)	1886-87	15,437	.....	15,437	4,86,265	15,437	4,86,265
	1887-88	6,753	.....	6,753	2,22,849	6,753	2,22,849
Do. piece-goods (European)*	1886-87	69,500	3,29,625	.....	3,99,125	.....	3,99,125
	1887-88	1,69,075	2,22,275	.....	3,91,350	.....	3,91,350
Do. piece-goods (Indian)*	1886-87	1,21,000	....	.....	1,21,000	.....	1,20,000
	1887-88	1,49,850	.....	.....	1,49,850	.....	1,46,600
Indigo	1886-87	943	.....	943	1,95,201	943	1,95,201
	1887-88	746	.....	746	1,64,866	746	1,64,866
Jute, raw	1886-87	15,135	17,338	32,473	1,17,714	29,705	1,07,681
	1887-88	18,945	17,350	36,295	1,36,196	34,560	1,29,600
Vegetables and all kinds of fresh fruits and nuts	1886-87	43,299	16,355	59,654	2,23,702	50,926	1,90,973
	1887-88	63,068	13,150	76,218	2,85,817	69,802	2,61,757
Gram and pulse ...	1886-87	1,35,752	2,060	1,37,812	2,75,624	1,36,972	2,73,944
	1887-88	1,60,855	2,100	1,62,955	3,15,725	1,62,070	3,14,010
Rice	1886-87	5,87,169	2,70,025	8,57,194	19,82,261	7,91,048	18,29,298
	1887-88	9,16,483	3,11,280	12,27,763	27,62,467	11,02,196	24,79,941
Paddy	1886-87	10,97,017	7,13,148	18,10,165	22,62,706	7,90,928	9,88,660
	1887-88	9,99,686	4,50,095	14,49,781	16,31,004	4,72,932	5,35,048
Hides†	1886-87	58,890	16,400	75,290	2,47,044	75,140	2,46,553
	1887-88	64,535	12,900	77,435	2,83,726	77,435	2,83,726
Brass and copper ...	1886-87	56,802	50	56,852	17,62,412	56,732	17,58,692
	1887-88	34,035	.....	34,035	10,89,120	33,985	10,87,520

* Piece-goods are shown according to value in rupees.
† Hides are shown according to number.

Chief articles of Traffic.		Registered on the Midnapore canal.	Registered on the Hidgellee canal.	Grand total.		Proportion of Calcutta trade to the total traffic.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Oils	1886-87	37,242	39,693	76,935	3,65,563	75,592	3,59,184
	1887-88	41,635	48,328	89,963	4,16,217	54,574	2,52,405
Provisions other than ghee	1886-87	37,464	556	38,020	6,65,350	36,329	6,35,757
	1887-88	41,604	970	42,574	4,15,096	40,211	3,92,057
Salt	1886-87	3,52,215	1,19,200	4,71,415	15,32,099	4,68,725	15,23,356
	1887-88	3,17,766	1,02,285	4,20,051	14,70,178	4,18,026	14,63,091
Mustard and rape seed ...	1886-87	41,740	25	41,765	1,40,957	41,675	1,40,653
	1887-88	53,382	.....	53,382	2,13,528	53,367	2,13,468
Indigo seed	1886-87	5,775	.....	5,775	75,075	5,775	75,075
	1887-88	6,600	.....	6,600	72,600	6,600	72,600
Silk, raw	1886-87	975	.....	975	4,33,875	165	73,425
	1887-88	660	.....	660	2,73,900	350	1,45,250
Sugar, undrained ...	1886-87	55,326	11,688	67,014	3,09,940	58,801	2,71,955
	1887-88	95,172	11,281	1,06,453	4,25,812	96,601	3,86,404
Tobacco	1886-87	21,466	70,180	91,666	6,98,953	88,197	6,72,502
	1887-88	21,144	63,979	85,123	6,49,063	80,762	6,15,810
Timber	1886-87	74,892	39,122	1,14,014	4,56,056	32,398	1,29,592
	1887-88	76,840	8,815	85,655	2,14,138	20,024	50,060

Rice and paddy.

Rice and paddy form the main articles of trade along these canals. The total quantities of rice and paddy registered during the past year, as compared with the previous year, were as follows:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	8,57,194	12,27,763
Paddy	18,10,165	14,49,781
Total in rice after converting paddy into rice, at the rate of 25 seers of rice to a maund of paddy	19,88,547	21,33,876

The rice trade showed a satisfactory increase during the past year; but in the case of paddy a large decrease of 3,60,384 maunds in comparison with 1886-87 is observed. The consignments to and from Calcutta amounted to 11,02,196 maunds of rice and 4,72,932 maunds of paddy; of the remainder, 1,05,625 maunds of rice and 5,22,988 maunds of paddy represent the local trade of the Midnapore district.

TRAFFIC ON THE ORISSA CANALS.

The following statement exhibits the total weight and value of the traffic conveyed through the Orissa canals during the past two years:—

Orissa Canals.	Weight of goods registered by weight.		Value of all articles of trade.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Down traffic	5,56,470	4,93,334	13,57,357	17,44,713
Up traffic	3,32,040	4,00,300	5,72,988	7,49,188
Total ...	8,88,510	8,93,634	19,30,345	24,93,901

The number of laden boats registered on these canals during the past year was 7,348, against 5,411 in 1886-87 and 7,847 in 1885-86.

The subjoined table indicates the chief articles of merchandise of which this traffic consisted during the past two years:—

Names of articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	475	2,251	23,750	1,05,797
Turmeric	1,985	6,125	12,903	30,625
Jute, raw	1,950	9,517	7,069	35,689
Rice	1,69,825	2,03,604	3,92,720	4,58,109
Paddy	62,038	1,34,473	77,548	1,51,282
Salt	27,190	30,619	88,367	1,28,166
Other oilseeds	31,246	23,475	1,07,408	88,031
Spices	1,130	740	36,443	23,957
Stone and marble	31,550	37,180	1,36,059	97,597
Sugar, undrained	22,140	37,772	1,02,397	1,51,088
Timber	11,881	36,897	47,524	92,242

TRAFFIC ON THE ORISSA COAST CANAL.

The following figures give the total quantity and value of the traffic conveyed by country boats along the Orissa Coast Canal during the past two years:—

	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Down	1,22,096	6,16,055	3,65,265	12,12,774
Up	6,36,292	10,02,568	9,19,112	17,21,941
Total ...	7,58,388	16,18,623	12,84,377	29,34,715

The number of loaded boats registered during the past two years was 12,233 and 9,463 respectively.

The subjoined statements show all the principal staples of traffic carried by this route during the past two years:—

Names of articles.	1886-87.				1887-88.			
	Downward Traffic.		Portion relating to the Calcutta Traffic.		Downward Traffic.		Portion relating to the Calcutta Traffic.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke	16,230	8,115	13,650	6,825	55,500	24,281	55,500	24,281
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	2,000	1,00,000	2,000	1,00,000	1,546	72,662	1,546	72,662
Cotton piece-goods (European)	.....	68,350	.....	68,350	.....	93,275	.....	93,175
Gram and pulse	5,966	11,932	5,945	11,890	11,826	22,913	11,300	21,894
Rice	4,618	10,679	.....	.....	57,577	1,29,548	.....	.....
Paddy	1,370	1,712	.....	.....	16,231	18,660	.....	.....
Oils	9,909	47,068	9,764	46,379	58,442	2,70,294	55,980	2,58,907
Salt	47,785	1,55,301	46,255	1,50,329	83,288	2,91,508	80,615	2,82,153
Sugar, drained	2,221	23,320	2,186	22,953	713	7,397	530	5,499
,, undrained	5,798	26,876	2,370	10,961	12,135	48,540	8,100	32,400
Tobacco	14,309	1,09,106	13,723	1,04,638	20,655	1,57,494	20,305	1,54,825

Names of articles.	1886-87.				1887-88.			
	Upward Traffic.		Portion relating to the Calcutta Traffic.		Upward Traffic.		Portion relating to the Calcutta Traffic.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Jute, raw	4,840	17,545	4,465	16,185	15,190	56,962	12,123	45,461
Wheat	3,880	8,730	3,880	8,730	3,150	7,875	3,150	7,875
Rice, husked	1,17,524	2,71,774	1,15,675	2,67,498	3,25,047	7,31,356	3,03,050	6,81,862
,, unhusked	4,88,525	6,10,656	4,66,167	5,82,709	5,18,887	5,83,748	4,97,646	5,59,852
Other oilseeds	170	584	.....	.....	10,750	40,312	9,700	36,375

RIVER-BORNE TRAFFIC CARRIED BY THE RIVER STEAMER COMPANIES.

The total quantity and value of the merchandise carried along the Brahmaputra and the Upper Megna rivers by the steamers of the India General and Rivers Steam Navigation Companies during the past two years were as follows :—

		Along the Brahmaputra.		Along the Megna.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Downward ...	1886-87	25,26,702	2,41,14,891	16,09,882	1,44,55,075	41,36,584	3,85,69,966
	1887-88	25,66,075	2,92,02,564	20,19,866	1,60,60,469	45,85,941	4,52,63,033
Upward ...	1886-87	11,99,681	93,65,511	6,52,369	81,08,547	18,52,050	1,74,74,058
	1887-88	11,63,083	1,11,82,666	6,91,058	81,70,905	18,54,141	1,93,53,571
Total ...	1886-87	37,26,383	3,34,80,402	22,62,251	2,25 63,622	59,88,634	5,60,44,024
	1887-88	37,29,158	4,03,85,230	27,10,924	2,42,31,374	64,40,082	6,46,16,604

The following statement shows all the principal staples of traffic carried by this route during the past two years :—

Names of Principal Staples.	Grand Total of Traffic Registered.				Proportion of Calcutta Traffic to the Total Trade.			
	Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Caoutchouc or India-rubber ... ... Mds.	3,900	7,277	2,37,900	5,49,207	2,257	75	1,37,677	5,568
Coal and coke ... ... ,,	6,36,180	4,88,788	3,18,090	2,45,543	3,89,599	3,02,061	1,94,799	1,40,948
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European ... ... ,,	8,670	12,294	4,33,500	5,77,818	6,940	3,029	3,47,000	1,42,363
Do. piece-goods, European Rs.	56,21,761	66,99,357	56,21,761	66,99,357	52,20,262	43,74,027	52,20,262	43,74,027
Ditto, Indian ... ,,	110	1,540	110	1,540	.....	1,540	.....	1,540
Drugs and chemicals—								
Other sorts, not intoxicating ... ... ,,	3,08,462	1,86,240	3,08,462	1,86,240	3,05,926	1,73,600	3,05,926	1,73,220
Fibrous products—								
Jute, raw... ... ... Mds.	27,84,575	29,55,851	1,00,94,084	1,10,84,442	27,84,531	29,55,805	1,00,93,925	1,10,84,269
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	32,849	26,358	7,860	27,863	31,454	17,393	7,527	17,571
Grain and pulse—								
Gram and pulse... ... Mds.	1,53,544	1,67,325	3,07,088	4,46,423	1,29,305	1,27,154	2,58,610	2,78,654
Rice (husked) ... ... ,,	3,52,052	4,24,367	8,14,120	9,54,827	46,665	34,726	1,07,912	78,135
Hides of cattle ... ... No.	21,704	10,336	71,216	25,840	5,560	2,432	18,244	6,080
Lac—								
Stick and other kinds ... Mds.	21,166	17,892	6,00,585	1,84,266	21,073	17,054	5,97,946	1,75,680
Leather—								
Manufactured ... ... Rs.	65,094	56,578	65,094	56,578	57,473	16,573	57,473	16,573
Liquors ... ... ,,	11,69,373	8,80,290	11,69,373	8,80,290	11,48,639	7,73,152	11,48,639	7,80,107
Metals and their manufactures—								
Brass and copper ... Mds.	8,952	8,485	2,77,512	3,24,071	7,459	2,067	2,31,229	78,945
Iron ... ... ,,	1,13,355	1,40,008	6,80,130	7,01,377	1,11,455	1,31,031	6,68,730	6,67,226
Other metals ... ... ,,	60,542	79,922	12,56,247	32,16,697	59,905	76,007	12,43,029	30,51,785
Oils ... ... ,,	2,20,907	1,50,200	17,25,836	8,62,872	2,20,154	1,44,631	17,19,943	8,08,164
Provisions—								
All other kinds ... ... ,,	61,238	61,510	10,71,665	3,41,385	51,057	44,373	8,93,498	1,89,390
Salt ... ... ,,	2,90,362	3,73,379	9,43,676	13,06,827	2,90,361	3,73,248	9,43,673	13,06,368
Oil-seeds—								
Linseed ... ... ,,	25,246	21,638	1,00,984	79,360	23,515	21,610	94,060	79,330
Mustard and rape seed ,,	2,68,358	4,05,823	9,05,709	13,89,069	2,64,426	4,03,879	8,92,438	13,62,733
Til seed ... ... ,,	6,404	9,698	26,967	34,920	5,924	9,578	22,215	34,494
Seeds (other than oil-seeds)								
Tea seed ... ... ,,	1,791	5,072	1,25,370	4,51,249	704	451	49,280	40,703
Silk—								
Raw ... ... ,,	953	2,185	4,24,085	1,92,890	104	107	46,280	8,575
Silk manufactured—								
Indian ... ... ,,	21,114	93,804	21,114	93,804	9,946	1,334	9,946	1,334
Spices—								
Betelnuts ... ... Mds.	96,464	1,24,498	11,05,886	12,44,980	95,702	1,23,337	11,00,573	12,33,370
Sugar—								
Drained ... ... ,,	12,506	10,760	1,31,313	1,11,634	10,292	3,501	1,08,066	36,322
Tea—								
Indian ... ... ,,	5,68,546	6,70,301	2,38,78,932	2,79,01,347	5,68,531	6,69,917	2,38,78,302	2,78,85,360
Timber ... ... ,,	5,299	5,928	21,196	14,734	5,286	5,849	21,144	14,622
Tobacco ... ... ,,	16,995	23,576	1,29,587	1,79,766	16,776	20,947	1,27,917	1,59,719
Wool, manufactured—								
Indian ... ... Rs.	30,252	1,13,454	30,252	1,13,454	29,772	1,03,791	29,772	1,03,791
Treasure—								
Silver ... ... ,,	3,87,450	2,91,500	3,87,450	2,91,500	2,97,500	1,41,000	2,97,500	1,41,000

TRAFFIC ON THE BRAHMAPUTRA AND MEGNA RIVERS CARRIED BY THE STEAMERS OF THE EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

The following comparative statement shows the total quantity and value of merchandise carried by the steamer services of the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the past two years :—

		Down Traffic.		Up traffic.		Total.	
		1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.
Dacca service ...		15,47,947	12,93,180	3,36,178	3,02,192	18,84,125	15,95,372
Serajgunge service ...		11,17,359	20,85,375	3,09,335	2,38,416	14,26,694	23,23,791
Cachar service ...		71,521	1,04,344	38,872	34,842	1,10,393	1,39,186
Total	Quantity—Mds.	27,36,827	34,82,899	6,84,385	5,75,450	34,21,212	40,58,349
	Value— Rs.	1,72,06,736	2,12,81,062	1,77,87,912	1,56,85,946	3,49,94,649	3,69,67,008

Dacca service.

The quantities carried both ways during the past year were 2,88,753 maunds, or 15·32 per cent. below the figures for 1886-87, and 4,97,172 maunds, or 45·27 per cent. in excess of those for 1885-86. The decrease occurred chiefly in the down traffic, which fell off from 15,47,947 maunds in 1886-87 to 12,93,180 maunds in 1887-88. The abstracts below show the quantities and values of the principal staples of traffic carried by this service during the past two years :—

Chief articles of downward traffic.

Articles.		Quantity.		Value.	
		1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
				Rs.	Rs.
Caoutchouc ...	Mds.	277	234	16,897	16,848
Cotton, raw ...	„	18,885	31,923	2,83,275	5,34,794
Do. piece goods, European	Rs.	.....	.....	.....	315
Do. do., Indian ...	„	.....	.....	43,920	25,630
Safflower ...	Mds.	1,545	1,742	7,649	42,897
Jute, raw ...	„	8,27,088	10,61,456	29,98,194	39,80,460
Gunny-bags ...	No.	6,330	3,465	1,515	817
Gram and pulse	Mds.	12,834	17,877	25,668	35,754
Rice ...	„	2,452	4,287	5,670	9,646
Other rain crops	„	.....	2,963	.....	4,445
Hides ...	No.	1,590,580	1,002,984	52,19,091	30,87,310
Skins ...	„	147,200	51,168	2,47,230	75,153
Shell-lac ...	Mds.	693	928	25,641	25,056
Brass and copper and their manufactures ...	„	688	1,063	21,328	42,272
Iron ...	„	1,797	3,390	10,782	16,950
Linseed ...	„	9,929	6,353	39,716	23,824
Mustard and rape seed ...	„	7,140	8,256	24,098	33,024
Betelnuts ...	„	4,175	5,817	48,012	58,170
Spices, other kinds ...	„	873	4,772	28,154	1,21,686
Tea, Indian	„	308	94	12,936	4,218

Chief articles of upward traffic.

ARTICLES.		Quantity. 1886-87.	Quantity. 1887-88.	Value. 1886-87.	Value. 1887-88.
				Rs.	Rs.
Cotton twist and yarn, European	Mds.	16,790	14,798	8,39,500	6,95,506
Cotton piece-goods, ditto	Rs.	.....	.....	95,90,403	81,36,198
Ditto ditto, Indian	„	.....	.....	36,406	4,180
Drugs and chemicals	„	.....	.....	18,243	65,450
Gunny-bags	No.	52,860	97,615	12,640	23,009
Leather, manufactured	Rs.	.....	.....	59,760	48,500
Liquors	„	.....	.....	77,340	67,210
Brass and copper and their manufactures	Mds.	9,954	6,982	3,08,574	2,57,832
Iron and its manufactures	„	17,396	15,266	1,04,376	76,330
Other metals	„	1,235	888	25,626	25,252
Opium	„	34	103	43,384	1,39,050
Paints and colours	„	411	147	17,262	6,542
Ghee	„	812	643	27,202	20,254
Other kinds of provisions	„	7,409	5,518	1,29,658	30,694
Salt	„	30,845	26,442	1,00,246	92,547
Silk, raw	„	147	263	65,415	1,09,145
Spices	„	6,088	4,003	1,96,338	1,18,082
Sugar, undrained	„	20,409	18,944	94,392	75,776

Serajgunge service.

The total increase in the gross weight of goods conveyed by this service amounted to 62·88 per cent. on the transactions of 1886-87, and to 71·19 per cent. on those of 1885-86. The downward traffic rose from 11,34,865 maunds in 1885-86 and 11,17,359 maunds in 1886-87, to 20,85,375 maunds in 1887-88. The following statements show the principal articles conveyed during the past two years:—

Chief articles of downward traffic.

ARTICLES.		Quantity. 1886-87.	Quantity. 1887-88.	Value. 1886-87.	Value. 1887-88.
				Rs.	Rs.
Cotton twist and yarn, Indian	Mds.	.....	1,098	.....	36,234
Drugs and chemicals	Rs.	.....	.....	2,29,480	3,18,150
Jute, raw	Mds.	8,78,638	17,26,870	31,85,055	64,75,762
Gunny-bags	No.	5,978,310	6,885,375	14,32,525	16,22,981
Wheat	Mds.	3,085	1,319	6,941	3,298
Rice	„	15,612	.....	36,103	.....
Gram and pulse	„	786	4,497	1,572	8,994
Hides	No.	13,040	4,312	42,788	13,273
Linseed	Mds.	2,263	2,181	9,052	8,179
Mustard and rape seed	„	26,877	15,286	90,710	61,144
Til seed	„	754	867	2,828	3,577
Betelnuts	„	1,662	1,606	19,113	16,060
Tobacco	„	2,491	2,410	18,994	18,376

Chief articles of upward traffic.

ARTICLES.		Quantity. 1886-87.	Quantity. 1887-88.	Value. 1886-87.	Value. 1887-88.
				Rs.	Rs.
Cotton twist and yarn, European	Mds.	3,863	911	1,93,150	42,817
Cotton piece-goods, ditto	Rs.	.....	.....	31,76,280	26,21,871
Leather, manufactured	„	.....	.....	2,640	5,620
Brass and copper and their manufactures	Mds.	3,000	2,204	93,000	88,160
Iron and its manufactures	„	6,438	10,948	38,628	54,740
Oils	„	3,628	6,104	17,233	34,397
Salt	„	2,22,756	1,48,067	7,23,957	5,18,234
Spices	„	3,001	5,119	96,782	1,42,607
Sugar, drained	„	388	1,189	4,074	12,336
Do. undrained	„	410	2,875	1,896	11,500

Cachar service.

The total traffic attracted to this service during the past year showed an increase of 26·08 per cent. as compared with that of the previous year, and of 89·28 per cent. in comparison with that of 1885-86. The upward traffic remained stationary during the past two years, but the downward traffic rose from 71,521 maunds in 1886-87 to 1,04,344 maunds in 1887-88. The chief staples of merchandise of which this traffic consisted are shown in the subjoined statements :—

Chief articles of downward traffic.

Articles.		Quantity.		Value.	
		1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
				Rs.	Rs.
Caoutchouc	Mds.	169	71	10,309	5,460
Hides of cattle ...	No.	30	.....	99	.....
Brass and copper, and their manufactures ...	Mds.	34	311	1,054	15,200
Other kinds of provisions	„	397	85	8,677	234
Spices	„	506	.....	16,308	.....
Tea seed	„	360	1,539	25,200	1,38,895
Tea, Indian	„	68,909	1,01,086	28,94,198	42,11,618

Chief articles of upward traffic.

Articles.		Quantity.		Value.	
		1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
				Rs.	Rs.
Coal and coke ...	Mds.	.....	4	.....	2
Cotton twist and yarn, European ...	„	182	131	9,100	6,157
Cotton piece-goods, ditto	Rs.	.....	.....	9,00,880	10,56,825
Drugs and chemicals ...	„	.....	.....	5,840	7,350
Liquors	„	.....	.....	33,120	38,930
Leather, manufactured ...	„	.....	.....	6,400	8,080
Brass and copper and their manufactures ...	Mds.	959	503	29,729	20,120
Iron and its manufactures	„	5,695	2,654	34,170	13,270
Other metals ...	„	4,498	1,887	93,333	75,242
Provisions, other kinds ...	„	968	1,336	16,940	7,431
Spices, other kinds ...	„	301	623	9,707	17,990

TRADE OF BENGAL WITH ASSAM CARRIED BY COUNTRY BOATS.

The total quantity and value of the trade of Bengal with Assam carried by country boats on the Megna and Brahmaputra rivers during the past two years are shown in the subjoined statement :—

	Registered at Bhoyrub Bazar on the Megna.		Registered at Dhubri on the Brahmaputra.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Imports from Assam—						
1886-87	30,30,468	33,22,147	7,51,847	31,38,516	37,82,315	64,60,663
1887-88	41,35,454	32,71,975	11,96,803	30,24,457	53,32,257	62,96,433
Exports to Assam—						
1886-87	19,65,557	88,52,213	4,12,110	26,91,931	23,77,667	1,15,44,144
1887-88	17,01,099	89,90,856	5,06,817	33,66,492	22,07,916	1,23,57,348

A statement is subjoined to show the chief staples of traffic carried each way during the past two years :—

Imports from Assam.						Exports to Assam.					
Articles.		Bhoyrub Bazar.	Dhubri.	Total.	Value.	Articles.		Bhoyrub Bazar.	Dhubri.	Total.	Value.
					Rs.						Rs.
Lime and limestone	Mds. 1886-87	20,27,795	100	20,27,895	5,94,576	Cotton twist and yarn (European)	Mds. 1886-87	75	3,656	3,731	1,51,490
	1887-88	23,40,941	.....	23,40,941	5,55,362		1887-88	336	2,757	3,096	1,33,800
Canes and rattans	... Rs. 1886-87	5,475	17,619	23,094	23,094	Cotton piece-goods (European)	... Rs. 1886-87	5,56,500	5,900	5,62,400	5,62,400
	1887-88	19,458	12,445	31,903	31,903		1887-88	10,10,200	7,500	10,17,700	10,17,700
Cotton, raw	... Mds. 1886-87	830	18,640	19,470	1,11,730	Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	... ,, 1886-87	2,58,680	13,720	2,72,400	2,72,400
	1887-88	8,384	8,800	17,184	1,62,531		1887-88	3,27,320	4,400	3,31,720	3,31,720
Jute, raw	... ... ,, 1886-87	7,580	60,357	67,937	2,15,895	Gunny-bags	... No. 1886-87	.....	25,492	25,492	5,089
	1887-88	5,047	88,907	93,954	3,52,758		1887-88	7,000	32,970	39,970	8,861
Oranges	... ... No. 1886-87	40,104,800	200	40,105,000	1,96,050	Potatoes	... ... Mds. 1886-87	1,710	5,650	7,360	15,153
	1887-88	75,746,150	.....	75,746,150	3,04,303		1887-88	9,431	7,309	16,740	60,185
Potatoes	... ... Mds. 1886-87	1,04,940	1,808	1,06,748	2,52,394	Cocoanuts	... ... No. 1886-87	1,007,750	433,083	1,404,833	61,892
	1887-88	41,548	104	41,652	2,37,458		1887-88	1,224,525	737,056	1,961,581	71,979
Rice (husked)	... ,, 1886-87	105	629	734	1,913	Vegetables and all kinds of fresh fruits	Mds. 1886-87	9,065	6,439	15,504	45,019
	1887-88	7,390	40	7,430	14,276		1887-88	5,600	5,129	10,729	1,96,565
Do. (unhusked)	... ,, 1886-87	4,88,045	16,571	5,04,616	7,69,548	Wheat	... ... ,, 1886-87	11,690	2,562	14,252	40,670
	1887-88	3,39,698	9,956	3,49,654	4,15,742		1887-88	9,280	1,286	10,516	31,819
Hides of cattle	... ,, 1886-87	14,965	2,275	17,240	3,45,450	Gram and pulse	... ,, 1886-87	2,65,115	47,122	3,12,235	10,77,126
	1887-88	27,330	1,456	28,786	5,75,720		1887-88	1,84,159	87,344	2,71,503	7,29,992
Shell-lac	... ... ,, 1886-87	.....	6,285	6,285	62,850	Rice, husked	... ,, 1886-87	3,07,070	52,398	3,59,468	9,59,806
	1887-88	.....	9,451	9,451	94,510		1887-88	3,90,476	73,371	4,63,847	11,33,913
Mats	... ... Rs. 1886-87	1,39,067	451	1,39,518	1,39,518	Iron	... ... ,, 1886-87	11,745	5,527	17,272	1,14,686
	1887-88	1,37,775	.....	1,37,775	1,37,775		1887-88	10,253	6,269	16,522	1,11,670
Dried fish	... ... Mds. 1886-87	32,320	2,835	35,155	2,39,872	Oils	... ... ,, 1886-87	1,56,989	71,133	2,28,122	16,06,125
	1887-88	27,105	1,486	28,591	1,40,720		1887-88	1,44,329	84,779	2,29,108	15,98,207
Linseed	... ... ,, 1886-87	29,925	.....	29,925	1,03,684	Provisions—all other kinds	... ... ,, 1886-87	19,305	393	19,698	78,792
	1887-88	45,680	.....	45,680	1,67,482		1887-88	81,807	1,039	82,846	2,79,591
Mustard seed	... ,, 1886-87	10,320	3,91,298	4,01,618	12,27,084	Salt	... ... ,, 1886-87	2,56,165	95,952	3,52,117	12,17,022
	1887-88	21,492	3,45,002	3,66,484	12,02,779		1887-88	2,67,712	1,14,545	3,82,257	14,08,933
Til or jinjili	... ... ,, 1886-87	300	8,689	8,989	29,762	Betelnuts	... ... ,, 1886-87	20,491	1,816	22,307	2,78,092
	1887-88	1,470	22,836	24,306	86,444		1887-88	21,981	1,640	23,621	2,19,701
Spices, other than betelnuts	... ... ,, 1886-87	20,885	.....	20,885	41,506	Spices, other than betelnuts	... ... ,, 1886-87	1,24,540	1,967	1,26,507	6,45,422
	1887-88	12,888	.....	12,888	35,845		1887-88	1,98,460	1,565	2,00,025	10,00,508
Tea, Indian	... ... ,, 1886-87	9,555	8	9,563	4,78,150	Sugar, drained	... ,, 1886-87	40,762	3,830	44,592	6,28,075
	1887-88	3,255	.....	3,255	1,62,750		1887-88	25,993	6,272	32,265	4,18,379
						,, undrained	... ,, 1886-87	1,30,653	41,334	1,71,987	9,04,365
							1887-88	1,14,347	48,752	163,099	9,37,161
Timber	... ... Logs 1886-87	1,328	366,085	367,413	11,36,740	Tobacco	... ... ,, 1886-87	1,05,595	21,898	1,27,493	10,85,427
	1887-88	2,074	351,361	353,435	11,26,673		1887-88	89,372	44,280	1,42,652	11,29,689

STATEMENT OF BENGAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

External trade of Bengal.

The total quantity of the merchandise carried by rail between Bengal and other Provinces during the past two years is shown in the subjoined statements :—

Imports into Bengal.

From	Into Behar.		Into Western Bengal.		Into Eastern Bengal.		Into Northern Bengal.		Into Dacca.		Into Calcutta.		Total.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Punjab	84,316	1,10,836	10,425	5,109	129	488	3,929	7,579	223	220	5,52,182	4,29,555	6,51,204	5,54,087
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	18,31,254	17,78,873	3,19,792	4,85,443	3,132	35,662	1,835	14,053	561	2,127	1,07,50,398	71,40,918	1,30,06,972	94,57,076
Rajputana and Central India	5,425	22,761	18,771	8,752	6	15	10	5	4	55	62,237	1,58,285	93,453	1,89,853
Central Provinces	39,465	53,206	27,014	24,607	6	954	29	26	2	13	78,002	1,57,249	1,44,518	2,36,055
Port of Bombay	5,320	4,896	101	418	38	140	73	37	2	121	3,631	4,284	9,165	9,896
Assam	.....	.....	.....	.....	153	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78,931	.....	79,084	.....
Sindh, Kurrachi, Berar, Nizam's Territory, Mysore, Madras, and Bombay Presidency	652	669	414	116	67	37	153	105	2	8	4,335	1,064	5,596	1,999
Total	19,66,405	19,71,241	3,76,517	5,24,445	3,531	37,596	6,029	21,805	794	2,524	1,15,36,716	78,91,355	1,38,89,992	1,04,48,966

Exports from Bengal.

To	From Behar.		From Western Bengal.		From Eastern Bengal.		From Northern Bengal.		From Dacca.		From Calcutta.		Total.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Punjab	2,48,576	1,93,956	1,09,565	1,58,494	4,959	489	1,426	1,826	4	67	6,03,341	5,78,450	9,67,871	9,33,282
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	72,51,447	75,07,022	10,37,232	17,43,159	110	8,556	1,098	81,385	139	558	37,98,981	36,03,782	1,20,89,007	1,29,44,462
Rajputana and Central India	3,99,528	4,48,784	1,46,016	84,260	5	342	33	95	9	.....	75,734	85,389	6,21,325	6,18,870
Central Provinces ...	2,59,823	2,44,166	1,82,364	1,39,872	13	20	25	23	.....	17	59,516	1,22,005	5,01,741	5,06,103
Berar	25,099	33,341	1,339	1,448	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	856	661	27,300	35,450
Bombay Presidency ...	1,01,088	72,797	8,965	13,629	10	5	8	9	.....	.....	1,012	4,078	1,11,083	90,518
Assam	.....	.....	.....	.....	744	.....	74	.....	7	.....	51,493	.....	52,318	.....
Sindh, Kurrachi, Nizam's Territory, Mysore, Madras, and Port of Bombay ...	1,036	1,360	80	96	1	1,018	303	23	1	32	6,231	4,459	7,652	6,988
Total ...	82,86,597	85,01,426	14,85,561	21,40,958	5,842	10,430	2,973	83,361	160	674	45,97,164	43,98,824	1,43,78,297	1,51,35,673

The greatest fluctuations are observable in the supplies carried from and to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the imports from which formed 90·51 per cent. of the total trade under that head, against 92·92 per cent. in the previous year; while as regards exports, the proportion borne to the total trade was 85·52 per cent., against 84·08 per cent. in 1886-87. This was mainly due to the upward movement of edible grains in response to demands from those provinces in which the crops were poor. The figures for the Punjab and the Central Provinces slightly improved so far as the imports from those provinces were concerned, but in all other cases the fluctuations were normal.

The following statement compares the figures for the principal commodities carried each way during the past year with those carried in 1886-87:—

Chief staples of traffic.	Imports into Bengal.		Exports from Bengal.		Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.			
					Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal 1886-87	818	409	68,03,391	34,01,695	109	54	.....	.....
1887-88	759	759	58,94,384	22,10,394	.....	.....	3,121	1,170
Cotton, raw... 1886-87	13,69,042	2,05,35,630	720	10,800	12,60,921	1,89,13,815	385	5,775
1887-88	9,34,262	1,25,38,248	1,352	22,646	8,36,710	1,12,09,233	982	16,448
Cotton twist and yarn (European) 1886-87	1,779	88,950	74,318	37,15,900	402	20,100	74,275	37,13,750
1887-88	2,146	1,17,499	63,441	29,81,727	528	31,066	63,435	29,81,445
Cotton twist and yarn (Indian) 1886-87	5,669	1,78,573	12,507	3,93,970	3,359	1,05,808	12,316	3,87,954
1887-88	1,974	58,460	11,893	3,92,469	126	3,597	10,248	3,38,184
Cotton piece-goods (European) 1886-87	4,505	2,53,815	7,40,213	4,66,33,819	1,819	1,14,597	7,37,179	4,66,42,277
1887-88	3,007	1,66,846	6,37,963	4,01,91,606	1,434	78,118	6,35,840	4,00,57,920
Cotton piece-goods (Indian) 1886-87	23,003	25,30,330	4,647	5,11,170	8,454	9,29,940	2,818	3,09,980
1887-88	23,938	11,84,240	3,934	4,32,740	8,437	4,12,180	2,515	2,76,650
Indigo 1886-87	39,509	81,99,063	565	1,16,955	39,396	81,54,972	109	22,563
1887-88	41,629	73,76,085	756	1,67,076	41,578	73,94,330	289	63,869
Wheat 1886-87	51,30,711	1,15,44,100	1,016	2,286	49,44,110	1,11,24,247	38	85
1887-88	20,83,794	57,06,013	1,54,157	3,85,392	20,19,907	55,30,333	97	242
Rice, husked 1886-87	40,914	94,613	7,75,434	17,93,191	3,504	8,103	19,733	45,632
1887-88	14,157	54,805	20,38,151	45,85,840	1,127	4,345	46,104	1,03,734
Gram 1886-87	7,44,699	14,89,398	2,231	4,462	6,06,807	12,13,614	370	740
1887-88	17,536	32,627	1,31,458	2,46,484	12,194	22,610	350	656
Jowar and bajra 1886-87	2,63,434	4,44,545	1,207	2,037	10,749	18,139	11	18
1887-88	18,429	37,168	19,379	33,913	1,844	3,994	.....	.....
Other food-grains ... 1886-87	5,18,562	8,75,073	21,006	35,447	3,43,683	5,78,952	160	270
1887-88	4,74,011	13,90,754	8,25,280	13,23,227	5,32,884	10,99,496	5,165	8,393
Hides of cattle 1886-87	2,34,555	67,70,802	1,352	33,775	2,12,350	62,72,133	1,131	30,995
1887-88	2,34,193	67,95,215	1,009	27,978	2,06,630	62,98,921	807	22,497
Gunny-bags and cloth ... 1886-87	15,404	1,30,934	4,35,165	3,33,914	4,327	36,779	3,09,879	26,33,971
1887-88	23,678	1,91,276	36,98,902	27,96,530	482	3,908	2,52,460	21,14,352
Shellac 1886-87	90,838	26,11,592	469	13,483	90,769	26,09,609	.....	.....
1887-88	1,06,064	33,14,500	5,120	1,38,240	1,05,863	33,08,219	5	135
Liquors 1886-87	23,976	10,76,588	37,711	27,53,609	3,062	7,03,245	37,676	27,50,594
1887-88	11,594	3,64,438	39,744	27,07,063	4,897	1,43,200	39,624	27,00,758
Copper, unwrought ... 1886-87	303	8,863	82,433	24,11,165	150	4,387	76,145	22,29,241
1887-88	1,313	41,533	42,823	13,70,336	292	9,202	36,812	11,77,984
Brass, unwrought... ... 1886-87	500	12,125	32,504	7,88,222	53	1,275	26,619	6,43,511
1887-88	228	5,389	19,189	4,60,536	193	4,549	16,517	3,96,408

Chief staples of traffic.		Imports into Bengal.		Exports from Bengal.		Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.			
						Imports.		Exports.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Brass and copper wrought	1886-87	21,486	8,48,697	22,921	9,05,379	4,234	1,67,243	17,709	6,99,505
	1887-88	23,819	8,19,759	12,371	4,94,840	4,550	1,57,333	7,808	3,12,320
Iron	1886-87	13,803	82,818	5,17,248	31,13,488	4,657	27,942	4,90,314	29,41,884
	1887-88	13,627	71,579	5,10,343	25,51,715	4,156	28,689	4,90,117	24,50,585
Oils	1886-87	6,873	76,963	99,705	5,12,475	5,496	61,691	98,344	5,04,415
	1887-88	12,803	1,23,357	1,58,307	7,95,389	2,511	25,298	1,57,043	7,88,465
Opium	1886-87	87,372	11,14,86,672	5,305	67,69,180	83,376	10,63,87,776	15	19,140
	1887-88	1,04,438	8,02,87,020	148	1,99,800	1,00,557	2,91,61,530	.....	.....
Ghee	1886-87	1,30,342	43,66,457	1,051	35,208	1,16,072	38,88,412	305	10,217
	1887-88	1,25,398	29,89,431	1,336	42,084	1,17,087	27,86,863	146	4,599
Salt	1886-87	33,994	1,10,480	5,18,691	16,85,746	300	975	4,96,402	16,13,306
	1887-88	42,858	1,09,239	5,09,011	17,81,538	353	922	4,80,940	16,83,321
Saltpetre	1886-87	1,79,729	15,72,628	266	2,327	1,79,677	15,72,174	66	577
	1887-88	2,30,461	10,94,378	127	984	2,30,354	10,93,843	.....	.....
Linseed	1886-87	18,31,966	73,27,864	910	3,640	16,28,885	65,15,540	29	116
	1887-88	18,83,092	64,96,341	53	199	16,64,934	57,46,329	.....	.....
Mustard and rape seed ...	1886-87	7,83,388	26,43,934	830	2,801	6,67,229	22,51,898	.....	.....
	1887-88	11,47,840	37,42,315	843	3,372	9,42,311	30,77,447	15	
Til or jinjili	1886-87	28,291	1,06,091	8	30	27,276	1,02,285	1	4
	1887-88	85,000	3,37,753	436	1,799	81,307	3,23,140	.....	.....
Castor seed	1886-87	2,26,352	7,07,350	2	6	2,19,110	6,84,719	2	
	1887-88	1,95,285	4,88,501	30	105	1,79,041	3,47,897	2	7
Poppy seed	1886-87	4,52,863	20,37,883	7	31	4,08,929	18,40,180	.....	.....
	1887-88	1,97,526	7,40,722	9	33	1,74,387	6,53,951	.....	.....
Other oil-seeds	1886-87	28,558	78,535	19	52	27,551	75,765	.....	.....
	1887-88	23,338	58,145	552	1,656	22,693	56,533	.....	.....
Silk, raw	1886-87	748	3,32,860	4,150	18,23,838	471	2,09,595	2,052	8,90,228
	1887-88	343	1,12,556	3,443	14,41,820	181	69,496	1,240	5,32,625
Silk, manufactured ...	1886-87	193	1,36,298	2,499	19,38,936	98	69,592	1,401	11,71,938
	1887-88	46	27,701	2,159	15,93,541	23	13,565	1,160	8,66,153
Sugar, drained	1886-87	10,657	1,11,898	1,33,808	14,04,984	2,604	27,342	14,500	1,52,250
	1887-88	10,361	94,684	78,104	8,10,329	2,499	22,904	31,624	3,28,099
Sugar, undrained	1886-87	6,253	28,920	6,44,018	29,78,583	2,600	12,025	46,341	2,14,327
	1887-88	4,195	15,731	4,44,215	17,76,860	1,934	7,253	30,690	1,22,760
Tea, Indian	1886-87	82,989	34,85,538	1,308	54,936	82,702	34,73,484	1,262	53,004
	1887-88	2,984	4,36,484	1,646	73,864	9,832	2,95,745	1,311	58,831
Tobacco	1886-87	1,887	14,388	2,53,927	19,36,193	1,079	8,227	6,045	46,095
	1887-88	1,261	9,383	1,64,635	12,55,723	409	3,290	2,549	19,436

Internal trade of Bengal.

The total amount of goods carried from one trade block to another in the Lower Provinces during the past two years was as follows:—

	Into Behar.		Into Western Bengal.		Into Eastern Bengal.		Into Northern Bengal.		Into Dacca.		Into Calcutta.		Total.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Exports from—														
Behar	.....	.....	36,10,650	30,85,533	1,385	2,18,356	4,895	44,144	906	374	1,35,05,657	1,21,01,530	1,71,23,493	1,54,49,937
Western Bengal	24,48,303	18,98,673	.....	.....	1,252	25,26,199	485	84,972	617	1,082	1,75,15,875	1,94,08,638	1,99,66,532	2,39,18,964
Eastern ,, ...	452	4,576	265	83,163	.....	.....	86,554	1,26,847	25,263	21,512	46,23,948	68,04,598	47,34,487	70,40,696
Northern ,, ...	5,642	61,401	1,452	71,425	7,23,595	6,96,023	.....	.....	6,215	5,171	41,22,382	39,83,943	48,59,286	48,17,963
Dacca	1,288	1,366	697	3,393	1,10,358	2,18,232	731	4,370	.....	.....	9,53,241	11,29,265	10,66,315	13,56,626
Calcutta	47,03,749	43,03,105	16,29,048	18,38,262	20,28,194	19,77,561	16,26,436	16,75,181	2,78,063	2,66,301	.....	.....	1,02,65,490	1,00,60,410
Total ...	71,59,434	62,68,521	52,42,112	50,81,776	28,64,784	56,36,371	17,19,101	19,35,514	3,09,069	2,94,440	4,97,21,103	4,34,27,974	5,80,15,603	6,26,44,596

The subjoined table shows the net weight of the downward and the upward traffic during the past two years:—

	Quantity.		Calcutta traffic.		Proportion of the Calcutta traffic to the total trade.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Downward traffic ...	4,51,82,428	5,02,94,513	4,07,21,103	4,34,27,974	90·12	86·34
Upward ,, ...	1,28,33,175	1,23,50,083	1,02,65,490	1,00,60,410	79·99	81·46
Total ...	5,80,15,603	6,26,44,596	5,09,86,593	5 34,88,384	87·88	85·38

The statement below shows the quantities and values of all the principal articles of internal traffic registered during the past two years :—

		Down traffic.		Up traffic.		Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.			
						Down.		Up.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal	1886-87	1,51,19,242	75,59,621	7,95,281	3,97,640	1,39,72,119	69,86,059	1,21,537	60,768
	1887-88	1,92,14,467	72,05,021	4,85,674	1,82,128	1,56,57,349	58,71,506	33,220	13,208
Cotton, raw	1886-87	34,110	5,11,650	5,946	89,190	33,675	5,05,125	5,735	86,025
	1887-88	48,049	8,04,821	3,987	66,782	46,770	7,83,398	3,837	64,269
Cotton twist, European	1886-87	3	150	79,446	31,82,300	3	150	79,407	39,70,350
	1887-88	22	1,034	77,492	36,42,124	22	1,034	77,481	36,41,607
Ditto, Indian	1886-87	55,522	17,48,943	92,800	29,23,200	55,459	17,46,958	91,888	28,92,897
	1887-88	45,310	14,95,230	1,08,716	35,87,628	45,297	14,94,801	1,04,796	34,58,268
Ditto piece-goods, European	1886-87	373	23,499	11,89,146	7,49,16,193	313	19,719	11,88,804	7,48,94,652
	1887-88	538	33,894	12,60,176	7,93,91,088	313	19,719	12,58,589	7,92,91,107
Ditto, Indian	1886-87	6,081	6,68,910	5,202	5,72,220	3,616	6,97,760	3,834	4,21,740
	1887-88	7,004	7,70,440	3,115	3,42,650	3,985	4,38,350	2,479	2,72,690
Indigo	1886-87	83,511	1,72,36,777	287	59,409	83,329	1,72,49,103	264	54,648
	1887-88	83,711	1,85,00,131	600	1,32,600	83,706	1,84,99,026	496	1,09,616
Wheat	1886-87	42,72,775	96,18,744	9,091	20,455	42,28,445	1,05,71,112	7,216	16,236
	1887-88	38,00,905	95,02,262	6,103	15,258	37,46,366	93,65,919	3,457	8,643
Rice, husked	1886-87	35,53,670	82,17,862	13,60,160	31,45,370	33,48,937	77,44,417	10,836	25,058
	1887-88	29,35,970	66,05,933	13,12,876	29,53,971	28,12,327	63,27,735	12,330	27,743
„ unhusked	1887-88	1,30,696	1,47,033	5,462	6,145	26,235	29,514	1	1
Jowar and bajra	1886-87	5,256	8,869	3	5	2,735	4,615	3	5
	1887-88	1,217	2,130	19	33	563	985	2	4
Gram	1886-87	16,88,057	33,76,114	17,218	34,436	12,67,373	25,34,746	13,842	27,684
	1887-88	6,74,666	12,64,999	14,816	27,780	6,13,003	11,51,581	9,260	17,362
Other food-grains	1886-87	10,63,226	17,94,194	44,282	74,726	6,81,775	11,50,495	29,610	49,967
	1887-88	19,96,226	32,43,867	94,826	1,54,092	17,58,843	28,58,120	38,452	62,484
Hides of cattle	1886-87	5,65,322	1,53,22,378	1,963	48,413	5,60,886	1,53,757	1,269	33,661
	1887-88	4,20,950	1,26,92,834	2,005	50,817	4,18,490	1,26,32,032	966	24,922
Jute, raw	1886-87	56,48,572	2,04,76,073	1,057	3,832	53,00,344	1,92,13,747	782	2,835
	1887-88	76,50,369	2,86,88,884	4,816	18,060	69,62,196	2,61,08,235	1,501	5,629
Gunny bags and cloth	1886-87	3,59,838	30,58,623	4,00,104	34,00,884	3,43,175	29,16,987	3,38,309	28,75,627
	1887-88	3,84,520	32,20,365	3,31,370	27,75,224	3,62,976	30,39,924	2,89,972	24,28,515
Stick-lac	1886-87	24,615	6,33,836	8,641	2,22,506	24,188	6,22,841	632	16,274
	1887-88	21,359	4,27,180	11,130	2,22,600	19,078	3,81,560	4,958	99,160
Shell-lac	1886-87	80,731	23,21,016	999	28,721	80,678	23,19,493	823	23,661
	1887-88	69,117	16,46,159	1,130	30,510	69,015	4,83,105	865	23,355
Beer	1886-87	3,194	1,05,402	25,187	8,31,171	3,193	1,05,369	25,181	8,30,973
	1887-88	90	2,880	19,856	6,65,392	67	2,144	19,833	6,34,656
Wines	1886-87	153	16,983	13,960	15,49,560	104	11,544	13,943	15,47,673
	1887-88	60	6,000	17,183	17,18,300	37	3,700	17,154	17,15,400
Spirits	1886-87	9	963	3,585	3,83,595	9	963	3,579	3,82,953
	1887-88	5	525	2,456	2,57,880	5	525	2,455	2,57,775
Copper, unwrought	1886-87	157	4,592	16,752	4,89,996	140	4,095	16,597	4,85,462
	1887-88	2,587	82,784	17,357	5,55,429	2,577	82,464	17,337	5,54,784
Brass, ditto	1886-87	89	2,158	11,421	2,76,959	64	1,552	11,321	2,74,534
	1887-88	955	22,920	9,518	2,28,432	496	11,904	9,432	2,26,368
Brass and copper, wrought	1886-87	10,580	4,17,910	59,647	20,00,557	9,231	3,66,600	46,546	18,38,567
	1887-88	18,222	7,28,880	57,596	23,03,840	16,697	6,67,880	54,517	21,80,680
Iron	1886-87	42,897	2,57,382	4,25,305	25,51,830	34,500	2,07,000	3,93,545	23,61,270
	1887-88	51,574	2,57,870	4,71,573	23,57,865	42,339	2,11,945	4,49,583	22,47,965
Tin	1886-87	1,208	7,852	6,307	40,995	1,096	11,624	4,539	29,503
	1887-88	2,533	15,198	6,987	41,922	2,170	13,020	4,773	28,638
Other metals	1886-87	14,297	5,00,395	57,865	20,25,275	12,724	3,45,340	54,260	18,99,100
	1887-88	10,726	4,29,040	48,859	19,54,360	9,732	3,89,280	46,337	18,53,480
Oil, castor	1886-87	2,007	21,073	5,281	55,450	53	557	5,213	54,736
	1887-88	3,508	37,273	5,505	58,491	1,845	19,603	5,397	57,343
Do. kerosine	1886-87	4,443	21,104	1,71,525	8,14,744	943	4,479	1,70,777	8,11,191
	1887-88	2,884	13,338	2,45,788	11,36,770	1,659	7,673	2,44,940	11,32,848
Do. others	1886-87	7,672	86,321	47,316	5,32,305	6,334	76,882	46,958	5,28,277
	1887-88	19,037	2,37,963	81,736	10,21,700	10,470	1,30,375	81,279	10,15,988
Linseed	1886-87	47,98,673	1,91,94,692	641	1,364	47,63,472	1,90,53,888	265	1,060
	1887-88	48,77,878	1,82,92,043	1,000	3,750	48,60,050	1,82,25,189	658	2,467
Mustard and rape seed	1886-87	19,16,212	47,79,715	99,731	3,36,592	9,79,556	32,75,626	99,683	3,36,430
	1887-88	7,30,687	29,22,748	88,110	3,52,440	4,12,979	16,51,916	87,370	3,49,480
Castor seed	1886-87	1,60,868	5,02,712	44	137	1,56,493	4,89,040	35	109
	1887-88	1,19,684	4,18,894	1,020	3,570	1,12,610	3,94,135	927	3,245
Poppy seed	1886-87	3,14,899	14,17,045	1,246	5,607	2,94,262	13,24,179	1,246	5,607
	1887-88	1,78,280	8,46,830	441	2,094	1,53,914	7,54,842	438	2,080
Other oilseeds	1886-87	64,236	1,76,649	382	1,051	50,012	1,39,533	342	940
	1887-88	64,130	1,92,390	1,641	4,923	47,734	1,43,202	1,606	4,818

		Down traffic.		Up traffic.		Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.			
						Down.		Up.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Opium	1886-87	75,281	9,60,58,556	1,760	22,45,760	75,262	9,60,34,312	1,760	22,45,760
	1887-88	91,578	12,36,30,300	1,906	25,73,100	91,578	12,36,30,300	1,906	25,73,100
Ghee	1886-87	15,080	4,38,180	8,750	2,93,125	7,830	2,62,305	8,296	2,77,916
	1887-88	25,081	7,90,032	9,441	2,97,392	17,032	5,33,808	9,171	2,88,886
Railway plant and rolling-stock	1886-87	12,53,323	2,50,66,460	15,46,874	3,09,37,480	6,28,060	1,25,61,200	12,54,500	2,50,90,000
	1887-88	15,44,661	3,08,93,220	14,71,479	2,94,29,580	8,67,238	1,73,44,760	12,69,179	2,53,83,580
Salt	1886-87	1,618	5,259	44,02,246	1,43,07,299	.....	.....	43,93,976	1,42,80422
	1887-88	26,193	91,676	42,04,527	1,47,15,845	.....	.....	41,84,134	1,46,44469
Saltpetre	1886-87	4,04,101	35,35,875	1,311	18,354	4,03,662	35,32,042	1,264	11,060
	1887-88	4,02,078	31,16,104	2,164	16,771	4,01,076	30,08,070	2,164	16,771
Silk, raw	1886-87	24,073	1,07,12,485	2,614	16,62,974	20,635	91,82,575	1,074	4,77,674
	1887-88	22,212	92,17,980	2,109	8,75,235	20,023	85,09,545	1,174	4,87,210
Silk, manufactured, Foreign	1886-87	32	27,672	122	1,09,312	32	27,672	114	1,02,144
	1887-88	2	1,758	94	82,626	2	1,758	94	82,626
Ditto, Indian ...	1886-87	4,718	32,93,164	337	2,35,226	4,628	32,30,344	163	1,13,774
	1887-88	3,398	22,66,466	242	1,61,414	3,364	22,43,788	151	1,00,717
Spices	1886-87	54,087	10,83,472	74,829	18,36,072	46,723	9,36,192	73,290	18,04,740
	1887-88	81,837	6,35,986	86,017	20,25,581	69,919	5,43,699	84,282	19,94,375
Sugar, drained	1886-87	19,767	2,07,554	33,347	3,50,143	12,515	1,31,407	32,298	3,39,129
	1887-88	14,953	1,55,137	43,006	4,46,187	11,541	1,19,738	42,230	4,38,136
Do., undrained ...	1886-87	3,31,460	15,33,002	1,20,239	5,56,104	2,54,775	11,78,335	85,160	3,93,865
	1887-88	3,32,343	15,29,372	1,56,143	6,24,572	3,00,654	12,02,616	1,14,220	4,56,880
Stone and lime	1886-87	2,38,625	6,56,218	51,548	1,41,757	2,33,821	6,43,008	49,036	1,34,849
	1887-88	6,70,579	11,73,513	65,883	1,15,295	5,87,976	10,28,958	53,999	94,498
Tea, Foreign	1886-87	.....	.....	9	369	.....	.....	9	369
	1887-88	2	77	6	231	.....	.....	6	231
Do., Indian	1886-87	2,09,336	87,92,112	668	28,056	2,09,206	87,86,652	632	26,544
	1887-88	3,25,499	1,46,06,768	928	41,644	3,25,431	1,46,03,724	867	38,907
Timber	1886-87	20,777	83,108	1,21,144	4,84,576	12,046	48,184	1,17,724	4,70,896
	1887-88	1,19,504	2,98,760	56,784	1,41,960	1,05,218	2,63,045	55,467	1, 38,668
Tobacco	1886-87	4,54,583	34,66,196	12,011	91,583	3,00,948	22,94,728	11,592	88,389
	1887-88	4,87,204	37,14,931	28,637	2,18,367	3,13,678	23,91,795	19,238	1,46,690

TRAFFIC ALONG THE STATE RAILWAYS.

The total amount of traffic conveyed by the State Railways in Bengal during the past two years, exclusive of railway materials, is shown in the following statement:—

	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Eastern Bengal State Railway ...	1,58,45,989	13,34,69,682	1,17,32,686	12,79,66,352
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway	8,81,059	30,30,137	8,89,291	29,86,817
Northern Bengal State Railway	65,24,613	5,51,26,765	76,72,253	6,10,18,123
Dacca State Railway ...	17,01,824	1,98,81,033	18,51,797	2,01,73,309
Nalhati ditto ...	4,66,851	1,14,97,335	6,07,310	88,29,789
Tirhoot ditto ...	67,43,867	5,61,74,828	83,09,457	6,31,48,157
Patna-Gya ditto ...	21,68,907	3,47,46,323	20,85,523	4,44,84,104
Assam-Behar ditto ...	.....	.....	7,71,269	64,86,874
Total ...	3,43,32,810	31,39,35,103	3,39,19,586	33,50,93,525

Eastern Bengal State Railway.

The total quantity and value of merchandise conveyed by the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the past two years, exclusive of railway materials, were as follows:—

	Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1886-87	1,08,05,582	50,40,407	1,58,45,989	13,34,69,682
1887-88	76,61,053	40,71,633	1,17,32,686	12,79,66,352

The abstract below shows the quantities and values of the principal articles carried over this line during the past two years:—

Chief staples of traffic.		Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal	1886-87	4,96,712	11,59,409	16,56,121	8,28,060
	1887-88	31,706	83,264	1,14,970	43,114
Cotton, raw	1886-87	28,620	3,124	31,744	4,76,160
	1887-88	44,907	1,783	46,690	7,82,058
Cotton goods	1886-87	57,640	5,61,068	6,18,708	3,66,18,481
	1887-88	47,705	6,90,304	7,38,009	4,39,10,893
Drugs and chemicals, not intoxicating ...	1886-87	2,86,507	3,368	2,89,875	1,45,59,780
	1887-88	66,303	4,591	70,894	50,15,750
Dyes and tans	1886-87	65,364	5,031	70,395	20,47,986
	1887-88	79,933	7,225	87,158	36,52,043
Food-grains	1886-87	19,73,728	2,37,674	22,11,402	46,22,627
	1887-88	25,85,451	3,40,087	29,25,538	57,43,827
Hides and skns	1886-87	2,13,694	2,774	2,16,468	46,42,748
	1887-88	1,63,276	2,379	1,70,655	41,94,034
Jute, raw	1886-87	56,69,329	1,483	56,70,812	2,05,56,693
	1887-88	20,23,457	630	20,24,087	75,90,326
Gunny bags and cloth	1886-87	3,33,175	37,784	3,70,959	31,53,151
	1887-88	5,17,857	44,310	5,62,167	47,08,149
Liquors	1886-87	3,185	15,996	19,181	12,94,161
	1887-88	69	20,887	20,956	14,95,145
Metals	1886-87	24,576	2,64,896	2,89,472	40,79,900
	1887-88	29,951	2,61,046	2,90,997	42,98,613
Oils	1886-87	3,616	1,09,701	1,13,317	7,45,353
	1887-88	11,518	1,64,657	1,76,175	13,38,846
Oilseeds	1886-87	4,31,887	1,17,176	5,49,063	20,65,791
	1887-88	4,69,378	70,315	5,39,693	20,71,191
Opium	1886-87	.....	1,743	1,743	22,24,068
	1887-88	.....	1,874	1,874	25,29,900
Provisions	1886-87	1,65,619	81,504	2,47,123	31,41,016
	1887-88	2,24,784	98,000	3,22,784	42,37,210
Salt	1886-87	2,707	11,10,934	11,13,641	36,19,333
	1887-88	2,599	10,10,762	10,13,361	35,46,763
Silk, raw, Indian	1886-87	7,154	242	7,396	32,91,220
	1887-88	7,999	794	8,793	36,49,095
Spices	1886-87	12,920	52,675	65,595	13,99,138
	1887-88	22,642	60,750	83,392	16,06,735
Sugar	1886-87	2,31,142	98,815	3,29,957	15,83,685
	1887-88	2,48,565	1,35,370	3,83,935	16,58,395
Tea	1886-87	2,75,372	42	2,75,414	1,15,67,388
	1887-88	3,17,913	105	3,18,018	1,42,71,058
Timber	1886-87	10,843	1,00,166	1,11,009	4,44,036
	1887-88	14,792	41,626	56,418	1,41,045
Tobacco	1886-87	2,92,424	14,157	3,06,581	23,37,680
	1887-88	5,20,905	16,711	5,37,616	40,99,322

Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.

The amount of traffic carried by the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway during the past two years, exclusive of railway materials, is shown in the following statement:—

	Traffic towards Calcutta.	Traffic from Calcutta.	Total	
			Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1886-87 ...	7,78,528	1,02,531	8,81,059	30,39,137
1887-88 ...	8,04,559	84,732	8,89,291	29,86,817

The following comparative statements show the principal staples of traffic attracted to this line during the past two years:—

Downward, or towards Calcutta.

	Quantity.		Value.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Jute, raw	573	544	2,077	2,040
Rice	1,85,312	2,88,272	4,28,534	6,48,612
Other food-grains ...	30,060	56,643	50,726	66,031
Hides and skins ...	818	911	17,587	22,433
Metals	163	455	1,079	6,959
Timber	2,051	927	8,204	2,317

Upward, or from Calcutta.

	Quantity.		Value.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Coal	22,280	6,755	11,140	2,534
Cotton piece-goods ...	1,391	1,617	88,902	1,02,529
Gunny bags and cloth	554	345	4,709	2,889
Iron	274	221	1,644	1,105
Oils	2,571	7,160	25,099	68,356
Ghee	57	29	1,909	913
All other kinds of provisions	18,045	19,160	1,30,177	1,47,093
Salt	2,570	3,108	8,352	10,878
Spices	1,595	2,078	31,900	38,131
Tobacco	2,957	4,170	22,547	31,796

Northern Bengal State Railway.

The aggregate weight and value of the traffic carried by the Northern Bengal State Railway during the past two years, exclusive of railway materials, are shown in the subjoined statement:—

	Down traffic.	Up traffic.	Total.	
			Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1886-87 ...	45,45,846	19,78,767	65,24,613	5,51,26,765
1887-88 ...	52,29,111	24,43,142	76,72,253	6,10,18,123

The chief articles of traffic carried each way during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

Chief staples of traffic.		Down traffic.	Up traffic.	Total.	
				Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal	1886-87	5,688	2,76,083	2,81,771	1,40,885
	1887-88	5,498	2,28,041	2,33,539	87,577
Cotton twist and yarn	1886-87	125	15,835	15,960	5,63,642
	1887-88	1,156	10,157	11,313	4,45,303
Cotton piece-goods, European	1886-87	2,011	1,85,449	1,87,460	1,18,09,980
	1887-88	1,098	2,54,761	2,55,859	1,61,19,117
Drugs and chemicals, not intoxicating	1886-87	1,09,401	2,916	1,12,317	56,70,946
	1887-88	53,450	1,490	54,940	38,95,980
Intoxicating drugs other than opium	1886-87	6,400	789	7,189	39,53,950
	1887-88	506	1,143	1,649	8,90,460
Jute, raw	1886-87	16,10,120	499	16,10,619	58,38,494
	1887-88	25,61,841	3,389	25,65,230	96,19,612
Gunny bags and cloth	1886-87	1,38,521	34,953	1,73,474	14,74,529
	1887-88	3,55,925	22,864	3,78,789	31,72,358
Gram	1886-87	170	12,108	12,278	24,556
	1887-88	3,059	18,980	22,039	41,323
Rice, husked	1886-87	8,68,211	1,08,509	9,76,720	22,58,665
	1887-88	6,79,237	3,90,416	10,69,653	24,06,719
Do., unhusked*	1887-88	6,07,216	34,428	6,41,644	7,21,849
Other food-grains	1886-87	10,40,999	1,09,969	11,50,968	19,47,595
	1887-88	95,042	1,27,165	2,22,207	3,74,016
Hides of cattle	1886-87	19,892	1,630	21,522	4,62,723
	1887-88	18,128	2,595	20,723	5,10,698
Leather, manufactured	1886-87	334	2,816	3,150	2,23,650
	1887-88	36	2,795	2,831	2,32,142
Liquors	1886-87	3,315	11,973	15,288	11,00,280
	1887-88	78	7,746	7,824	5,63,724
Metals	1886-87	10,795	1,53,537	1,64,332	21,59,854
	1887-88	10,911	1,24,171	1,35,082	18,05,209
Mustard and rape-seed	1886-87	10,606	15,525	26,131	88,192
	1887-88	59,180	10,112	69,292	2,77,168
Linseed	1886-87	24,970	213	25,183	1,00,732
	1887-88	29,797	359	30,156	1,13,085
Opium	1886-87	.....	153	153	1,95,228
	1887-88	.....	105	105	1,41,750
Ghee	1886-87	1,458	2,116	3,574	1,19,729
	1887-88	683	1,177	1,860	58,590
Other kinds of provisions	1886-87	9,831	54,034	63,865	6,99,559
	1887-88	36,590	57,922	94,512	8,09,618
Salt	1886-87	5,127	5,96,765	6,01,892	19,56,149
	1887-88	4,039	7,31,171	7,35,210	25,73,235
Spices	1886-87	2,837	14,727	17,564	4,32,534
	1887-88	2,549	26,509	29,058	5,77,829
Sugar, drained and undrained	1886-87	1,032	41,945	42,977	2,35,497
	1887-88	1,026	65,553	66,579	3,25,004
Tea, Indian	1886-87	1,96,470	25	1,96,495	82,52,790
	1887-88	2,16,345	45	2,16,390	97,10,501
Tobacco	1886-87	3,24,687	4,662	3,29,349	25,11,286
	1887-88	3,59,478	17,134	3,76,612	28,71,666

* In 1886-87, rice, unhusked, was included under the head "Other food-grains."

Dacca State Railway.

The total weight and value of merchandise carried along the Dacca State Railway during the past two years, exclusive of railway materials, are shown below:—

	Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1886-87	13,21,600	3,79,924	17,01,524	1,98,81,033
1887-88	14,72,768	3,79,029	18,51,797	2,01,73,309

The abstract below shows all the chief articles of trade attracted to this line during the past two years:—

Chief staples of traffic.		Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal	1886-87	5,304	7,412	12,716	6,358
	1887-88	700	59,059	59,759	22,410
Cotton, raw	1886-87	18,935	113	19,098	2,86,470
	1887-88	31,928	119	32,047	5,36,787
Cotton twist and yarn	1886-87	16	17,177	17,193	8,59,354
	1887-88	36	17,330	17,366	7,83,330
Cotton piece-goods	1886-87	1,445	1,34,644	1,36,089	86,63,189
	1887-88	221	1,30,617	1,30,838	82,66,482
Food-grains	1886-87	22,537	6,563	29,100	60,450
	1887-88	26,422	8,762	35,184	67,484
Hides and skins	1886-87	1,62,588	2,702	1,65,290	35,50,674
	1887-88	1,31,142	2,898	1,34,040	32,96,788
Jute, raw	1886-87	10,64,446	183	10,64,629	38,59,280
	1887-88	12,39,536	8	12,39,544	46,48,290
Metals	1886-87	2,683	31,885	34,568	5,36,407
	1887-88	7,883	21,301	29,184	4,30,686
Oilseeds	1886-87	17,610	63	17,676	66,126
	1887-88	14,921	9	14,930	58,129
Salt	1886-87	11	31,436	31,447	1,02,203
	1887-88	.....	36,409	36,409	1,27,431

Nalhati State Railway.

The following statement shows the total quantity and value of the traffic, exclusive of railway materials, attracted to the Nalhati State Railway during the past two years:—

	Nalhati to Azimgunge.	Azimgunge to Nalhati.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1886-87	3,13,727	1,53,124	4,66,851	1,14,97,335
1887-88	3,70,487	2,36,823	6,07,310	88,29,789

The usual statement showing the total quantity and value of all the principal staples carried both ways over this line during the past two years is appended:—

Chief staples of traffic.		Nalhati to Azimgunge.	Azimgunge to Nalhati.	Total.	
				Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal	1886-87	1,77,586	.....	1,77,586	88,793
	1887-88	2,07,561	.....	2,07,561	77,835
Cotton, raw	1886-87	4,373	33	4,406	66,090
	1887-88	4,126	38	4,164	69,747
Cotton piece-goods (European and Indian)	1886-87	16,659	266	16,925	11,17,693
	1887-88	13,478	501	13,979	9,08,642
Jute, raw	1886-87	111	2,185	2,296	8,323
	1887-88	65	491	556	2,085
Gunny bags and cloth	1886-87	4,634	892	4,526	46,971
	1887-88	4,886	1,070	5,956	49,881
Gram	1886-87	132	414	546	1,092
	1887-88	86	522	608	1,140
Rice	1886-87	28,812	1,11,062	1,39,874	3,23,458
	1887-88	42,580	1,91,575	2,34,155	5,26,849
Hides and skins	1886-87	266	1,246	1,512	42,819
	1887-88	296	1,995	2,291	65,169
Liquors	1886-87	788	4	792	52,006
	1887-88	468	8	476	32,444
Metals	1886-87	3,506	1,074	4,580	1,04,013
	1887-88	5,653	1,203	6,856	1,15,264
Salt	1886-87	9,208	72	9,280	30,160
	1887-88	9,795	175	9,970	34,895
Oilseeds	1886-87	17,619	8,923	26,542	93,251
	1887-88	22,849	3,107	25,956	1,00,174
Oils	1886-87	792	31	823	6,782
	1887-88	1,934	160	2,094	21,563
Silk, raw, Indian	1886-87	8,013	4,102	12 115	53,91,175
	1887-88	2,438	3,555	5,993	24,87,095
Silk piece-goods, Indian	1886-87	163	5,091	5,254	36,67,292
	1887-88	694	4,886	5,580	37,21,860

The total traffic carried by this line during the past two years, exclusive of railway materials, was as follows:—

Tirhoot State Railway.

	Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1886-87 ...	42,18,925	25,24,942	67,43,867	5,61,74,828
1887-88 ...	50,41,934	32,67,523	83,09,457	6,31,48,157

The following statement shows the quantities and values of all the chief articles of trade carried over this line during the past two years :—

Chief staples of traffic.		Traffic towards Ganges bank.	Traffic from Ganges bank.	Total.	
				Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal	1886-87	9,261	4,53,866	4,63,127	2,31,563
	1887-88	7,299	6,30,307	6,37,606	2,39,102
Cotton, raw	1886-87	161	15,194	15,355	2,30,325
	1887-88	113	13,447	13,560	2,27,130
Cotton piece-goods, European ...	1886-87	675	2,17,111	2,17,786	1,37,20,518
	1887-88	764	2,29,778	2,30,542	1,45,24,146
Ditto, Indian	1886-87	525	6,712	7,237	7,96,070
	1887-88	441	6,844	7,285	8,01,350
Intoxicating drugs, other than opium ...	1886-87	6	505	511	2,81,050
	1887-88	27	851	878	4,74,120
Indigo	1886-87	62,401	113	62,514	1,29,40,398
	1887-88	56,524	14	56,538	1,24,94,898
Gunny bags and cloth	1886-87	8,705	59,411	68,116	5,78,986
	1887-88	12,021	81,874	93,895	7,86,371
Wheat	1886-87	1,61,107	8,221	1,69,328	3,80,988
	1887-88	3,54,499	17,113	3,71,612	9,29,030
Gram	1886-87	24,818	15,959	40,777	81,554
	1887-88	7,358	15,309	22,667	42,501
Rice	1886-87	10,90,994	1,45,649	12,36,643	28,59,737
	1887-88	20,39,892	3,20,400	23,60,292	53,10,657
Other grains	1886-87	4,80,891	2,16,725	6,97,616	11,77,227
	1887-88	4,10,972	2,59,436	6,70,408	10,89,426
Hides and skins	1886-87	94,530	1,199	95,729	28,90,191
	1887-88	52,411	2,639	55,050	19,41,482
Lac (stick)	1886-87	947	13,397	14,344	3,69,358
	1887-88	402	17,763	18,165	3,63,300
Liquors	1886-87	33	6,601	6,634	4,00,094
	1887-88	9	6,546	6,555	3,58,815
Metals	1886-87	3,779	81,119	84,898	12,36,357
	1887-88	5,297	72,930	78,227	10,17,196
Ghee	1886-87	7,395	247	7,642	2,56,007
	1887-88	8,317	1,055	9,372	2,95,218
Salt	1886-87	29,699	7,27,727	7,57,426	24,61,634
	1887-88	15,480	8,31,266	8,46,746	29,63,611
Saltpetre	1886-87	2,02,799	786	2,03,585	17,81,369
	1887-88	1,97,596	599	1,98,195	15,36,011
Linseed	1886-87	10,78,141	4,500	10,82,641	43,30,564
	1887-88	10,74,526	9,933	10,84,459	40,66,721
Mustard seed	1886-87	2,37,431	1,234	2,38,665	8,05,494
	1887-88	99,037	6,785	1,05,822	4,23,288
Spices	1886-87	9,684	44,662	54,346	11,07,694
	1887-88	21,134	57,464	78,598	14,15,561
Sugar	1886-87	26,661	13,349	40,010	3,15,525
	1887-88	23,756	39,659	63,415	4,66,980
Tobacco	1886-87	2,75,045	5,094	2,80,139	21,36,060
	1887-88	2,75,056	8,029	2,83,085	21,58,523
Timber	1886-87	1,43,067	38,188	1,81,255	7,25,020
	1887-88	1,31,828	34,605	1,66,433	4,16,083

Patna-Gya State Railway.

The total traffic attracted to the Patna-Gya State Railway during the past two years, exclusive of railway materials, is shown in the subjoined statement:—

	Towards Gya.	From Gya.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1886-87 ...	8,06,514	13,62,393	21,67,907	3,47,46,323
1887-88 ...	6,72,996	14,12,527	20,85,523	4,44,84,104

The principal staples of traffic carried over this line during the past two years were as follows:—

Chief staples of traffic.		Traffic towards Gya.	Traffic from Gya.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw	1886-87	11,993	122	12,115	1,81,725
	1887-88	11,535	85	11,620	1,94,635
Cotton twist and yarn	1886-87	7,181	.....	7,181	2,36,654
	1887-88	9,277	30	9,307	3,14,481
Cotton piece-goods, European ...	1886-87	32,678	97	32,775	20,64,825
	1887-88	33,025	195	33,220	20,92,860
Ditto, Indian	1886-87	1,287	484	1,771	1,94,810
	1887-88	1,430	285	1,715	1,88,650
Intoxicating drugs, other than opium ...	1886-87	438	.....	438	2,40,900
	1887-88	454	.....	454	2,45,160
Gunny bags and cloth	1886-87	19,361	6,043	25,404	2,15,934
	1887-88	16,964	3,169	20,133	1,68,614
Wheat	1886-87	101	1,98,256	1,98,357	4,46,303
	1887-88	345	2,21,407	2,21,752	5,54,380
Gram	1886-87	1,49,167	31,854	1,81,021	3,62,042
	1887-88	8,282	23,566	31,848	59,715
Rice	1886-87	30,385	23,792	54,177	1,25,284
	1887-88	17,350	34,642	51,992	1,16,982
Other food-grains	1886-87	56,095	10,704	66,799	1,12,723
	1887-88	67,238	1,72,115	2,39,353	3,87,949
Hides	1886-87	.....	14,899	14,899	3,80,834
	1887-88	17	12,873	12,890	3,99,972
Lac, shell and stick	1886-87	82	49,732	49,814	13,58,239
	1887-88	852	45,353	46,205	11,17,300
Metals	1886-87	20,812	5,094	25,906	3,85,563
	1887-88	24,619	6,828	31,447	5,96,699
Opium	1886-87	27	16,767	16,794	2,14,29,144
	1887-88	.....	23,683	23,688	3,19,72,050
Ghee	1886-87	423	3,990	4,413	1,47,836
	1887-88	77	6,324	6,401	2,01,632
Other kinds of provisions	1886-87	4,621	405	5,026	1,10,241
	1887-88	21,277	872	22,149	1,78,759
Salt	1886-87	1,87,163	161	1,87,324	6,08,803
	1887-88	1,89,015	674	1,89,689	6,63,911
Linseed	1886-87	246	2,81,036	2,81,282	11,25,128
	1887-88	616	2,87,471	2,88,087	10,80,326
Mustard and rape seed	1886-87	.....	40,746	40,746	1,37,518
	1887-88	17	22,300	22,317	89,268
Til seed	1886-87	.....	8,183	8,183	30,686
	1887-88	.....	2,484	2,484	10,246

Chief staples of traffic.		Traffic towards Gya.	Traffic from Gya.	Total	
				Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Other oilseeds	1886-87	.....	51,333	51,333	2,13,875
	1887-88	.....	23,590	23,590	1,02,572
Spices	1886-87	3,025	485	3,510	81,320
	1887-88	5,118	69	5,187	1,14,644
Sugar	1886-87	26,465	2,76,064	3,02,529	14,07,986
	1887-88	13,351	2,07,906	2,21,257	8,91,422
Tobacco	1886-87	44,693	783	45,476	3,46,754
	1887-88	39,924	799	40,723	3,10,513

Assam-Behar State Railway.

The Munihari-Kusbah section of the Assam-Behar State Railway, extending over 38½ miles, was opened for goods traffic on the 1st April 1887, and the Raigunge-Dinagepore section, comprising 31½ miles, was opened on the 15th February 1888. This railway, therefore, worked during the whole of last year, and passes through the districts of Purneah and Dinagepore. The total amount of merchandise carried over this line during 1887-88, exclusive of railway materials, was as follows :—

	Quantity.
	Mds.
Downward traffic	4,60,982
Upward do.	3,10,287
Total ...	7,71,269

The following statement shows the quantities and values of the principal articles of traffic carried by this railway during the past year :—

Chief staples of traffic.	Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	Total.	
			Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal	.....	66,164	66,164	24,811
Cotton goods	217	48,302	48,519	30,68,827
Food-grains	2,67,067	9,466	2,76,533	5,55,284
Hides and skins	18,745	.....	18,745	5,90,467
Salt	179	74,410	74,589	2,61,061
Tobacco	1,21,766	690	1,22,456	9,33,727

EXTERNAL TRADE OF BENGAL WITH NEPAL, TIBET, SIKKIM AND BHUTAN.

During the year under report the system under which the external trade of Bengal with Nepal, Tibet, Sikkim and Bhutan was registered remained the same as in former years. The number of registering stations on the northern frontier of Bengal, between the districts of Chumparun and Julpigoree, was 39 against 33 in the previous year.

The total value of the external traffic registered during the past two years was as follows :—

	Imports into Bengal.			Exports from Bengal.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.		1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
From Nepal ...	1,02,77,226	1,12,34,223	To Nepal ...	52,90,285	73,51,720
„ Tibet and Sikkim ...	3,23,102	3,65,262	„ Tibet and Sikkim	3,92,295	2,50,834
„ Bhutan ...	77,072	1,28,913	„ Bhutan ...	1,54,725	1,80,677
Total ...	1,06,77,400	1,17,28,403	Total ...	58,37,305	77,83,231

In addition to these figures, which relate to the trade to and from stations in Bengal only, the total value of traffic with other provinces which passed through Bengal in those years is shown below:—

Years.	Imports into other provinces from Nepal.	Exports from other provinces to Nepal.
	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	3,73,993	2,14,190
1887-88	11,10,179	2,61,155

The combined total of both sections of the registered trade during the past two years is shown below:—

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	1.10,51,393	60,51,495	1,71,02,888
1887-88	1,28,38,582	80,44,386	2,08,82,968

Trade between Bengal and Nepal.

The total value of the trade between Bengal and Nepal registered during the past two years is shown below:—

Years.	Imports from Nepal.	Exports to Nepal.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	1,02,77,226	52,90,285	1,55,67,511
1887-88	1,12,34,228	73,51,720	1,85,85,948

The foregoing figures show an advance in the aggregate value of merchandize carried last year of 19·39 per cent. in comparison with 1886-87. In the import trade the figures of 1887-88 were 9·31 per cent. in excess of those of the preceding year, while under exports the increase amounted to so much as 38·96 per cent. There was an increase in almost every class of goods, especially in food-grains and piece-goods. The principal staples comprised in the import and export traffic during the past two years are exhibited in the following statement. The figures shown here, however, are exclusive of the registered trade with other provinces which passed through Bengal:—

Articles.		Quantity.			Value.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cattle ...	No. 1886-87	30,368	2,653	33,021	7,89,568	68,978	8,58,546
	No. 1887-88	37,260	5,172	42,432	8,76,609	1,22,484	9,99,093
Sheep and goats ...	„ 1886-87	26,844	20,263	47,111	69,878	52,654	1,22,532
	„ 1887-88	22,174	40,622	62,796	53,544	97,528	1,51,072
Cotton, raw ...	Mds. 1886-87	821	5,454	6,275	13,127	86,072	99,199
	Mds. 1887-88	1,397	5,836	7,233	20,955	87,768	1,08,723
Cotton, piece-goods (European) ...	Rs. 1886-87	.....	.....	.....	24,011	16,46,437	16,70,448
	Rs. 1887-88	.....	.....	.....	20,361	19,27,111	19,47,472
Ditto (Indian)	„ 1886-87	.....	.....	.....	9,914	1,73,627	1,83,541
	„ 1887-88	.....	.....	.....	16,832	3,07,190	3,24,022
Other fibres, raw ...	Mds. 1886-87	41,954	202	42,156	2,30,902	1,121	2,32,113
	Mds. 1887-88	19,289	281	19,570	1,13,432	1,657	1,15,089
Fresh fruits and vegetables ...	„ 1886-87	19,460	25,503	44,963	2,54,811	3,33,852	5,88,663
	„ 1887-88	18,772	26,304	45,076	2,65,486	3,73,113	6,38,599
Wheat ...	„ 1886-87	39,618	323	39,941	90,062	732	90,794
	„ 1887-88	69,979	1,050	71,029	1,61,148	2,407	1,63,555
Gram and pulse ...	„ 1886-87	95,790	7,226	1,03,016	2,16,344	16,410	2,32,754
	„ 1887-88	1,13,501	13,561	1,27,062	2,49,842	27,991	2,77,833
Other spring crops	„ 1886-87	53,626	662	54,288	1,09,878	1,351	1,11,229
	„ 1887-88	50,546	358	50,904	95,193	678	95,871
Rice, husked ...	„ 1886-87	7,86,411	1,852	7,88,263	22,45,830	5,256	22,51,086
	„ 1887-88	9,99,770	2,638	10,02,408	24,25,653	6,173	24,31,826

Articles.			Quantity.			Value.		
			Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice, unhusked	Mds.	1886-87	8,11,946	1,249	8,13,195	14,05,475	2,243	14,07,718
		1887-88	11,84,152	611	11,84,763	15,62,254	778	15,63,032
Other rain crops	„	1886-87	2,01,778	282	2,02,060	4,03,556	564	4,04,120
		1887-88	3,33,926	459	3,34,385	5,46,263	913	5,47,176
Hides of cattle	No.	1886-87	38,598	.....	38,598	1,13,957	.....	1,13,957
		1887-88	51,229	.....	51,229	1,62,873	.....	1,62,873
Skins of sheep, goats, and other small animals.	„	1886-87	61,676	.....	61,676	88,448	.....	88,448
		1887-88	86,388	.....	86,388	1,40,410	.....	1,40,410
Brass and copper	Mds.	1886-87	84	9,320	9,404	2,818	3,15,947	3,18,765
		1887-88	72	16,511	16,583	2,334	5,21,541	5,23,875
Iron	„	1886-87	394	9,815	10,209	2,473	62,830	65,303
		1887-88	106	18,103	18,209	665	1,11,073	1,11,738
Opium	„	1886-87	214	.....	214	2,74,348	.....	2,74,348
		1887-88	195	.....	195	2,55,450	.....	2,55,450
Ghee	„	1886-87	3,460	.....	3,460	1,11,975	.....	1,11,975
		1887-88	5,127	.....	5,127	1,71,397	.....	1,71,397
All other kinds of provisions.	„	1886-87	18,722	49,530	68,252	1,68,498	4,45,770	6,14,268
		1887-88	28,959	71,585	1,00,544	2,66,360	6,58,815	9,25,175
Salt	„	1886-87	729	96,817	97,546	2,349	3,12,230	3,14,579
		1887-88	467	1,09,044	1,09,511	1,518	3,54,392	3,55,910
Saltpetre	„	1886-87	11,837	.....	11,837	1,05,010	.....	1,05,010
		1887-88	9,350	.....	9,350	81,814	.....	81,814
Linseed	„	1886-87	2,05,910	129	2,06,039	7,79,303	486	7,79,789
		1887-88	2 00,719	18	2,00,737	8,02,876	72	8,02,948
Mustard and rape-seed.	„	1886-87	1,58,337	46	1,58,383	5,30,438	150	5,30,588
		1887-88	1,34,714	21	1,34,735	4,49,178	71	4,49,249
Silk (manufactured).	Rs.	1886-87	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,184	23,184
		1887-88	.....	.....	.....	4,717	43,525	48,242
Betelnuts	Mds.	1886-87	.....	7,256	7,256	.....	89,359	89,359
		1887-88	34	14,339	14,373	393	1,67,352	1,67,745
Spices	„	1886-87	4,717	13,164	17,881	1,28,527	3,46,764	4,75,291
		1887-88	4,264	21,809	26,073	1,36,173	6,96,122	8,32,295
Sugar, drained	„	1886-87	12	7,326	7,338	138	90,294	90,432
		1887-88	.....	12,486	12,436	.....	1,34,545	1,34,545
Do., undrained	„	1886-87	401	24,413	24,814	2,798	1,46,607	1,49,405
		1887-88	740	46,854	47,594	3,405	2,15,450	2,18,855
Tobacco	„	1886-87	6,463	26,581	33,044	49,389	2,02,982	2,52,371
		1887-88	13,574	37,480	51,054	1,04,013	2,86,551	3,90,569
Timber	„	1886-87	1,43,770	.....	1,43,770	5,36,358	.....	5,36,358
		1887-88	2,04,219	.....	2,04,219	8,16,876	.....	8,16,876
Wool (manufactured).	Rs.	1886-87	.....	.....	.....	9,558	94,597	1,04,155
		1887-88	.....	.....	.....	12,125	1,12,433	1,24,608
Silver	„	1886-87	.....	.....	.....	11,49,420	1,19,379	12,68,799
		1887-88	.....	.....	.....	10,62,901	97,478	11,60,379

Trade between Bengal and Tibet and Sikkim.

It was explained in the report for 1886-87 that the figures submitted in the previous report did not distinguish trade registered at one station only from trade registered at both, and that in order to avoid a double record of trade at the stations of Kalimpong and Rhenok, the Deputy Commissioner had revised the figures of 1885-86 and 1886-87, showing separately the trade of Bengal with Tibet and Sikkim during those years. The figures for the first eight months of the year 1887-88 have also been revised by him in the same way, and he has given comparative figures for certain articles which were

omitted in the returns of 1886-87, thus slightly altering the total value of the trade shown in the last report. Since December 1887, however, arrangements have been concluded, by which the actual trade passing between Bengal and these States is shown in the traffic returns.

According to the statistics now furnished, the total value of the trade with Tibet and Sikkim separately during the past year is compared below with that of the previous year:—

	Trade with Tibet.		Trade with Sikkim.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886 87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports into British territory ...	2,18,143	1,90,427	1,04,959	1,74,835
Exports from ditto ...	3,40,462	1,74,799	51,833	76,035
Total ...	5,58,605	3,65,226	1,56,792	2,50,870

The decrease in the Tibetan trade is due to the existence of an uneasy feeling on the frontier which culminated after the close of the year in the entire cessation of traffic. The trade with Sikkim showed an improvement both under imports and exports, the total increase in value amounting to Rs. 94,078, or 60 per cent. on the figures of 1886-87.

The total value of the chief items comprised in the import trade during the past two years is given below:—

	Imports from Tibet.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
Yak-tails ...	17,565	58,596
Wool, raw ...	24,383	51,154
Horses, ponies, and mules ...	33,750	43,290
Wool, manufactured (Indian) ...	5,375	25,883
Musk ...	9,376	6,081
Tea, Foreign ...	2,296	4,592

	Imports from Sikkim.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
Vegetables and all other kinds ...	8,659	52,757
Other rain crops ...	33,121	43,265
Brass and copper ...	15,500	21,421
Gram and pulse ...	10,410	10,456
Spices other than betelnuts ...	7,772	7,482
Silver ...	...	6,742
Hides of cattle ...	3,258	3,822
Ghee ...	3,316	3,285
Cotton, raw ...	885	3,150
Horses, ponies, and mules ...	.....	2,700
Cotton piece-goods (Indian) ...	2,347	2,433
Timber ...	.....	2,400
Yak-tails ...	780	2,196
Cattle ...	7,728	2,070

The following statements show for the past two years the total value of the principal articles in the export trade between Bengal and these two States:—

	Exports to Tibet.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods (European) ...	1,03,566	77,772
Tobacco ...	11,987	21,794
Indigo ...	25,875	17,388
Horses, ponies, and mules ...	33,030	9,990
Jewellery ...	1,500	7,660
Other kinds of dyeing materials ...	.....	6,927
Wool, manufactured (European) ...	73,585	6,753
Brass and copper ...	20,646	5,022
Cotton twist and yarn (European) ...	5,900	3,550
Iron ...	1,704	2,868
Chinese and Japanese-ware ...	.....	2,328
Silk, manufactured (Indian) ...	1,792	1,463

	Exports to Sikkim.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods (European)	12,232	30,946
Tobacco	5,009	8,702
Horses, ponies, and mules	...	4,950
Rice, husked	6,829	4,910
Brass and copper	2,883	4,061
Provisions other than ghee	1,286	3,581
Salt	3,140	3,138
Cattle	3,358	2,898
Other kinds of living animals	1,465	2,495

Trade between Bengal and Bhutan.

The improvement noticed in the last year's report in the trade between Bengal and Bhutan was fully maintained and still further extended during 1887-88. The total value of this trade during the past two years is shown below :—

Years.	Imports from Bhutan.	Exports to Bhutan.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	77,072	1,54,725	2,31,797
1887-88	1,28,913	1,80,677	3,09,590

The total value of the trade in each of the principal articles under imports during the past two years was as follows:—

	Imports from Bhutan.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
Wool, raw	.....	26,852
Woollen stuffs, Indian	20,995	23,117
Wax	13,320	16,720
Horses, ponies, and mules	14,310	15,930
Yak-tails	2,199	12,837
Caoutchouc	3,604	11,150
Musk	8,733	7,741
Ghee	2,283	3,912
Madder or manjit	3,454	2,748
Fresh fruits and vegetables	1,351	1,452

A similar statement shows the values of the chief articles of traffic registered as exported to Bhutan during the past two years :—

	Exports to Bhutan.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
Tobacco	34,013	50,589
Betelnuts	37,594	44,182
Rice, husked	29,478	26,255
Cotton piece-goods (European)	22,371	24,228
Sugar, undrained	7,441	9,374
Woollen stuffs (European)	4,968	8,415
Silk stuffs (Indian)	4,089	4,972
Brass and copper	901	3,830
Rice, unhusked	3,964	2,746

PUBLIC WORKS.

Buildings and Roads.

THE outlay of the year 1887-88 on civil and military works amounted to Rs. 70,29,630.

The expenditure under the various service heads is shown in the following table and compared with the grants of the year:—

SERVICE HEADS.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		REPAIRS.		TOTAL.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military works—						
Works	6,000	5,443	17,100	13,805	23,100	19,248
Establishment	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,400	3,977
Tools and plant	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	259
Total Military works ...	6,000	5,443	17,100	13,805	28,800	23,484
Civil works—						
Works	3,32,000	3,50,545	1,82,100	1,45,774	5,14,100	4,96,319
Establishment	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,17,200	1,18,841
Tools and plant	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,400	7,005
Suspense account	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Total Civil works ...	3,32,000	3,50,545	1,82,100	1,45,774	6,38,700	6,22,183
Total Imperial ...	3,38,000	3,55,988	1,99,200	1,59,579	6,67,500	6,45,667
Provincial.						
Civil buildings	9,30,138	7,67,455	5,32,575	5,07,664	14,62,713	12,75,119
Communications	62,000	1,13,923	6,49,358	5,97,319	7,11,358	7,11,242
Miscellaneous public improvements	1,00,000	2,08,652	53,194	57,098	1,53,194	2,65,750
Establishment	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,81,015	7,29,560
Tools and plant	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,720	17,417
Profit and loss	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suspense accounts	.....	.....	.....	.....	—3,00,000	—2,38,013
Total Provincial ...	10,92,138	10,90,030	12,35,127	11,62,081	27,40,000	27,61,075
Local Funds.						
Incorporated local funds ...	10,900	11,144	100	115	11,000	11,275
Excluded ditto	9,400	7,177	2,800	2,098	15,200	11,547
District road funds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,79,831*
Contributions—						
Imperial Civil works ...	725	722	12,730	13,104	13,455	13,826
Provincial ditto	1,64,485	1,03,972	2,438	2,367	1,66,923	1,06,409
GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,29,630

* Expenditure on road works in districts not subject to the operations of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act ... Rs. 2,48,643
Ditto ditto ditto subject to ditto ditto ... 32,31,188
Total ... 34,79,831

IMPERIAL WORKS.

Military.

No original works of any importance under this head were executed. A cook-house was constructed for the Sergeant Instructor of the Orissa Volunteer Rifle Corps, within the fort at Cuttack, and some additions and alterations were carried out to the main building to render it more suitable for occupation as a dwelling-house.

The hospital building in the Peelkhanna at Dacca, the construction of which was taken up in 1886-87, was completed, together with certain roads for the Khedda Department.

At Kalimpong and Pedong temporary sheds for the accommodation of the troops were under construction.

Special repairs were executed to the Residency buildings at Katmandu.

Opium.

The roofs of the opium godowns at Calcutta were covered with sloping roofs of corrugated iron supported on cast-iron brackets in such a manner as to leave a space of 9 inches between the corrugated iron and the terrace roof.

A new jar-shed, a cultivator's shed, a partition wall, and other minor works were completed to the opium buildings at Mozufferpore during the year. A new well was constructed at Motihari. The jar-shed at Daudnugger was also completed.

Postal.

The post-offices at Dacca and Munshigunge were completed, and a combined post and telegraph office was erected at Midnapore. A similar office is under construction at Segowlee, and a new post-office at Chooadanga, and materials have been collected for a new post-office at Kola. In the large halls of the post-office at Calcutta, and in the four other large rooms of the Comptroller's office, skylights were provided. A range of out-offices for the accommodation of stampers and sorters was also constructed, and a new latrine on the trough system was nearly completed.

Several works of minor importance were carried out in the post-offices of Mymensingh, Furreedpore, Jessore, Khoolna, Burrisal, Julpigoree, Saidpore, Pubna, Tipperah, Sudderghât, Noakholly, Pooree, Burdwan, Ranchee, and Jajepore.

Telegraph.

An estimate for remedying defects in the sanitary arrangements of the Central Telegraph Office at Calcutta was sanctioned, and work put in hand. The worksheds in the storeyard at Dullunda, unfinished last year, were completed. During the latter part of the year, roofing the telegraph office at Julpigoree with corrugated iron was taken in hand.

Surveyor-General's Office.

The new building for the accommodation of the Mathematical Instrument Department was commenced and nearly completed. A new building is in course of construction for the Photographic offices of the Surveyor-General's office.

Government of India offices.

Record racks were put up in the offices of the Home and Agricultural Departments.

PROVINCIAL.

The table below shows the outlay that has been incurred under each department of the Administration :—

		Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	CIVIL BUILDINGS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Provincial Services (Imperial).			
Administration.	Land Revenue. Courthouses, treasuries, and record-rooms ...	3,72,956	1,25,284	4,98,240
	Land Revenue. Circuit-houses ...			
	Excise buildings	13,736	4,547	18,283
	Residence for Local Government ...	11,117	53,864	64,981
	Secretariat offices	15,015	16,466	31,481
	Board of Revenue buildings ...	.....	4,143	4,143
	Stamp and stationery	8,228	8,234	16,462
Minor Departments.	Museum buildings	.....	5,759	5,159
	Monuments and antiquities ...	885	1,393	2,278
Law and Justice.	High Court buildings	15,861	2,854	18,715
	Small Cause Court buildings ...	11,494	1,339	12,833
	District (sub-divisional) court buildings	2,24,797	1,14,758	3,39,555
Ecclesiastical.	Lord Bishop's Palace	174	981	1,155
	Churches	1,032	22,127	23,159
	Burial-grounds	3,987	7,028	10,151

		Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Services (Provincial).				
Jails	Central jails	43,138	12,851	55,989
	District „	36,765	67,061	1,03,826
	Lock-up	56,890	11,197	68,087
Police		25,069	38,680	63,749
Educational.	Government colleges	24,891	20,577	45,468
	Ditto schools	11,440	37,871	49,311
Medical	Hospitals and dispensaries	33,202	25,133	58,335
	Lock-hospitals	905	3,205	4,110
	Medical colleges and schools	1,801	4,574	6,375
	Lunatic asylums	4,803	3,939	8,742
Customs buildings		11,984	6,598	18,582
Miscellaneous.	Registration	10,889	3,114	14,003
	Miscellaneous or General	2,641	9,261	6,620
	Public Works buildings	2,477	10,155	12,632
Total Civil Buildings		9 40,895	6,22,393	15,63,288

Land revenue and magisterial.

The new collectorate building at Khoolna was nearly completed. The sub-divisional court-house at Cutwa, which was under construction, was completed. The construction of a new sub-divisional residence at Jehanabad was commenced. The construction of a new sub-divisional residence with its out-houses, a court-house with iron treasury and record-room, of an inspection-bungalow, and of double munsif's court at Rajbari, was taken in hand. A combined sub-divisional court and munsifi at Brahmunberiah was completed during the year. A khas tehsil office at Raojan was commenced and built up to plinth level. Various minor improvements were made to other buildings during the year.

Necessary alterations were made to the new Secretariat building at Darjeeling, so as to fit it for a court-house for the Deputy Commissioner.

Excise.

The distillery at Sulkeah was closed, and the buildings and site were made over to the Magistrate for disposal. Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting rid of the spent-wash at the new distillery at Russa. As a temporary measure, a 4″ cast-iron pipe was laid from the distillery to the nulla, and a reservoir was constructed to hold the wash during the periods of high tide. The distillery at Mozufferpore was completed, and some additions to the Sub-Deputy Collector's quarters commenced before the end of the year. The distillery buildings at Cuttack and Pooree were thoroughly repaired.

Museum.

A set of wrought-iron gates and railings were put up in the portico of the Calcutta Museum at the request and cost of the Trustees.

Judicial.

Additional accommodation was provided for the Judges of the High Court, and a wooden balcony was erected along the western face of the building.

The circuit-house at Khoolna was completed and the new law court at that place was commenced and about two-thirds of the superstructure masonry completed during the year. A new circuit-house at Pubna was under construction and half built.

The civil court building at Mymensingh, referred to in last year's report, was completed in August 1887. Iron record-racks were constructed in the Judge's court at Jessore. An additional room for the copyists' department of the Judge's office at Bankoora in the circuit-house was constructed, and the enlargement of the Judge's court-house at Bhagalpore and improvement in the

same by gumla ventilators were made during the year. Lightning-conductors were fixed to the court buildings at Monghyr and Midnapore. A portion of the terraced roof of the Deputy Commissioner's house at Purulia was replaced with arches over rolled iron joists.

The land for the revenue and judicial courts on Fairy Hill at Chittagong was demarcated.

A single munsif's court at Uluberriah was completed during the year; that at Ghattal was partially constructed. The erection of the new munsif's court at Gyabunda in the district of Rungpore was commenced in February last, and materials required for its construction were collected. The single munsifi at Cox's Bazar, the double munsifi at Motihari, and the treble munsif's court at Arrah, of which mention was made in last year's report, were practically completed. Some improvements were made to the munsif's court at Kallygunge, and a semi-permanent court at Hattya was constructed.

Churches and cemeteries. No works of any importance were executed during the year under this head.

Jails. At the Alipore jail a set of wards for female prisoners was constructed and a corrugated-iron shed erected. The punishment cells at the presidency jail, which were commenced last year, were completed, as also the wall round the jail. The south-eastern corner of this jail was walled off to suit the requirements of the Superintendent of Government Printing. Various other improvements of minor importance were executed to both these jails. Additions and alterations affording more accommodation for under-trial prisoners in the Ranchee jail were carried out. Additions to the weaving shed at the Buxar central jail were also nearly completed during the year. Improvements to the cook-sheds in the jails at Soory and Burdwan were made. Minor improvements were carried out in the Durbhunga, Bhagulpore, Monghyr, Ranigunge, Burrisal, Krishnagore, and Jessore jails. In connection with the conversion of the Dacca district jail into a central jail, the main building of the warders' quarters was taken in hand and brickwork in walls and roof arches completed.

Lock-ups. The lock-up at Arrareah was completed; that at Ghattal was partially carried out. The enclosure walls and gateways of those at Tangail and Kissoregunge and the new building at Cox's Bazar were also completed, and the walls round the lock-ups at Silliguri, Kurseong, and Bhola were finished during the year. At Bongong, Ranaghat, Narail, Meherpore and Chogdah divisional walls were constructed, and certain additions and alterations to the lock-ups at Culna, Doomka, Godda and Rampore Hât were carried out. Materials required for the building at Gyabunda were collected. Some alterations were also made in the divisional walls of the lock-ups at Sewan, Bettiah, Hajipore, and Madhubani, with the object of effectually preventing any communication between the male and female prisoners.

Two additional rooms were constructed for the Darjeeling thana. The police building at Serajgunge was completed during the year.

Educational. The new quarters for the native students of the Seebpore College were completed. Additions and alterations were carried out to the Laboratory of the Presidency College. Some of the out-buildings of the Hare School and of the University had to be demolished to permit of the new street being made from College Street to Halliday Street. These out-offices, &c., were rebuilt. Improvements were executed to the Ferndale school building at Darjeeling. The Normal School at Chittagong was completed during the year. The new medical school at Dacca was built up to level of verandah joists all round.

Medical. A new hospital for the Jewish community was erected by Mrs. Ezra in the compound of the Medical College Hospital. On the building being handed over to this Department, some sanitary improvements were made to it, and structural defects of the portico of the building were made good. Various improvements were carried out to the General Hospital. The Sumbhoo Nath Pundit's ward was converted into a contagious diseases and cholera ward, and all the principal buildings on the premises were connected by corrugated iron covered-ways.

An embankment was thrown up along Tolly's Nulla, and spurs constructed to prevent erosion and flooding of the premises of the Dullunda lock-hospital. A new bungalow for the medical officer at Doomka was in progress, and three-fourths of the work was carried out. The Pilgrim Hospital at Bhuddruck was made over to the municipal authorities of that place.

Some additional works required for converting the old jail hospital at Dacca into an asylum for female lunatics were undertaken, and more than two-thirds of the same were done during the year.

Miscellaneous. The work of erecting boundary pillars between Hill and British Tipperah was completed during the year.

Communications. The widening of the Giridi-Doomree road and the Grand Trunk road between Ranigunge and Midnapore, in the 128th and 129th miles, was completed. The conversion of the gravelled portion of the 13th to 29th mile of the road from Ranchi to Purulia into a metalled road was finished, and nine-tenths of the causeway over the Burrakur river was done. Metal and soling, &c., for the approaches of Subornarekha river were in progress. The re-aligning of the 4th section of the Hazaribagh and Ranchi road from Urmanjhee and Chotapaloo was in hand at the end of the year.

The reconstruction and widening of the road from Teesta bridge to Sevoke were completed, and the Kallijhora bridge taken in hand. A diversion in the 7th and 8th miles of the road from Jore Bungalow to Teesta bridge *viâ* Peshoke was constructed, while a new diversion from the Peshoke tea estate to the Runjeet Jhora was completed with the exception of a few revetment walls. The extension of the forest road from Lepcha Jagat to Gyribash was taken up and partly finished. About three-fourths of the rock-cutting, earthwork, &c., of the road from the Teesta bridge to Kalimpong, and the Kalimpong new diversion, was finished. In connection with the Rishi river bridge, the woodwork and rubble masonry were nearly half done.

The new roads in the civil station at Khoolna were completed.

The demarcation by cast-iron pillars of the Government land on the sides of the Calcutta and Jessore road was done.

New metalling was done to portions of the Cuttack-Pooree road, the Cuttack-Ganjam road, and the Orissa Trunk road.

Accommodation for travellers. At Durbhunga a dâk-bungalow was taken in hand and nearly completed.

Irrigation and navigation. The remodelling of the Sone causeway, adverted to in the last year's report, was completed during the year. It now reaches from bank to bank without interruption, and during summer months provides an entirely dry road, the discharge of the river passing through 32 vents. The retired line of embankment at Nawabgunge in Rampore Beauleah was also carried to completion. The clearing of silt from the bed of the Moheshkhally khal in the Chittagong district was taken up and completed, and the channel re-opened to traffic.

Miscellaneous public improvements. During the cold weather spurs were constructed along the river bank at Khoolna to stop the cutting action of the river.

A plot of ground in the vicinity of Diamond Harbour was raised and levelled, and a drinking-water tank excavated to raise a suitable site for a quarantine camp.

The head works of the Bhagulpore water-works were entirely completed during the year. Temporary water-posts were put up to keep the people supplied with filtered water, and the permanent posts are now at site.

The Town Hall at Mymensingh was carried to completion during the year.

Projects for the drainage of Durbhunga and Chupra were under preparation.

In connection with the new light-house on Short's Island, at the entrance of the Dhamra river, the whole of the laterite masonry was completed and the first course of the sandstone coping was also laid. For the subsidiary buildings nearly the whole of the earthwork of the mound at the base of the light-house was thrown up, dressed and turfed, and two flights of dry laterite stone steps were built. The foundations for all the buildings except the store-godown were carried out. Owing to the cyclone of 25th May, all works upon the island were suspended till November 1887.

The masonry of the new combined port-office and refuge-house at Hookeytollah was nearly completed, and the arching of the roof was commenced. The doors and windows were all constructed, but not fixed in position, and all iron-works fitted up. About half of the ballast stone-pitching on the slopes of the mound was also carried out.

The temporary buildings, such as the dâk-bungalow, the Assistant Port Officer's residence, the European clerk's bungalow, and the three Customs officers' bungalow at Hookeytollah round the base of the mound about the Port Office, which were commenced last year, were fully completed.

The work on the Chandbally revetment, which was considerably injured during the cyclone of September 1885, was nearly completed.

Akra brick factory.

The operations at Akra during the past year were carried out on a very extensive scale. The estimates contemplated the manufacture of 100 lakhs of bricks for Government stock and 550 lakhs for the Kidderpore Docks, or 650 lakhs in all. Owing to the very favourable season, over 800 lakhs of bricks were manufactured. The outturn of bricks during the year was over the average of previous years.

In addition to the bricks moulded, sufficient earth was dug for the manufacture of bricks for the next season.

The factory has continued to supply the Department with soorkey and lime, the latter being burnt from stone received from Sylhet some years ago.

Seebpore workshops.

The year under review was an unfavourable one to the Seebpore workshops, which laboured under the disadvantage of having very few orders to execute owing to the stoppage of all building works and the relatively small outlay on repairs. The quantity of work executed at these shops was considerably below what is required to make the shops pay.

Burrakur iron works.

Business at the Burrakur iron works was very slack up to the end of January, when the stock of pig-iron reached 6,000 tons. As this addition to suspense balances might seriously affect the provincial grant, it was decided to reduce the prices of pig with a view to reducing stock.

The reduction which was made has been attended with most satisfactory results in so far as it has enabled the works to sell all the iron that can be produced by January 1889.

The sales up-country and in Calcutta increased at once, and the consumption of iron is sufficient to justify the second furnace being put in blast, which will reduce the cost of production to a figure which will render low selling prices remunerative.

A very satisfactory feature in these works is the substitution of native for imported labour.

Floods, storms, accidents.

In September 1887 the river Ganges encroached on Goalundo, necessitating the removal of the Public Works Department buildings and railway station to Rajbari, a place eight miles away.

The sub-divisional buildings at Magoorah were surrounded by water during the floods owing to the overflow of the river, which is also cutting away the bank rapidly at this place, and the safety of the sub-divisional building is threatened. Owing to the heavy rains during the months of June, July, and August 1887, several landslips occurred on the Darjeeling Hill Cart Road, Teesta Valley, Peshoke, Old Military and Runjeet roads.

A portion of the Ramgunge and Midnapore road in the 4th and 5th miles was breached by the floods of August 1887, but no serious damage was done. The cyclone of May 1887 did some serious damage to the buildings at Balasore and Contai, which were afterwards thoroughly repaired.

The floods which occurred in the rivers in Orissa were of moderate height, so that little or no damage was done to the provincial roads except those mentioned below. In the months of July and August the floods of the Mahanuddy caused heavy breaches in the embankments on the right bank of the Kanchi river. In the 46th mile of the Pooree road a breach of a length of 200 feet occurred. The small timber bridge in the 47th mile, which was erected as a temporary arrangement at the site of the gap caused by the destruction of the masonry bridge during the floods of 1885, was also carried away, together with a portion of the temporary diversion road.

Administrative changes.

In February 1888 the Marine Branch of the Civil Secretariat was transferred to this Department. The Patna Division was abolished, and the various works included in that Division were transferred to the Sone Circle, except 132 miles of the Grand Trunk road from Dumra to Kurumnassa, which were placed under the charge of the Chota Nagpore Division, formerly called the Hazaribagh Division. The head-quarters of this Division were transferred from Hazaribagh to Ranchi. The Howrah sub-division of the Burdwan Division, comprising the Imperial and Provincial buildings at Howrah, the Salt Gola buildings at Sulkea, and the Royal Botanical Gardens, were made over to the charge of the Calcutta Workshops in May 1887.

The provincial buildings at Cutwa were transferred from the Burdwan Division to the Nuddea Rivers Division.

The Rajshahye Division was also abolished from the 1st September 1887, and the districts comprising its charge, viz. Rajshahye, Bogra, Rungpore, Pubna, and Dinagepore, were added to the Darjeeling Division.

The Kalimpong Division was formed at the end of the year, and the whole of the charge of the Darjeeling Division on the north-east of the Teesta river was made over to it.

The head-quarters of the Jessore Division were removed to Khoolna during the year.

Irrigation.

THE actual transactions of the Irrigation Branch for the year 1887-88 are shown below in comparison with the budget and revised estimates of that year :—

	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XXIX.—Major works—Direct receipts—			
Provincial	13,58,000	13,58,000	11,03,229
XXX.—Minor works and navigation—			
Irrigation and navigation works—			
Provincial	8,11,000	8,11,000	8,54.055
Agricultural works—			
Provincial	7,500	7,500	8,606
Total ...	21,76,500	21,76,500	19,65,890
CHARGES.			
42.—Major works—Working expenses—			
Provincial	14,50,000	15,25,000	15,03,585
43.—Minor works and navigation—			
Irrigation and navigation works—			
Provincial	8,83,800	9,47,000	8,01,174
Agricultural works—			
Provincial	8,15,000	7,53,000	7,17,359
Contributions	.....	25,066	5,849
49.—Irrigation works—Capital expenditure not charged against revenue	8,04,140	7,25,000	*5,16,824
Total ...	39,52,940	39,75,066	35,44,791

* Net outlay in India after deducting Rs. 28,804 of English charges and loss by Exchange.

In addition to the expenditure shown in the foregoing statement, a sum of Rs. 47,359 was expended, chiefly on repairs to embankments and drainage works, and was charged to the suspense head "Tuccavee." A sum of Rs. 1,08,992 was also expended by this Department on the Rajapore drainage project, and was charged in the civil accounts under the head "Local loans."

As the agricultural works hitherto classed as Imperial have been provincialized from the commencement of the year under review, the receipts and charges on that account, which in previous years were shown under Imperial, have been transferred to Provincial in the foregoing statement.

I.—MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Capital outlay.

The total capital outlay (direct charges) not charged against revenue to end of the year 1887-88 amounted to Rs. 5,81,08,956, against sanctioned estimates aggregating Rs. 6,93,74,384, leaving an unspent balance of Rs. 1,12,65,428 at the close of the year, as per detail given below :—

MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure during 1887-88.	Expenditure to end of 1887-88.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1888.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa canals	3,13,96,220	4,06,103	2,29,13,883	84,82,337
Midnapore canal	83,16,768	1,353	82,63,345	53,423
Hidgellee tidal canal	17,72,699	.....	17,95,489	—22,790
Sone canals	2,78,88,697	1,38,172	2,51,36,239	27,52,458
Total ...	6,93,74,384	*5,45,628	5,81,08,956	1,12,65,428

* The figures in this column include the expenditure on English stores and loss by Exchange finally adjusted.

In the following statement the indirect charges (capital expenditure not charged against revenue) to end of 1887-88 are compared with the sanctioned estimates:—

Major irrigation works.	Amount of estimate.	Indirect expenditure during 1887-88.	Indirect expenditure to end of 1887-88.	Balance available on 1st April 1888.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa canals	9,19,625	9,349	5,16,202	4,03,423
Midnapore canal	1,84,215	82	1,83,658	557
Hidgellee tidal canal	44,807	.....	44,807	.....
Sone canals	13,99,607	2,917	8,95,662	5,03,945
Total ...	25,48,254	12,348	16,40,329	9,07,925

The amount of simple interest during 1887-88 on the debt incurred in respect of the above named major irrigation works was Rs. 23,13,446, against Rs. 22,91,006 of the previous year. The charges on this account to end of the year under review aggregated Rs. 3,17,24,078.

Revenue receipts and expenditure.

The direct revenue receipts and working expenses (direct charges) of the Major irrigation works for the year 1887-88, compared with those of the previous year, are shown below:—

Major irrigation works.	1887-88.			1886-87.		
	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net result.	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net result.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa canals ...	2,23,044	4,81,314	(—)2,58,270	1,79,611	5,01,932	(—)3,22,321
Midnapore canal ...	2,34,378	2,40,066	(—)5,688	2,34,186	2,26,372	7,813
Hidgellee tidal canal	41,858	64,895	(—)23,037	54,404	22,835	31,569
Sone canals ...	6,03,949	7,17,310	(—)1,13,361	9,18,429	5,81,461	3,36,968
Total ...	11,03,229	15,03,585	(—)4,00,356	13,86,629	13,32,600	54,029

Thus, as compared with the previous year, there is a decrease in the receipts of Rs. 2,83,400, combined with an increase in the working expenses of Rs. 1,70,985; the net result being a loss of more than four lakhs, in place of a profit of Rs. 54,029. The decrease, which occurs entirely on the Sone canals, all the other systems showing small increases, will be referred to later in the remarks on those canals. But as regards the apparent increase in the working expenses, it may be pointed out that it is entirely due to the change introduced by the orders of the Local Government in the allocation of establishment charges. The new procedure has been fully described in the Finance and Administrative Accounts submitted by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal ("Irrigation," paragraph 29, and "Civil Buildings," paragraph 12). The effect has been heavily to increase the percentage of establishment charges on the cost of maintenance of irrigation works of all classes; and consequently, in all comparative statements of annual results shown by these works, the cost of maintenance for the year 1887-88, notwithstanding that greater economy was observed, will appear to disadvantage alongside of that shown in the accounts for any preceding year.

II.—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

Under this head are included (1) Irrigation and Navigation works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept, (2) those for which no such accounts are kept, and (3) Agricultural works.

IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS.

WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.

(1) *Capital outlay.*

The capital outlay (direct charges) is shown below:—

WORKS.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure during 1887-88.	Expenditure to end of 1887-88.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1888.
Canals in abeyance or abandoned.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tirhoot project	3,51,079	.....	5,31,425	(—)1,80,346
Damoodur project	1,43,974	(—)1,200	1,52,341	(—)8,367
Canals under construction.				
Calcutta and Eastern canals	.....	15,343	51,79,566	.....
Orissa coast canal	34,45,742	3,22,102	40,56,262	(—)6,10,520
Canals completed.				
Sarun project	6,63,521	.....	6,69,230	(—)5,709
Total ...		3,36,245	1,05,88,824	

The total expenditure during the year under review, deducting Rs. 1,200, "Receipts on capital account" (on account of rent of the Raghunath Chuck estate credited to the Damoodur project), amounted to Rs. 3,36,245, against Rs. 3,01,170 expended during the year 1886-87.

For the Calcutta and Eastern canals there is no general sanctioned estimate, and therefore the column "Amount of estimate" is not filled in.

The total capital outlay (direct charges) on the Orissa coast canal to end of 1887-88 shows an excess of Rs. 6,10,520 over the amount of estimate sanctioned for this project, but the revised estimate for it, amounting to Rs. 43,46,873, as well as the estimate for remodelling Hidgellee tidal canal, Ranges I and II, amounting to Rs. 7,50,285, are now before the Financial Department of this Government for expression of opinion on their financial prospects before submission to the Government of India for sanction. The chief cause of delay in submitting these two estimates was explained in the Administration Report for 1886-87.

(2) *Revenue account.*

The actual receipts and charges during the year 1887-88, compared with those of the year 1886-87, are shown below:—

	1887-88.	1886-87.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta and Eastern canals ...	5,79,934	4,63,654
Orissa coast canal	53,854	29,488
Sarun canals	20,665	12,427
Total ...	6,54,453	5,25,569
Charges.		
Calcutta and Eastern canals	2,12,312	1,82,888
Orissa coast canal	80,885	59,704
Sarun canals	28,120	27,903
Total ...	3,21,317	2,70,495

The total receipts during the year under review exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 1,28,884. The increase was chiefly due to the receipts from navigation of the Calcutta and Eastern canals and the Orissa coast canal.

Of the latter canal, Ranges IVA, IVB and V were completed, and the entire length of 97½ miles was open to traffic from September 1887. The receipts from the Sarun canals also show satisfactory progress, being Rs. 8,238 in excess over those of the previous year, and nearly equalling the annual guarantee.

The total charges, however, exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 50,822, due to increased expenditure on maintenance and working expenses, as well as to the increased share of establishment charges which these, in common with other, irrigation works have now to bear. The net revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 3,33,136, against Rs. 2,55,074 of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 78,062 only in comparison.

WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.

The receipts and charges of the works coming under this class are shown below:—

	1887-88.	1886-87.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.
Nuddea rivers	1,98,675	2,03,250
Eden canal	918	810
Teur project	9	.....
Total ...	1,99,602	2,04,060
Charges.		
Nuddea rivers	92,022	60,213
Eden canal	41,769	48,424
Teur project	9,821	6,941
Tidal creeks in Orissa	.....	(—) 66
Total ...	1,43,612	1,15,512

In comparison with the year 1886-87, the total receipts and the total charges during the year under review show, respectively, a falling off of Rs. 4,458 and an increase of Rs. 28,100.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

The particulars in connection with this class of works are given below:—

	1887-88.	1886-87.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.
Government embankments	5,733	4,860
Tuccavi embankments under contract ...	2,873	3,059
Total ...	8,606	7,919
Charges.		
Government embankments	5,95,519	5,45,436
Tuccavi embankments under contract ...	1,21,840	84,340
Other works from contributions	5,849	13,605
Total ...	7,23,208	6,43,381

Since the commencement of the year 1887-88 the Government embankments hitherto classed as Imperial have, under the orders of the Government of India, been provincialized. Of the total expenditure on these embankments during the year, a sum of Rs. 4,60,271 was spent on works and maintenance and repairs, against Rs. 4,53,366 expended on the corresponding sub-heads during 1886-87. The balance was spent on establishment and other sub-heads of account.

It may be noted that the share of establishment charges borne by Government embankments came to Rs. 1,36,622, against Rs. 91,348 charged in the previous year: for tuccavi embankments the cost of establishment was Rs. 37,235 against Rs. 15,271.

The state of account of *tuccavi works proper* is explained below :—

Division.	Opening debit balance	Debits during year.	Total.	Credits during year.	Net debits balance at end of year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Drainage and Embankment ...	21,787	10,814	32,601	17,105	15,496
Brahmini-Byturni	2,005	1,868	3,873	.....	3,873
Cossye	1,457	8,604	10,061	149	9,912
Gunduck	12,801	24,091	36,892	13,349	23,543
Bhagulpore	849	849	1,698	1,336	362
Patna	53	1,133	1,186	67	1,119
Total ...	38,952	47,359	86,311	32,006	54,305

The balance at the close of the year, which amounted to Rs. 54,305, is the aggregate of the sums of which certificates were not then accepted by the Collector. It is made up of the total expenditure of the year, amounting to Rs. 47,359, besides a sum of Rs. 6,946 on account of previous years' expenditure, but the entire sum is expected to be adjusted in due course.

The transactions of the three circles will now be described as in previous years.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

The following statement compares the expenditure in this circle, under the different heads of account, for the year 1887-88 with that of the year 1886-87 :—

	1887-88.	1886-87.
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital expenditure not charged against revenue.		
Orissa canals (Imperial)	4,06,103	4,34,753
Working expenses.		
Orissa canals (Provincial)	4,81,314	5,01,932
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.		
WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.		
Tidal creeks (Provincial)	.....	(—) 66
AGRICULTURAL WORKS.		
Orissa embankments (Provincial)*	1,74,597	1,15,979
Sluice channel in Orissa (contributions)	53	3,763
Aul embankment maintenance (tuccavee)	1,868	1,501
Total ...	10,63,935	10,57,852

* These embankments, which were hitherto Imperial, have been provincialized, commencing with the year 1887-88

MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Capital Expenditure not charged against Revenue.

ORISSA CANALS.

The expenditure (direct charges) by main heads of account charged to the capital account of these canals during the year 1887-88, compared with the year 1886-87, is shown in the following statement :—

	1887-88.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works—		
(1)—Head works	204	1,422
(2)—Main canal and branches ...	97,662	69,483
(3)—Distributaries	91,414	90,879
(4)—Drainage and protective works ...	1,57,554	1,79,107
Total Works ...	3,46,834	3,40,891
II.—Establishment	66,563	64,111
III.—Tools and plant	17,466	14,904
IV.—Suspense accounts	(—)23,521	14,906
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,07,342	4,34,812
V.—*Less* receipts on capital account ...	1,239	59
Net total ...	4,06,103	4,34,753

The revised budget estimate for capital outlay on the Orissa canals was Rs. 5,68,000; hence there is a lapse of Rs. 1,51,897, concerning which a detailed explanation has been received from the Superintending Engineer. In the case of the Taldundah and Machgong canal extensions and of the Daib embankment, some savings have been effected on the estimated cost, both of works and land acquisition, but the progress has been generally less than was anticipated owing to unexpected causes; for instance, to percolation in foundation pits, which could not be subdued until the canals were laid dry at the close of the irrigation season, and to difficulties met with in well-sinking. The short outlay on the distributaries of the Kendrapara and Pattamoondi canals occurs partly under the head of 'Land;' but work was also hindered by labour disputes and by an outbreak of cholera among the coolies. On the distributaries of Range III, High Level canal, the slow progress shown in earthwork was caused by deficiency of labour; the masonry works were also retarded for want of suitable bricks, the manufacturing operations of the previous year not having been very successful.

The following statement shows the state of the expenditure on "Works" and other sub-heads of account as compared with the sanctioned revised estimate of the Orissa project:—

Name of work.	Amount of estimate sanctioned by Secretary of State.	Expenditure.		Balance.
		During the year.	Total to end of 1887-88.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total "Works," Mahanuddy series ...	1,75,73,075	2,70,854	1,28,67,539	47,05,536
Total "Works," Brahmini-Byturni series	54,71,734	75,980	35,47,288	19,24,446
I.—Grand total "Works"	2,30,44,809	3,46,834	1,64,14,827	66,29,982
II.—Establishment	57,86,354	66,563	41,97,295	15,89,059
III.—Tools and plant	23,79,528	17,466	19,86,512	3,93,016
IV.—Suspense accounts	.....	(—)23,521	1,25,218	(—)1,25,218
Loss by exchange	2,94,089	.....	2,68,070	26,019
Total ...	3,15,04,780	4,07,342	2,29,91,922	85,12,858
V.—Less receipts on capital account ...	1,08,560	1,239	78,039	30,521
Net total ...	3,13,96,220	4,06,103	2,29,13,883	84,82,337

The Superintending Engineer's report deals, separately for each work, with the progress made with the extensions sanctioned in the revised estimates of the project. The outturn of the year is again unsatisfactory, as shown in the last paragraph.

Working Expenses.

The details of expenditure on account of working expenses and maintenance, met from Provincial funds and charged to the revenue account of the Orissa Project for the year 1887-88, compared with those for the previous year, are given below:—

Sub-head.	1887-88. Rs.	1886-87. Rs.
IA.—Extensions and improvements ...	.....	.....
IB.—Maintenance and repairs	3,10,980	3,52,761
IC.—Compensation	.....	.....
II.—Establishment	1,53,578	1,33,593
III.—Tools and plant	16,391	15,486
IV.—Profit and loss	.....	.....
VI.—Refunds of revenue	365	92
Total ...	4,81,314	5,01,932

The expenditure on maintenance and repairs was swollen by the special repairs on the Naraje and Mahanuddy weirs, which were seriously injured (as described in last year's report) during the floods of 1886. The damage done to the weirs was finally made good during the year under review at a cost of Rs. 8,358 in the case of the former, and of Rs. 1,16,622 in that of the latter weir. These sums are exclusive of expenditure on current repairs.

The following statement shows the total lengths of canals and distributaries in operation at the close of the year 1887-88 and the areas which were

protected from flood, commanded and provided with distributaries, as compared with those of the previous year:—

Name of Canal.	1887-88.						1886-87.					
	Length of Canal open		Length of distributaries and village channels.	Area protected from flood.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.	Length of Canal open		Length of distributaries and village channels.	Area protected from flood.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.
	For irrigation and navigation.	For irrigation only.					For irrigation and navigation.	For irrigation only.				
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kendrapara	39	...	348½	129,421	101,110	91,000	39	...	333¾	129,421	101,110	87,300
Gobree	21	...	...	27,251	53,290	.....	21	...	...	27,251	53,290	.....
Pattamoondi	...	47	32¾	65,600	51,250	9,387	...	47	32¾	65,600	51,250	9,387
Kendrapara extension ...	15	...	...	8,960	7,000	.....	15	...	...	8,960	7,000	.....
Taldundah	27	...	71½	19,520	15,250	15,250	27	...	71½	19,520	75,278	15,250
Machgong	4	15	122¼	44,928	68,206	41,600	4	15	122¼	44,928	103,208	41,600
High Level, Range I ...	33	...	131¼	80,128	48,815	47,780	33	...	131¼	80,128	48,815	47,780
Ditto, „ II ...	12½	...	...	.....	10,000	.....	12½	...	...	.....	80,000	.....
Ditto, „ III ...	19	...	11¾	.....	57,500	21,770	19	...	...	.....	57,500	.....
Total ...	170½	62	718	375,808	412,421	226,787	170½	62	691½	375,808	577,451	201,317

showing an increase of 26½ miles in distributaries and village channels completed and of 25,470 acres in the area provided with means of distribution. The reductions in areas in the column "area under command," as compared with those for 1886-87 (and previous years), is due to the fact that hitherto the areas under command of the completed canals have been given, whereas for this year the areas under command of such lengths of the canals as have been completed to date only are shown.

Rainfall.—The rainfall at Cuttack for the year 1887-88 was 52·55 inches: that of the preceding year was 70·17* inches. The average for nineteen years has been 60·00 inches.

The following statement shows in detail the areas leased in 1887-88 as compared with those of the previous year:—

Name of Canal.	1887-88.				1886-87.			
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugar-cane.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugar-cane.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kendrapara	41,409	434	19	41,862	37,228	2,275	41	39,544
Gobree	765	9	.....	774				
Pattamoondi	9,240	14	.....	9,254	8,086	1	.....	8,087
Taldundah	7,508	55	52	7,615	3,976	101	15	4,092
Machgong	22,343	9	8	22,360	18,010	7	3	18,020
High Level, Range I ...	14,605	.....	.....	14,605	13,600	12	.....	13,612
Ditto, „ II ...	710	34	.....	744	364	43	.....	407
Ditto, „ III ...	7,730	.....	92	7,822	6,127	.....	89	6,216
Total ...	104,310	555	171	105,036	87,391	2,439	148	89,978

Thus there is an increase of leased areas on each of the canals, being greatest on the Machgong canal, where it amounts to 4,340, or 24 per cent. As the area now provided with distributaries is 226,787 acres (see table in paragraph 14), and the area leased is 105,036, the percentage leased is 46·31. The area under five years' lease increased from 87,305 acres to 104,265 acres.

* The figures are those of the Superintending Engineer. Last year the rainfall was given as 75·78, being the amount returned by the Meteorological Department.

The particulars of water-rates during 1887-88, compared with those of the previous four years, are given below:—

Year.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realization.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883-84	1,21,647	50,889	1,72,536	1,11,856	8,477	52,203
1884-85	52,203	82,185	1,34,388	51,245	5,274	77,869
1885-86	77,869	1,05,019	1,82,888	1,06,842	11,162	64,884
1886-87	64,884	1,25,676	1,90,560	96,976	6,126	87,458
1887-88	87,458	1,50,297	2,37,755	1,37,869	7,777	92,109

The assessments of the year therefore increased by Rs. 24,621 and the collections by Rs. 40,893. There is a small increase in the balance as yet unrealized, but the proportion of the demand recovered within the year is fairly large.

The total traffic upon the canals for the past five years is noted below:—

Year.	Number of boats.	Tonnage.	Value of cargo.	Tollage (assessed or earnings).
		Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1883-84	15,538	146,715	47,59,595	58,531
1884-85	18,702	156,813	45,77,295	54,428
1885-86	20,662	169,709	46,33,133	64,407
1886-87	14,406	136,119	41,81,650	57,120
1887-88	24,892	176,423	49,38,120	67,985

The canals were closed for silt clearance and other repairs for nearly two months, commencing from 1st May 1887. The traffic under all heads considerably increased during the year under review as compared with the year 1886-87, during which there was a considerable falling off in consequence of the accident to the Mahanuddy weir.

The total revenue and working expenses of the Orissa canals for the past five years, as included in the financial accounts, are shown below:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	1,11,856	51,245	1,06,842	96,976	1,37,869
Navigation	1,10,152	79,802	84,012	67,048	71,004
Miscellaneous	15,860	12,538	16,496	15,587	14,171
Total ...	2,37,868	1,43,585	2,07,350	1,79,611	2,23,044
Working expenses (direct charges) ...	2,92,690	3,15,737	3,42,577	5,01,932	4,81,314
Net total (deficit) ...	54,822	1,72,152	1,35,227	3,22,321	2,58,270

MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

Under this head there was no expenditure in the Orissa Circle during the year under review.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

The expenditure on the Orissa embankments is now met from Provincial funds, and is given below for the last two years:—

	1887-88.	1886-87
	Rs.	Rs.
Works	20,806	1,479
Maintenance and repairs	1,13,791	92,878
Establishment	38,881	21,443
Tools and plant	2,435	1,098
Suspense accounts	(—)1,316	(—)919.
Total ...	1,74,597	1,15,979

The new works consisted chiefly of a series of spurs and groynes for the protection of the left bank of the Katjuri river, opposite to the 6th and 7th miles of the Machgong canal.

The length of embankments maintained in the Orissa Circle is 793·82 miles.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

The expenditure in this circle during the year 1887-88, compared with that of the year 1886-87, is shown in the following statement:—

	1887-88.	1886-87.
FAMINE RELIEF PROTECTIVE WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa coast canal (Imperial)	.....	84,000
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.		
Capital expenditure not charged against revenue.		
Midnapore canal (Imperial)	1,353	4,887
Working expenses.		
Midnapore canal (Provincial)	2,40,066	2,26,372
Hidgellee tidal canal (Provincial)	64,895	22,835
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.		
WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.		
Capital account.		
Damoodah project (Provincial)	(—)1,200	(—)1,200
Calcutta and Eastern canals (Provincial)	15,343	5,156
Orissa coast canal (Provincial)	3,22,102	2,13,214
Revenue account.		
Calcutta and Eastern canals (Provincial)	2,12,312	1,82,888
Orissa coast canal (Provincial)	80,885	59,704
WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.		
Nuddea rivers (Provincial)	92,022	60,213
Eden canal (Provincial)	41,769	48,424
AGRICULTURAL WORKS.		
Government embankments in the Burdwan estate (Provincial) ...	1,25,825	1,61,740
Other Government embankments in the circle (Provincial) ...	2,95,097	2,67,717
Tuccavee embankments under contract (Provincial)	45,196	40,009
Howrah drainage works (local loans)	8,776	10,274
Rajapore drainage project (ditto)	1,08,992	.....
Sluices, village channels, &c. (contributions)	3,130	6,507
Embankments and drainage works (tuccavee)...	19,419	31,580*
Total ...	16,75,982	14,24,320

* Tuccavee expenditure was not shown in the statement for 1886-87.

MIDNAPORE CANAL.

The following statement shows under the different sub-heads of account the capital outlay (direct charges) on the Midnapore canal for and to end of 1887-88, compared with the sanctioned estimates:—

PARTICULARS.	Amount of estimate sanctioned by Secretary of State.	EXPENDITURE.		Unspent balance of estimate.
		1887-88.	Total to end of 1887-88.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges.				
I.—Works	54,09,001	166	53,42,674	66,327
II.—Establishment	19,09,096	69	19,22,354	(—)13,258
III.—Tools and plant	9,55,904	(—)3,049	8,93,918	61,986
IV.—Suspense accounts	.....	4,396	40,363	(—)40,363
Loss by exchange...	67,768	.....	94,800	(—)27,032
Total ...	83,41,769	1,582	82,94,109	47,660
Less receipts on capital account ...	25,001	229	30,764	(—)5,763
Net total ...	83,16,768	1,353	82,63,345	53,423

There was an actual outlay of Rs. 1,353 only during the year. The unspent balance of the estimate is, however, required, for payment of land charges, as yet unadjusted, on some distributaries, for works to pass drainage which has been obstructed by the distributary banks, and for additional dredging plant. The expenditure thus proposed is considered to be properly chargeable to capital account, as the works on which it will be incurred form an integral part of the canal system as originally projected.

The main heads of expenditure chargeable to repairs are compared with those of the previous year in the following statement:—

	1887-88.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.
IA.—Extensions and improvements	.....	.....
IB.—{Maintenance and repairs	1,23,582	1,37,752
{Charges for Government steamers, &c. ...	7,599	
IC.—Compensation	.....	.....
II.—Establishment	77,023	63,406
III.—Tools and plant	31,409	25,003
VI.—Refunds of revenue	453	211
Total ...	2,40,066	2,26,372

The expenditure on maintenance and repairs, including charges for Government steamers, &c., shows a saving of Rs. 6,571 as compared with the previous year. The excess of Rs. 6,406 on tools and plant was caused by heavy repairs required on the boilers and machinery of the dredgers. The excess in the working charges over those of the previous year nearly coincides with the excess in the sum charged, according to the new procedure already explained, to cost of establishment, and is therefore only apparent.

Rainfall.—The rainfall for the year as registered at Midnapore was 55·38. During 1886-87 49·39 inches fell; the average for nineteen years is 55·97 inches.

The total area irrigated by the Midnapore canal during the year under review was 65,432 acres, as compared with 69,762 acres of the previous year, showing a falling off of 4,330 acres, due to the expiry of five-year leases, which were not renewed. The entire area irrigated was *kharif*, as no canal irrigation of *rabi* takes place in Midnapore owing to insufficiency of the water-supply during the *rabi* season.

The following comparative statement shows the balances, assessments and recoveries of water-rates on the Midnapore canal since the year 1883-84:—

Year.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realization.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883-84	1,42,476	1,47,992	2,90,468	1,31,000	14,777	1,44,691
1884-85	1,44,691	1,22,321	2,67,012	1,16,807	38,993	1,11,212
1885-86	1,11,212	1,10,868	2,22,080	1,08,709	43,399	69,972
1886-87	69,972	1,06,750	1,76,722	1,08,834	17,139	50,749
1887-88	50,749	1,02,532	1,53,281	90,837	5,951	56,493

The actual receipts from this canal show a falling off of Rs. 17,997 from those of the previous year. The decrease is explained as due to the fall in the price of paddy, the ryots being unwilling to part with their crops at the prevailing rates, and therefore unable to meet the demand for water-rates. Thus there is an increase in the balance remaining unrealized at the end of the year. On the other hand, the comparative smallness of the sum (Rs. 5,951) which it has been considered necessary to remit or write off as irrecoverable is a satisfactory feature in the return.

The following statement shows the navigation earnings of the canal for the past five years:—

Year.	Number and tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.	Tollage (assessed or earnings).
	No.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1883-84	51,642	382,979	1,79,53,806	1,09,032
1884-85	47,601	412,372	1,57,51,977	1,21,457
1885-86	44,261	385,250	1,27,54,989	1,23,409
1886-87	45,799	360,927	95,95,779	1,13,228
1887-88	49,628	409,866	1,17,26,630	1,25,227

Compared with the previous four years, a fair increase in the traffic is apparent under all heads on this canal. The favourable conditions which conduced to this result were the activity which prevailed in the rice-export trade, stimulated as it was by the extraordinary cheapness of rice in Midnapore and the improved condition of the canal, causing fewer interruptions to traffic.

The total revenue and working expenses of the Midnapore canal for the past five years, as included in the financial accounts, are shown in the following comparative statement:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	1,31,000	1,16,807	1,08,709	1,08,834	90,837
Navigation	1,20,580	1,28,747	1,37,578	1,09,693	1,26,574
Miscellaneous	12,996	12,401	16,197	15,658	16,967
Total ...	2,64,576	2,57,955	2,62,484	2,34,185	2,34,378
Working expenses (direct charges)... ...	2,15,646	2,23,174	2,09,860	2,26,372	2,40,066
Net total (profit) ...	48,930	34,781	52,624	7,813	(—)5,688

Thus the net result is a deficit of Rs. 5,688, caused by the high maintenance and establishment charges already explained.

Hidgellee tidal canal.

This canal was open to traffic up to the 1st January 1888, but on account of the silted state of the lock entrances and heads of reaches, the navigation was difficult. It was closed on 1st January 1888, and not re-opened to traffic till 27th April following.

The traffic on the Hidgellee tidal canal for the past five years is given below:—

Year.	Number and tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.	Tollage (assessed or earnings).
	No.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1883-84	22,728	196,764	36,42,029	62,626
1884-85	17,060	145,417	30,06,852	41,298
1885-86	19,316	163,535	32,74,961	52,476
1886-87	17,542	149,747	30,86,680	51,704
1887-88	13,503	124,903	27,03,307	40,047

The foregoing statement shows a falling off of traffic under all heads, which is to be ascribed to the bad state of the channels and to the length of time during which they were closed for silt clearance.

The following statement shows the receipts and working expenses of this canal for the past five years:—

Year.	Receipts.			Working expenses.	Profit.
	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883-84	62,317	1,273	63,590	46,581	17,009
1884-85	41,382	2,125	43,507	36,886	6,621
1885-86	52,143	312	52,455	48,609	3,846
1886-87	51,904	2,500	54,404	22,835	31,569
1887-88	40,406	1,452	41,858	64,895	(—) 23,037

The cost of maintenance was particularly high, leading to a deficit on the year's working. The repairs carried out were, however, of a thorough character; heads of reaches and entrance channels were cleared of silt, and the lock-gates and gear received careful attention and renewals.

Orissa coast canal.

The capital outlay (direct charges) on the Orissa coast canal for and to end of 1887-88, compared with the sanctioned estimate, is shown in the following statement:—

Particulars.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure.	
		1887-88.	Total to end of 1887-88.
Direct charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works	26,71,110	2,38,059	31,48,801
II.—Establishment	6,67,778	58,885	7,01,158
III.—Tools and plant	1,06,854	34,425	1,71,352
IV.—Suspense accounts	.....	(—) 8,860	38,222
Total ...	34,45,742	3,22,509	40,59,533
Less receipts on capital account ...	.....	407	3,271
Net total ...	34,45,742	3,22,102	40,56,262

The revised estimate for this canal amounts to Rs. 43,46,873 (direct charges), or Rs. 2,90,611 over the total expenditure to end of the year 1887-88. Of the balance a sum of Rs. 2,25,000 has been provided in the budget for expenditure during the current year.

The canal, which was partially opened for traffic during the rains of 1885-86, has now been opened throughout, and, with the exception of perfecting arrangements for feeding Range IVB by means of an iron supply-pipe, the provision of dredging plant, and some minor works, may be considered practically complete.

The following statement shows the receipts and working expenses of the canal for the past three years:—

Year.	Receipts.			Working expenses.	Deficit.
	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885-86	13,663	55	13,718	29,881	16,163
1886-87	28,587	901	29,488	59,704	30,216
1887-88	52,828	1,026	53,854	80,885	27,031

The receipts show that the traffic is being steadily developed. The working of the year again shows a deficit, brought about by abnormal expenditure incurred in making good the damage done by the cyclone of May 1887.

Calcutta and Eastern canals.

The capital account (direct charges) of these canals for and to end of 1887-88 is shown in the following statement:—

Direct charges—	Outlay during 1887-88.	Outlay to end of 1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
Old outlay	...	24,91,012
I.—Works	7,607	19,94,865
II.—Establishment	3,562	3,74,431
III.—Tools and plant	2,481	3,45,587
IV.—Profit and loss	...	847
V.—Suspense accounts	1,693	14,377
Total ...	15,343	52,21,119
VI.—Less receipts on capital account	...	41,553
Net total ...	15,343	51,79,566

The outlay on works was chiefly incurred in extensions and renewals of the canal buildings; that on tools and plant in a share of the cost of a steam launch, intended for service in this and the Nuddea Rivers divisions.

The following statement shows the receipts and working expenses of the canals for the past five years:—

Year.	Receipts.			Working expenses.	Profit.
	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883-84	5,51,713	12,388	5,64,101	2,20,624	3,43,477
1884-85	5,20,495	49,231	5,69,726	2,78,192	2,91,534
1885-86	5,01,141	(—)21,657	4,79,484	1,86,747	2,92,737
1886-87	4,77,199	6,455	4,83,654	1,82,888	3,00,766
1887-88	5,74,766	5,168	5,79,934	2,12,312	3,67,622

There was a great revival in the traffic frequenting this route, the principal increase being shown under jute and rice. The channels and towpaths were maintained in good order, and silt was cleared away from the places where it had accumulated from the meeting of the tides. Two wrecks which had for some time been a source of danger in the channel known as the "steamer route" were blown up and removed at a cost of Rs. 6,317.

The traffic on the Calcutta canals for the past two years is shown in the following statement:—

	Number of boats.		Tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.		Tollage (assessed or earnings).	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Circular canal	75,720	88,412	1,704,802	2,065,967	4,19,81,723	4,78,07,746	3,63,803	4,30,417
Tolly's nullah	70,048	79,328	618,460	914,938	1,10,60,947	1,56,[illegible]747	1,09,407	1,41,455
Total Calcutta canals ...	145,768	167,740	*2,323,262	2,980,905	5,30,42,670	6,35,62,493	4,73,210	5,71,872

*Exclusive of 19,061 tons (tonnage of passenger boats).

NUDDEA RIVERS.

The receipts and working expenses of these rivers for the past five years are shown in the following statement:—

YEAR.	RECEIPTS.			Working expenses.	Profit.
	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883-84	2,00,908	1,926	2,02,834	1,25,275	77,559
1884-85	1,94,981	476	1,95,457	95,776	99,681
1885-86	1,83,382	399	1,83,781	77,668	1,06,113
1886-87	2,02,707	543	2,03,250	60,213	1,43,037
1887-88	1,98,318	357	1,98,675	92,022	1,06,653

During the year under review the Nuddea rivers were administered by the Collector of the Nuddea district, and the annual report has been submitted, as on previous occasions, by the Board of Revenue. The Public Works Department took over charge of the system from the 1st April 1888. Navigation during the low water season of the year under review was maintained through the Byrub-Jellinghee, which was the only one of the three rivers open to traffic throughout the year. The traffic returns in consequence exhibit on the whole a small decrease. Regarding the increase in the working expenses, the Superintending Engineer explains that Rs. 37,073 was spent in the endeavour to keep open a navigable channel at the head of the Bhagiruthi. The actual cost of maintaining all the rivers, exclusive of the charges for establishment and tools and plant, was Rs. 48,201, against Rs. 29,061 spent in the year previous.

The traffic on the Nuddea rivers during the last two years is shown in the following comparative statement:—

	Number of boats.		Tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.		Tollage (assessed or earnings).	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nuddea rivers	66,313	65,319	828,539	793,847	3,57,12,518	3,41,40,361	2,02,611	1,98,274

EDEN CANAL.

During the year under review the total outlay on this canal amounted to Rs. 41,769, against Rs. 48,424 of the previous year. The following is a comparative statement by sub-heads of the expenditure:—

SUB-HEAD.	1887-88.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works	8,628	16,094
Maintenance and repairs	20,498	22,258
Establishment	12,376	8,821
Tools and plant	267	1,251
Total ...	41,769	48,424

Thus there were considerable savings on all the sub-heads except "Establishment," which, by the new method of account, shows an increase.

The works executed during the year were two timber bridges and three *ghauts*, besides the widening and silt clearing of the Banka at Joojooty.

The water-supply was kept up in the cold weather by the construction of sand dams across the Damoodur at Joojooty, and the canal maintained in efficient order by extensive silt clearance.

The supply of water for the Burdwan water-works, as well as that of drinking water for the district, was maintained without interruption throughout the year.

There was no irrigation from the canal.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

The drainage and protective works under this head, which were hitherto classed as Imperial, have been provincialized from 1st April 1888.

The principal works in the South-Western Circle classed as agricultural consist of—

(1) SURPAI DRAINAGE WORKS.

During the year there was an outlay of Rs. 19,015, the bulk of which (Rs. 16,556) was spent on constructing an outer dam in the sluice channel, and the balance in completing the regulators and earthwork. The works may now be called complete at a cost of Rs. 3,15,374, against an estimate amounting to Rs. 3,06,785.

(2) BULLEE BHEEL DRAINAGE WORKS.

The total outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 6,437. Of this Rs. 301 only is chargeable to "Works" and Rs. 6,136 to "Maintenance and repairs." The work done consisted of two escape weirs at Bullee and silt clearance from the channels, besides the usual annual repairs. The financial success of the works has been very marked, and the estate benefited has now been resettled by the Collector at increased rentals.

(3) GOVERNMENT EMBANKMENTS.

The total length of these embankments, as shown in the list attached to the Resolution of this Government, Nos. 1451-52I, dated 13th August 1888, on the embankment reports for the year 1886-87, was at the end of that year 1,184 miles and 832 feet, inclusive of 9 miles and 1,203 feet in the Bhagulpore and Rajshahye Civil Divisions, and there was little or no variation in this length during 1887-88.

The total outlay on all Government embankments, including Orissa, during the year 1887-88 amounted to Rs. 5,95,519, against Rs. 5,45,436 of the previous year. The increase was due to the new method of distributing the establishment charges.

(4) TUCCAVEE EMBANKMENTS UNDER CONTRACT.

The embankments under contract in this circle are entirely in the Midnapore district. Their total length is about 242 miles. Owing to a high flood in the Cossye, which occurred on the 3rd August 1887, there was a breach in the Cossye left embankment below Panchkoorah, and about ten square miles of country were flooded, causing some damage to standing crops. Other embankments also suffered more or less, but all damage has been made good.

The total outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 45,196, against Rs. 40,009 of the year previous.

The amount payable under contract is Rs. 55,000.

Besides the above-mentioned agricultural works, of which the maintenance charges are entirely borne by Government, there are some other works classed under this head of which the cost is at first paid by Government, but afterwards recovered by the District Collectors, under special enactments, from the zemindars benefited. These are the three drainage projects in the Hooghly district, viz. Dancoonee, Howrah and Rajapore, and two tuccavee embankments not under contract.

During the year under review the Rajapore drainage scheme, for which an estimate amounting to Rs. 12,74,863 has been sanctioned by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, as communicated by the Government of India in letter No. 871 of the 21st May 1887 was taken up after the rains and fair progress made. An allotment of Rs. 1,00,000 was sanctioned for expenditure, and this sum, it is expected, has been utilised in full. For the current official year the allotment sanctioned amounts to Rs. 6,00,000.

On the Howrah drainage there was a small expenditure of Rs. 8,776 of which Rs. 3,122 only was on account of payments for land. These works have been in operation for three years, and have been very successful. The Superintending Engineer states that the whole of the reclaimed land is under cultivation, and realises a rent of Rs. 3 per beegha.

Both the Howrah and Dancoonee drainage works were effectually maintained, and no complaints of bad drainage were made.

The tuccavee embankments not under contract were also maintained in fair order.

SONE CIRCLE.

The following statement shows the expenditure in the Sone Circle during the year 1887-88, compared with that of the year 1886-87:—

PARTICULARS.	1887-88.	1886-87.
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Expenditure not charged against Revenue.		
Sone canals (Imperial)	1,38,172	1,36,719
Working Expenses.		
Sone canals (Provincial)	7,17,310	5,81,461
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.		
WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.		
Revenue account.		
Sarun canals (Provincial)	28,120	27,903
WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.		
Teur canal (Provincial)	9,821	6,941
AGRICULTURAL WORKS.		
Sarun tuccavee embankments under contract (Provincial)... ...	34,797	18,354
Tirhoot ditto ditto (ditto)... ...	17,960	14,247
Chumparun ditto ditto (ditto)... ...	23,887	11,730
Village channels, Sone canals (contribution)	2,666	3,345
Embankments and drainage works (tuccavee)	24,091	13,362
Total ...	9,96,824	8,14,062

The outlay charged to the capital account of the Sone canals during the year 1887-88, compared with that of the year 1886-87, is shown in detail below:—

	1887-88.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works—		
(1)—Head works	1,009	43
(2)—Main canal and branches... ...	27,903	38,149
(3)—Distributaries	28,515	31,838
(4)—Drainage and protective works ...	30,303	60,806
Total ...	87,730	1,30,836
II.—Establishment	19,383	26,705
III.—Tools and plant	803	17,175
IV.—Suspense accounts	33,431	(—) 37,904
Total ...	1,41,347	1,36,812
V.—*Less* receipts on capital account ...	3,175	93
Net total ...	1,38,172	1,36,719

This expenditure was incurred on works of a merely subsidiary nature, including the construction of minor channels, distributary escapes and drainage cuts, and additional syphons, culverts and bridges found necessary. Considerable progress was made with permanent outlets; a number of tehsil cutcherries were built in the subdivisions; and three docks were opened to traffic, while three others were brought to various stages of completion.

The table below shows the progress made in the Sone canal system and the number of miles of existing channel at the close of the year 1887-88:—

Division.	Miles of navigable canal.			Miles of branch canal.			Miles of distributaries.		
	Completed at the commencement of the year.	Completed during the year.	Total.	Completed at the commencement of the year.	Completed during the year.	Total.	Completed at the commencement of the year.	Completed during the year.	Total.
Eastern Sone ...	86¼	.....	86¼	.....	.....	.....	357	1	358
Arrah	74¼	.....	74¼	71¼	.....	71¼	467⅓	.....	467⅓
Buxar	58	.....	58	77½	.....	77½	333¾	7½	341¼
Total ...	218½	.....	218½	148¾	.....	148¾	1,158¼	8½	1,166¾

In addition to the distributaries there are 13¼ miles of village channels maintained by Government in the Buxar division, which have not hitherto been brought forward in the return of distributaries.

There is no change in the areas commanded, culturable and irrigable, the latter being calculated on the maximum supply available from the canals. These areas are as noted below:—

	Acres.
(1)—Area commanded	17,28,509
(2)— Do. culturable	13,50,396
(3)— Do. irrigable	10,16,400

Rainfall.—At Arrah 41·47 inches of rain were registered, against 70·06 inches during the year preceding, and an average of 42·14 inches for 19 years.

Floods.—In the matter of floods the year was uneventful.

The expenditure on maintenance of the works of the Sone canals (direct charges) during the year 1887-88, as compared with that of the previous year, was as follows:—

	1887-88. Rs.	1886-87. Rs.
IA.—Extensions and improvements	5,532	.....
IB.—{ Maintenance and repairs	3,08,438	3,08,473
{ Transport service	10	284
IC.—Compensation	.....	8
II.—Establishment	3,59,778	2,29,261
III.—Tools and plant	28,221	27,698
VI—Refunds of revenue	15,331	15,737
Total ...	7,17,310	5,81,461

The chief extensions and improvements carried out were the retiring of the Kaithi distributary for a length of two miles in consequence of the encroachment of the Sone river, and the substitution of masonry arches for timber superstructures in the case of certain canal bridges.

Regarding maintenance and repairs, Rs. 50,121 was spent on rebuilding the centre sluices of the Sone weir, while the expenditure on dredging and silt clearing was unusually high, owing to the increased quantity of water admitted from the Sone, the water of which was, moreover, more heavily silt-laden than in the previous year owing to the floods being higher. The reason for the high cost of establishment has already been explained as due to the new method of distributing such charges.

The statement below shows the area irrigated during the year and that preceding:—

Year.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Five years' leases.	Hot weather crops.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1886-87	30,082	16,662	11,626	194,556	15,278	268,204
1887-88	57,595	27,501	6,265	210,164	13,855	315,380

The total area irrigated during the year was in excess of that immediately preceding by 47,176 acres, yet less by 17,190 acres than the area irrigated during the year 1885-86, which aggregated 332,570 acres. The conditions of the season were unfavourable to rice cultivation on areas not irrigated artificially. The absence of rain between the 22nd September and the 12th October led to a very sharp and sudden demand, which could not be met with equal success at every point. The rabi crops required irrigation late in the season.

The area under five years' lease continues to be extended, having increased during the year under review by 15,608 acres over that of the year immediately preceding, which was more than that of the year 1885-86 by 14,772 acres.

The following statement shows the progress made in the collection of water-rates on the Sone canals during the past five years:—

Year.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realizations.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883-84	3,11,665	7,42,311	10,53,976	4,84,209	1,45,974	4,23,793
1884-85	4,23,793	11,15,399	15,39,192	7,70,359	73,625	6,95,208
1885-86	6,95,208	8,07,702	15,02,910	9,78,323	1,26,266	3,98,321
1886-87	3,98,321	6,95,086	10,93,407	8,26,461	35,364	2,31,582
1887-88	2,31,582	7,25,810	9,57,392	5,19,586	26,525	4,11,281

The increase in the outstanding balance from Rs. 2,31,582 to Rs. 4,11,281 was due to the falling off of the collections, owing partly to the demand statements not reaching the collectors as early as usual, and partly to the sittings of the Irrigation Committee, which exerted a prejudicial effect on the realizations. There are signs that this effect is gradually passing off.

The traffic on the Sone canals during the past five years is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Number of boats.	Tonnage.	Value of cargo.	Tollage (assessed or earnings.)
		Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1883-84	8,831	95,476	53,54,475	47,590
1884-85	6,434	61,730	41,10,604	37,397
1885-86	7,210	77,006	36,16,358	41,707
1886-87	8,573	104,835	64,65,651	49,936
1887-88	8,116	95,082	56,80,508	51,542

The revenue account of the past five years is shown below:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	4,84,209	7,70,359	9,78,323	8,26,461	5,19,586
Navigation	85,193	51,761	46,243	54,254	55,904
Miscellaneous	34,405	40,354	38,080	37,714	28,459
Total ...	6,03,807	8,62,474	10,62,646	9,18,429	6,03,949
Working expenses (direct charges)...	5,14,477	6,03,961	5,52,370	5,81,461	7,17,310
Net revenue ...	89,330	2,58,513	5,10,276	3,36,968	(—)1,13,361

MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

The only works under this head for which capital and revenue accounts are kept in the Sone Circle are the Sarun canals.

This project was completed and its capital account closed at the end of 1885-86. The total capital outlay (direct charges) amounted to Rs. 6,69,230.

The revenue account of the project for and to end of 1887-88 is given below:—

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	RECEIPTS.		HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	CHARGES.	
	During 1887-88.	To end of 1887-88.		During 1887-88.	To end of 1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	21,070	1,31,736	Maintenance and repairs ...	18,601	1,68,808
Miscellaneous and other receipts.	(—)405	7,305	Establishment	9,119	43,663
			Tools and plant ...	400	(—)7,504
			Total ...	28,120	2,04,967
			Balance net revenue ...	(—)7,455	(—)65,926
Total ...	20,665	1,39,041	Total ...	20,665	1,39,041

The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 20,665, against Rs. 12,427 of the year preceding; while the expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 28,120, against Rs. 27,903 of the year 1886-87. Thus the net revenue of the year was a deficit of Rs. 7,455 only, against a deficit of Rs. 15,476 of the year preceding. During the year the river protective works below the head sluice at Sissoah were on a more extensive scale than usual, and the feeder channels and subsidiary works were maintained in good order.

The area irrigated was 4,218 acres, against 2,146 acres of the year preceding.

MADHUBAN CANAL.

This was formerly called "the Teur canal," but since the transfer of its proprietory right to Government it is called by its present designation.

During the year under review the remodelling of the head works, which was taken up in 1886-87, was completed, with the exception of a small quantity of earthwork, which, the Superintending Engineer reports, has since been completed.

The head works and canal were maintained in good order and the lands re-demarcated, attempts having been made to encroach on the canal lands.

The outlay on "Works" amounted to Rs. 4,729, and the total outlay of the year, including maintenance and establishment charges, to Rs. 9,821.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

There are no Government embankments in the Sone Circle. The only embankments that are maintained by Government from Provincial funds are the three tuccavee embankments under contract in the districts of Sarun, Chumparun, and Tirhoot. Their total length is 236 miles and 4,622 feet. The Superintending Engineer reports that the embankments are generally in good order, and have been raised to three feet above the highest known flood.

He also reports that there were three floods in the river Gunduck, and that the second on the 5th September 1887 rose to within 1·7 feet of the highest flood recorded, which occurred in August 1883.

The total outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 76,644, against Rs. 44,331 of the year preceding. The amount payable under contract is Rs. 47,315.

The tuccavee embankments not under contract in this circle are—

(1) The Turki embankment on the right bank of the river Bagmati in the Tirhoot district.

(2) The Bazitpore embankment on the left bank of the river Ganges in the Durbhunga district.

(3) The Monghyr embankment on the left bank of the river Ganges in the Monghyr district.

All these embankments are in charge of the Executive Engineer, Gunduck Division.

The total expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 24,091, of which Rs. 19,193 was spent on the Turki embankment.

Provincial Railways.

GENERAL REVIEW.

THE following State Railways are under the control of this Government. Their mileage and lengths opened for traffic during the year are given below:—

NAME.	Miles open, 1st April 1887.	Opened 1887-88.	Total miles.
Eastern Bengal State Railway ...	222	.....	222
Northern Bengal State Railway ...	234	.....	234
Dacca State Railway ...	85½	.....	85½
Kaunia-Dharlla State Railway ...	40¼	.....	40¼
Tirhoot State Railway	246	10	256
Nalhati State Railway	27¼	.....	27¼
Assam-Behar State Railway	.....	70¾	70¾
Bengal Central Railway	125	.....	125
Total ...			

The Eastern Bengal State Railway was amalgamated with the Northern Bengal State Railway, the Dacca State Railway and the Diamond Harbour State Railway on the 1st of March 1887, and with completed portion of the Assam-Behar State Railway during the year (in July 1887 and February 1888). The work on this line is very heavy, owing to different gauges, ferries, and to portions not being connected with the main line.

Extensive alterations have been made in the Chitpur yard, which has enabled a very large traffic to be dealt with. A branch line to the Kidderpore Docks has been completed. Quarters for the staff have been built at places along the line; but much more accommodation is still wanted. New additional waterway, amounting to 1,000 running feet, have been provided where the line was formerly breached. Several new stations were opened during the year. On the Dacca section a considerable quantity of ballasting was done. The goods traffic was equal to any previous year, and on the Eastern section was in excess of any previous record. The doubling of the line from Naihati to Porodah is a matter of urgent importance. With the very heavy traffic now carried on during a portion of the year, this would enable the rolling-stock to do nearly double the work. There has been but little passenger traffic over the Hooghly bridge contrary to expectation. With the exception of coal, the goods traffic across has also been disappointing. The earnings of this system have been satisfactory with the exception of the Dacca and Diamond Harbour lines.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

Ten miles towards the Kosi river has been opened out to traffic during the year, and the remainder 14 miles is in rapid progress. No other works of any importance have been done during the year.

There has been a marked improvement in both passenger and goods traffic on this line, and the financial results are satisfactory—3·70 per cent. as against 2·83 of last year.

ASSAM-BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Seventy and three quarters miles were completed and opened for traffic during the year. With the exception of the Kosi extension, the rest has the rails laid and all bridges, saving the Mahanuddi and Kunkur bridges, completed. On the Kosi extension the earth work is nearly completed, and brick manufacture and ballast have been put in hand. Much time was lost by delay in arrival of girders for some of the bridges.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

A large number of worn-out sleepers were replaced during the year, and the line was brought up to the proper formation in many miles. The earnings shew a steady increase, while the expenditure was less than the preceding year.

BENGAL CENTRAL.

This line is worked by the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The traffic has much improved during the year. The new flood openings which provide a large additional waterway have been completed. A considerable amount of ballasting has been done. The restrictions as to speed have been removed, and a uniform speed of 20 miles an hour is now maintained. Feeder roads or light railways are much required, as traders find it difficult to get to the line. An extension to Madaripur is proposed, which would almost to a certainty improve the financial position of this line.

DEOGHAR RAILWAY.

The net earnings shew a slight increase over the last year.

TARKESSUR RAILWAY.

This little line shews a steady increase in its earnings.

Guaranteed Railways not under the control of this Government.

East Indian Railway.
Bengal and North-Western.
Nagpore-Bengal.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

The principal works during the year in Bengal have been—Extension of foreshore shed at Howrah, and to sheds in the Salt Golah yard, considerable extension of the Asansol station; additional sidings at Mokamah Ghât; overbridges at Serampore and Luckeeserai stations; the latter was much required.

The net earnings have been slightly over the average of the last five years.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN.

A short portion only runs through this province to Digha Ghât near Patna. Here a new steam ferry is being put up, which will enable loaded waggons to be taken across. The passenger traffic on this ferry has improved considerably since last year.

NAGPORE-BENGAL.

Work is being pushed forward fast, and construction is now in progress throughout the entire length. The junction with the East Indian Railway at Asansol has been finally determined on.

State Railways not under control of this Government.

PATNA-GYA STATE RAILWAY.

This line is worked by the East Indian Railway. The gross earnings shew a slight decrease from those of last year.

The following are independent lines under the general control of this Government:—

	Miles.
Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway	51
Tarkessur Railway	22
Deoghur Railway	4·79

The Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway shews a considerable falling off in the net earnings, and a slight increase of expenditure. The line has been kept open throughout the year, except for three days in August, when goods traffic was temporarily interrupted by slips.

TOTAL RECEIPTS.

The total net revenue from all the railways from which the Government of Bengal have accepted financial responsibility amounts to Rs. 55,78,373, and, deducting interest at 4 per cent., leaves a sum of Rs. 25,02,676 as the total profit earned by these railways during the year.

As the net revenues of the broad gauge portion of the Eastern Bengal Railway amounted to Rs. 32,09,936, a sum of Rs. 2,09,936 was returned to

the Government of India, under the terms of the Provincial contract, leaving a balance to the credit of this Government of Rs. 22,92,740 during the financial year.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Gauges.

	Ft.	In.
Eastern Section—Broad Gauge	5	6
Northern and Dacca and Assam-Behar Sections—Metre ...	3	3⅜
Kaunia-Dharlla Section	2	6

The Northern Bengal, Kaunia-Dharlla, and Dacca State Railways were amalgamated with the Eastern Bengal State Railway on the 1st April 1887, and the open line of the Assam-Behar State Railway was added to the system, with effect from the same date.

The combined lines are now called the "Eastern Bengal Railway System," and for purposes of working are divided into sections as follows:—

		Miles.
i.	Eastern Section or A District comprises the old Eastern Bengal Railway, the Calcutta and South Eastern Railway, the Bengal Central Railway, and the steamer service between Diamond Harbour and Tumlook ...	384·00
ii.	Northern Section or B District comprises the Northern Bengal and Kaunia-Dharlla Railways, and the *open portion of the Assam-Behar State Railway, east of Raiganj, also the Teesta, Sara, Damukdia, and Dharlla and Brahmaputra ferries	372·03
iii.	Dacca Section or C District comprises the Dacca line and the transhipment work at Goalundo	185·92
iv.	Assam-Behar Section or D District comprises the open portion of the Assam-Behar Railway west of Raiganj	39·00
v.	Chitpore goods yard	...
	Total ...	980·95, or 981 miles.

The total mileage worked during the year was 981 miles, which includes the steamer services between Narainganj and Goalundo (100 miles), Diamond Harbour and Tumlook (25 miles), the Sara-Damukdia ferry on the Pudda, distance charged as 12 miles, and the Teesta, Dharlla and Brahmaputra ferries aggregating 42 miles. The length shewn, however, gives an imperfect idea of the work to be done, as separate orders have in many cases to be issued for the different sections and services, and the numerous breaks of bulk which occur, and the shortness of the lead which is frequently involved, render the duties of supervision far more arduous than those which are ordinarily experienced on lines of much greater length without breaks at rivers constantly changing river termini, and the numerous branches which are met with on this disjointed system of railways.

Works in Progress.

The capital works of importance which were under construction during the financial year are the following:—

(*a.*)—*Branch line to the Kidderpur Docks.*—The bridge over Tolley's Nullah was completed, a single line of rails was laid on it and ballasted, and the Beliaghata over-bridge was completed and opened for road traffic.

Alterations at Chitpore.—The sidings were remodelled, and quarters for the Goods Superintendent, Station-master, and menials built. The Chitpore road over-bridge, the engine shed and turntable were also completed. A water-tower with piping and hydrants for the protection of the Chitpore yard from fire was commenced, and almost completed during the year.

Doubling of the Chitpore Branch.—The low level branch to Chitpore was completed, excepting a little ballasting.

* 31·75 miles opened on 15th February 1888.

The Belgachia road over-bridge was completed, excepting the stone metalling of both approaches, which is in hand.

Junction arrangements at Naihati.—These were completed as agreed on with the East Indian Railway, quarters for the Station-master, Yard Foreman, clerk and menials having been erected. An over-bridge and engine turntable were provided, and the new lines and sidings laid.

Alterations at Kanchrapara.—The painting shop, boiler house, machine shop, erecting shop, boundary wall, south, a portion of the north traverser, and the boiler shop for the repairs of iron wagons, were completed during the year. The sidings were all remodelled.

The new arrangements for watering here were completed, and connected with the shops.

New station at Kankinara.—The station arrangements were completed, and a branch line 3,316 feet long from the Railway to the Kankinara Jute Mills on the riverside was laid at the expense of the mill-owners.

Three new bridges are being built between miles 55 and 59 on the Eastern Section, and, when completed, they will afford a total waterway of 1,000 additional lineal feet, which, it is hoped, will save the line from the effect of future floods on the Nuddea rivers.

Through sidings were laid at Madanpur, Jayrampur, Halsa and Munshiganj, and the platforms at the three latter places were lengthened; the platforms at Chooadanga and Alamdanga were also lengthened. The water-tower at Bogoola was raised, and a new landing stage at Genokhali is under construction. A new groyne is being built, and stone protection to some of the piers are being provided at the Gorai bridge.

More accommodation was given in the general offices at Sealdah to provide for the accommodation of the additional Audit staff required on account of the amalgamation of the Railways, and new offices were built at the south end of the arrival platform, Sealdah, to accommodate the District Traffic and Police officers. Additions were made to station staff-quarters at Kanchrapara, Naihati, Narculdanga and other stations, but the accommodation is insufficient; a special representation has been made to Government on this subject.

On the Northern Section the carriage-shed for spare stock at Siliguri was completed, the Saidpur yard was remodelled, and the new goods warehouse at Jalpaiguri was built. Improvements in the watering arrangements at Raninagar, Chorkai and Haldibari were effected by the provision of a second water-column at each of these stations.

On the Kaunia-Dharlla Section the substitution of iron pile and girder bridges for the wooden ones now in the road was postponed, and the wooden bridges were kept in good repair. No works of any importance were in hand on this Section.

On the Dacca Section additional culverts were built at miles $26\frac{1}{2}$, $48\frac{1}{8}$, and $74\frac{1}{2}$, and the ballasting carried on so far as funds would admit. An additional goods siding was provided at Mymensingh, and some minor alterations made in the sidings at Narainganj, leading to Messrs. Ralli and David's press houses.

The works on the Assam-Behar Section will no doubt be reported on by the Engineer-in-Chief in his report.

On Revenue account, the following works were executed:—

Eight and-a-quarter miles of the Eastern Section were relaid with steel rails weighing 73lb to the yard, and on the Northern Section three miles were laid of steel rails weighing 50lb to the yard; 28 miles of these rails are proposed to be laid down on the Northern Section, and the necessary material has been got out for the purpose; 989,538 cubic feet of ballast were spread during the year.

The erosion of the river bank at Goalundo was unprecedented, no less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of land was carried off by the freshets, and old Goalundo had therefore to be abandoned. The passenger traffic and the steamers and flats were worked at a point $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Rajbari, and the country boat traffic was worked at a point 6 miles east of Rajbari, so long as the depth of water would allow, and afterwards both passenger and goods traffic working was done at Rajbari north ghât.

Wrought-iron signals were substituted for wooden ones at Madanpur, Aranghata, and Sodepore.

The stations and buildings on the line were kept in good repair throughout the year.

The survey for the diversion of the line from Rajbari to Gopalpore (near Farridpur) was made, and the idea of running a line there had to be abandoned for want of constant depth of water sufficient for the steamers. A survey of the river Pudda from Ryta to a point below Goalundo, and another for a line from Kidderpur to Budge-Budge, were the only two undertaken during the year.

Mineral resources.

On the Eastern, Northern, Kaunia and Dharlla Sections, Burrakur steam coal was used, the Bengal Coal Company supplying it in wagons at Burrakur on the East Indian Railway; for the steamers Sitarampur coal was supplied; the receipts of coal have been regular, and the quality good. The cost of coal has been diminished by about one rupee per ton, by the opening of the Jubilee Bridge, delivery being made in wagons at Naihati instead of at Shamnagar as heretofore. The Assam Railways and Trading Company supplied Makhum coal for the Dacca line and the Dhubri-Jatrapur steamers, and for smithy purposes on other portions of the Railway line; the cost, Rs. 14-5-6 per ton, is high, which prevents its being used generally for locomotive purposes; it is very friable, and does not stand exposure.

Madhubpur coal was used on the Assam-Behar Section.

The rate of consumption for the year is shown in the following table:—

Section of Railway.	Gauge.	Per train-mile.	Remarks.
		lb	
Eastern	5′ 6″	49·48	
Northern, including Kaunia-Dharlla Section ...	3′ 3⅜″ & 2′ 6″	34·55	
Dacca	3′ 3⅜″	30·76	
Assam-Behar	Do.	30·66	

Lines open for Traffic.

On the 31st December, 1887 there were 769·30 miles of main line and 148·19 miles of sidings open: the 31·75 miles of the Assam-Behar Railway east of Raiganj were opened for traffic on the 15th February 1888.

The increase in the length of the main line is due to the making over, to this system, of the management of the open line of the Assam-Behar State Railway from Manihari to Kashba, 39·00 miles, and the opening of the Dinagepur-Raiganj extension of the same Railway, 31·75 miles. Siding accommodation was provided at Sealdah, Canal Junction, Naihati, Kanchrapara, Joyrampur, Halsa, and the Goalundo and Damukdia yard, which accounts for the increase in siding mileage. The mileages of the different sections are given in paragraph 1 of this report.

The new arrangement for working at Goalundo proved to be completely successful in practice, and a quantity of goods much in excess of that dealt with in any previous season was handled without very serious difficulty. The passenger traffic and the steamer goods were worked at the north face branch from Rajbari, and although the sidings had to be extended for about a mile and a half on account of the formation of a bar in the river, there was otherwise no very great inconvenience, and the question of a return to old Goalundo did not arise. This latter procedure would, however, have been impracticable, as old Goalundo ceased to exist; the erosion during the freshets exceeded all previous experience, and carried away no less than 1½ miles of land between the river's bank last year and its present position. The country boat traffic was carried on with much facility on the new branch running to Pachooria, six miles east of Rajbari.

The face of the whole country in the neighbourhood of Goalundo is in a constant state of change on account of the erosion of the river and the formation of new churs from the silt deposited. Attempts to secure a terminus at this place with any prospect of permanency even for a short term of years have

proved futile, and the difficulty, anxiety, and expense of carrying on a heavy traffic under most adverse circumstances with temporary expedients can only be adequately realised, and appreciated by those who have practical experience of the arduous nature of the work to be done.

The line between Manihari and Kashba of the Assam-Behar State Railway was opened for traffic on the 1st April 1887, and was made over to the Administration from that date, so far as the Traffic and Locomotive working is concerned, but the Maintenance continued under the orders of the Engineer-in-Chief, who receives instruction from the Manager. The Dinagepur-Raiganj extension of the Assam-Behar Section was completed during the year, and opened for traffic from the 15th February 1888.

The India General Steam Navigation Company opened a steamer service, in connection with the Railway, between Damukdia Ghât and Rampur Beauleah, on the 1st June 1887, and Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Company opened a steamer service, also in connection with the Railway, between Kooshtea and Pubna, on the 15th September 1887. The point of departure of the Bengal Central Flotilla steamers on the Magurah Service was transferred from Khoolna to Nawapara from 1st April 1887.

The following stations were opened during the year:—

Banka	...	(Midnapur Steamer Service.)
Kankinara	...	Eastern Section.
Munshai	...	Assam-Behar Section.
Bhobanipur	...	Northern Section.
Tiluckpur	...	
Mandal Ghât	...	
Birol	...	
Radhikapur	...	
Kalliaganj	...	
Raiganj	...	

Accidents.—There were 40 deaths by accidents, and 66 cases of injuries to life and limb; of these, 3 deaths and 16 cases of injury were amongst passengers, and 18 deaths and 40 cases of injury amongst servants; the others were cases of outsiders. Four serious accidents occurred during the year.

A serious accident occurred near Hajiganj, Dacca Section, on the 4th July 1887. Two opposite pairs of fish-plates were removed, and the engine, one wagon, the leading brake-van, and four third class carriages of train No. 10 Down went off the line, and ran down the bank. There were no personal injuries received, with the exception of a few slight bruises. The permanent-way was slightly damaged, and the damage to rolling-stock was inconsiderable. The accident is reported to have been caused by the fish plates having been maliciously removed.

An accident occurred on the Central Section on the 21st September 1887, in which a passenger who illegally took kerosine oil into the train set a carriage on fire. Several of the passengers jumped out and two were killed.

On the 28th September 1887, an accident occurred at Phulbari, Northern Section, by which a driver was killed. In this case No. 10 Down mixed, while approaching Phulbari station, was divided at the points, the result being that the tender was derailed, the wagons immediately behind it were thrown off the line, and three of them were overturned. The driver of the train was thrown from the engine, and was killed by one of the wagons falling on him; the fireman was injured. The pointsman, who caused the accident, was prosecuted and convicted.

An accident occurred at the Bowrah bridge, mile 11, feet 400, on the Northern Section, on the 26th January 1888; the sleepers on this bridge were being renewed, and No. 14 Down goods train crossed over it against signals at a time when a rail had been taken up by the Permanent-way Inspector. The engine, tender, and five trucks left the track and fell to the ground, and one of the Permanent-way khalasies, working on the bridge at the time, was injured, and died shortly after the accident; the driver, fireman, and another khalasie were slightly hurt. Four wagons were smashed, one girder of the bridge bent, and the engine slightly injured. The Permanent-way Inspector and the driver were prosecuted, and convictions were obtained in both cases.

On the 27th February 1888, an accident occurred at Madanpur, Eastern Section. No. 36 Down mail from Goalundo collided with No. 41 Up goods from Calcutta, which was shunting at the station. The driver of the former failed to bring his train under proper control on approaching the distant signal, and passed it when it is reported to have been at danger. The damage to permanent-way and rolling-stock was slight. Two European passengers were hurt in the accident. The driver was prosecuted, but was not convicted.

Persons Employed.

The number of persons employed on this System during 1887 was 13,189.

Police.—The Railway Police worked fairly well during the year. There was a decrease in the number of cases of crime committed during the year, which were 450 against 530 during the previous year, showing a decrease of 80 cases; the decrease is reported chiefly in cases of breaches of the Railway laws, which numbered 136 in 1887 against 195 in 1886, and this is probably due to the fact that the Police do not now prosecute on these cases without instructions from the Railway authorities. There were 278 offences against the State, person and property or property only, and 272 other minor offences. Property of the value of Rs. 9,220 was stolen in 261 cases, of which property valued at Rs. 1,426 was recovered. The only important police case which occurred in the line was one in March 1887, in which a box of specie, Rs. 4,703, was booked at Dacca for Calcutta, and on arrival at destination the consignee refused to take delivery. On opening the box it was found to contain bricks and clods of earth. Suspicion pointed to a booking clerk at Dacca, who had been recently dismissed, but no proof was forthcoming. There were also some cases in which forged five-rupee notes were passed.

Schools.—The night schools have been maintained with fair success; there were two new schools started during the year at Rajbari and Dacca; the following gives the numbers borne on the rolls, and the average attendance:—

	Number of men on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.
Narculdanga	39	11
Bongong	29	6
Saidpur	51	31
Rajbari	24	10
Dacca	23	10

Native drivers are exclusively employed on the Southern and Central Sections.

Medical arrangements.—No orders have been received as yet about the re-organization of the Medical Department, and the working of the department was the same as in the previous year. Instructions from Government regarding the Medical Department on this Railway have now been awaited for two years past.

There was an outbreak of cholera amongst the emigrant coolies who were despatched from infected districts, but proper measures were at once taken to prevent a spread of the epidemic, and the disease was confined to the coolies. The health of the employés was fair.

Traffic and Working.

The following gives the comparison of earnings for the year 1886 and 1887:—

Main Heads.	1886.	1887.	Difference. More.	Difference. Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coaching	29,03,697	31,10,175	2,06,478	.....
Goods	46,11,210	55,18,209	9,06,999	.....
Telegraph	21,786	23,946	2,160	.....
Steam-boat Earnings	6,22,399	5,97,378	.....	25,021
Sundries	1,14,826	1,80,691	65,865	.....
Total ...	82,73,918	94,30,899	.....	.....
		Increase Rs. ...	11,56,481	

The increase in Coaching earnings is due in a measure to the opening of the Assam-Behar Section, and development of traffic on this Section, also normal development of traffic on the System generally.

This increase in goods traffic is mainly due to the large jute crop, and the favourable rate charged for this staple which, owing to the absence of active river competition, was fixed at a maximum of 8 annas 3 pie per maund from Calcutta to Narainganj Ghât. The quantity of jute offered during the year was no less than 329,537 tons. The principal items of traffic which have contributed to the increase under goods earnings are—

Jute, cotton (manufactured .
Railway materials (for construction work on Assam-Behar State Railway).
Provisions—tea, tobacco, and timber.

The decrease in Steam-boat earnings is due to the earnings of the Teesta and Dharlla ferry being included under train earnings to simplify accounts, and to the surrender of the penalty charges payable by the India General Stean Navigation Company on their direct shipments to and from Narainganj and Serajganj.

REVENUE TRANSACTIONS FOR 1887.

	Rs.
Gross receipts	94,30,399
Working expenses	49,25,617
Net earnings ...	45,04,782

The number of engines on the System was 89 broad gauge and 75 metre gauge, of which 19·53% broad gauge and 14·19% metre gauge were constantly under repairs. The mileage of the effective stock averaged on the broad gauge 61·81 and metre gauge 47·20 miles per engine per day. Ten new engines were received during the year, and 6 more are urgently required for renewals. The old engines of the Company need constant repairs, which takes time in some cases, so that the contingency of the traffic being impeded for want of sufficient stock has to be considered.

The train mileage during the year was 2,476,717, the assisting shunting and miscellaneous mileages 503,326, making a total of 2,980,043. The average train mileage per engine on the effective list was 53, and average assisting mileage was 10, making a total mileage per effective engine 63.

STEAM-BOAT SERVICE.

There were 18 steamers and 28 flats on the service at the end of the previous year, of which two steamers (the *Dolphin* and *Alligator*) and two flats (No. A3 and A4) were received during the year; the *Alligator* is on the run between Goalundo and Narainganj, but her working is not altogether satisfactory, she consumes a great quantity of coal, and her boilers are too small for her engines. The *Dolphin* works satisfactorily, and is running on the Dhubri service. The flat *Gogra*, registered tonnage 360, was purchased from the Marine Department during the year to replace the *Konai* which sunk. During the year, the *Princess Alice* was, as provided for in the agreement, made over to the India General Steam Navigation Company, and the *Prince Alfred* was temporarily re-transferred by the Company to strengthen the Railway Flotilla; they continue, however to charter the two steamers and 10 flats made over to them in 1885. The Despatch Services connected with this System have been worked satisfactorily, and the steamers and flats are in good condition.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

On the 31st December 1887, there were, as previously stated, 770 miles worked of this line, besides 179 miles of steamer services. The line was not tried by floods during the year, although the water rose higher than on any previous occasion recorded, but there were the usual difficulties at Damukdia owing to the silting up of the river Pudda, and the goods transhipment had to be temporarily transferred to Kooshtea on the 28th September 1887. It was resumed at Damukdia Ghât on 7th January 1888. The changes

at Goalundo necessitated the abandonment of Goalundo for both through and local traffic; the point of transhipment being shifted to Rajbari Ghât, about 4½ miles from Rajbari Station, on 8th June 1887, local traffic being dealt with temporarily at Pachooria, 3 miles east of Rajbari. The Pachooria branch was temporarily closed from the 17th October 1887, and the traffic worked from Rajbari Ghât; the traffic during the year was unusually heavy, and wagons had to be hired from the East Indian Railway to meet the demand. On the Northern Section the traffic was also heavier than in previous years, but it was checked through shortness of stock; 250 wagons and 3 flats are now under supply for this section. The East Indian Railway run their own goods trains into Calcutta and Chitpore through Naihati; but the traffic, with the exception of large despatches of coal, was very disappointing. The coal traffic is dealt with quite separately from ordinary local and through booked traffic at Baliaghata by a staff entertained exclusively for the purpose at the expense of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

The passenger service run by the East Indian Railway over the Hooghly (Jubilee) bridge, between Hooghly and Naihati, in connection with the main line services of the East Indian and Eastern Bengal State Railways, was continued during the year; the experiment of running two through passenger trains a day between Howrah and Calcutta each way was tried, but proved a failure, and was discontinued; the Howrah station remains the terminus for East Indian Railway passenger traffic. So far the interchange of passenger traffic has been practically confined to the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, and Tirhoot State Railways; there is, however, no restriction placed on booking to any station on other lines. Under a revised agreement entered into with the Port Commissioners, the working of the Port Commissioners' Tramway has been made over to them, and it is now worked as the Port Trust Railway; but the arrangement has not given satisfaction to either the Port Commissioners themselves or the Railway, and arrangements will, it is hoped, be made for the Railway to work the Tramway again. The contract for the handling of goods at the several stations, which was previously done by petty contracts, was, from the 1st April 1887, given to Messrs. Bird and Company, who have given satisfaction; the business is said, however, to have been insufficiently remunerative to the contractors, and as the modifications proposed did not induce them to continue the work, slightly enhanced rates have been allowed them with effect from the 1st June 1888. The river delivery service to mills and ships on the Hooghly between the Gauripur Jute Mills and Budge-Budge is gaining popularity with the despatchers, and it is proposed to continue it permanently.

The agreement with the India General Steam Navigation Company worked satisfactorily during the year, but the expectations of the Company were not fully realised, and a revised agreement is under discussion; which will give the Company slightly more favourable terms.

Experiments were made during the year with the object of arriving at some satisfactory method of marking of loose jute, but the merchants took exception to every method proposed, and the usual confusion and mixing up of consignments during the busy season continued.

The Bengal Central Railway continued to be worked by the State; the maintenance being in the hands of the Company; the traffic has improved during the year; and the Flotilla worked by Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Company has given a satisfactory increase in gross earnings.

Rates and Fares.

The changes made during the first-half of the year in the goods rates are given as Appendices to the note as the Revenue Accounts for the half-year, and those made to 31st December 1887 appear in the Appendix hereto.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

I.—Works in Progress.

During the year under review a portion of the second section of the Kosi Extension, viz., Nirmali to Bhaptiahi, a length of ten miles, was completed and opened for goods traffic on the 15th November 1887, and for passengers on the

1st January 1888. The construction of the remaining portion of this section, Bhaptiahi to Pertabgunge, 14 miles, was also taken in hand, and is now progressing rapidly. On the opening of this length, the whole of the Jhanjharpore-Pertabgunge project, known as the Kosi Extension of the Tirhoot State Railway, will be completed.

II.—Lines under Survey or Projected.

No work was carried on under this head.

III.—Mineral Resources.

Coal was supplied partly by the Bengal Coal Company and partly by the Raneegunge Coal Association, and was of very good quality. The total quantity consumed per locomotive was 9,834 tons, costing Rs. 81,619, or Rs. 8-4-9 per ton, the average consumption per engine-mile being 26·53 lbs.

IV.—Lines open for Traffic.

The three miles of the Gunduck Division and ten miles of the Kosi Extension, Nirmali to Bhaptiahi, having now become part of the open line, the total mileage open for traffc at the end of the year was 259 miles. No serious damage was done to the line or bridges anywhere throughout this length from floods, which were not so heavy as in the previous year.

Way and Works.—The banks throughout the line are being trimmed down to true formation level, and the ballast also trimmed to a new section; no ballast being now retained above the sleepers.

Owing to the heavy weight of the latest type of metre gauge engines, the iron rails now on the line are being rapidly worn out; it is proposed to replace these with 50lb steel rails, and two miles have already been renewed between Somastipore and Ujiarpur.

The ghât at Semariah settled down considerably during the rains, and towards the close of the year the water level of the river fell so much that it necessitated the running of a surface line for some six miles across the Bya Nullah to Muthrapore Ghât, where sufficient water for ferry purposes exists.

Besides numerous other minor works, the following important works were completed during the year:—

1. Fencing Somastipore to Durbhanga.
2. Removal of distant signals to their proper position 1,350 outside the facing points.
3. Quarters for Railway Police.
4. Office for the Examiner of Accounts.
5. New Tegra Station.
6. Permanent-way Inspectors' quarters at Mozufferpore.
7. A comprehensive scheme for the supply of water at Somastipore Junction, comprising a new 6-inch main from the Boor Gunduck and new pump-house and pumping-engines, and a tank to hold 20,000 gallons.
8. Laying new siding at Mozufferpore.
9. Lengthening tie bars of Hajeepore Branch.

V.—Persons employed.

Railway Police.—The same arrangement as in last year was in force, viz., police seeing to "law and order" and the Railway providing men for "watch and ward." This arrangement has worked satisfactorily.

Arrangements for education.—The management of the school at Somastipore Junction started for the education of the children of Railway native employés was transferred to the Education Department, the Railway continuing the grant-in-aid Rs. 30 it has hitherto given.

Night school at Samastipore Junction.—An annual contribution of Rs. 182 is made by the Railway for training of native drivers, &c.; the number on the rolls was 67, and the average daily attendance 7·6.

European school at Samastipore Junction.—A contribution of Rs. 288 is made by the Railway for the education of children of the European employés; the total number on the rolls was 7, and daily attendance 5·7.

Medical arrangement.—Same as last year.

Volunteer Corps.—This consists of one officer, eight non-commissioned officers and 58 volunteers.

VIII.—Revenue Transactions.

The following table shows a comparison of the financial results of the years 1887 and 1886:—

Years.	Mean miles open.	Earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of expenses to earnings.	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1887	249·52	17,22,955	10,27,230	6,95,725	59·62	3·70
1886	240·64	14,98,638	9,97,449	5,01,189	66·56	2·83
Difference ...	+8·88	+2,24,317	+29,781	+1,94,536	—6·94	+·87

It will be seen that the result of the year's working compares very favourably with that of 1886, as the percentage of working expenses to gross receipts has been 6·94 less, and of net earnings on the total capital outlay to end of December 1887, ·87 more than in 1886.

The working expenses of the year are compared in the following table with those of 1886:—

Year.	Maintenance of way and works.	Locomotive expenses.	Carriage and wagon expenses.	Traffic expenses.	General charges.	Steam-boat service.	Special and miscellaneous expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887	1,73,106	2,23,926	51,789	2,44,061	1,73,004	1,07,640	53,704
1886	2,56,763	2,08,528	40,257	2,08,251	1,57,740	1,07,897	14,493
Difference ...	—83,657	+15,398	+11,532	+35,810	+15,264	—257	+39,211

It will be seen that there is an increase under all the heads of expenditure, excepting under Abstracts A and F. The decrease under the formers is due to less renewals of permanent-way, and to no heavy repairs to bridges, &c., having been carried out during the year. The increased outlay under Abstracts B, C, D, and E is due to increased mileage, and to an increase in the traffic, which required a larger expenditure and increased cost of printing and stationery.

The increase under special and miscellaneous expenditure is due to the payment of 25 per cent. of gross coaching receipts on the Sonepore-Mozufferpore section, to the Bengal and North-Western Railway for their train service on that portion of the line.

The cost per train-mile and percentage of expenses to gross receipts amounts to Rs. 1·70 and 59·62, respectively, against 1·95 and 66·56 of 1886.

IX.—Traffic and Working.

I.—Coaching traffic.—The following is a summary of the number of passengers carried, and the receipts realised therefrom during the year 1887 as compared with 1886:—

Number of Passengers.

	First class.	Second class.	Intermediate class.	Third class.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1887 ...	8,088	9,567	8,355	2,021,682	2,047,692
1886 ...	7,984	8,730	8,335	1,761,234	1,786,283
Difference ...	+104	+837	+20	+260,448	+261,409

Receipts.

	First class.	Second class.	Intermediate class.	Third class.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887 ...	26,036	17,272	7,338	6,51,306	7,01,952
1886 ...	26,072	16,161	7,635	5,36,498	5,86,366
Difference ...	—36	+1,111	—297	+1,14,808	+1,15,586

It will be observed that there has been an increase in all classes of passenger traffic, especially in the third class, which shows an improvement of 260,448 passengers, or 14·78 per cent. in number, and of Rs. 1,14,808, or 21·40 per cent. in receipts over those of 1886. The low rate of fare (viz. 1·75 pies per mile) is gradually developing this class of passenger traffic. Through-booking of passengers with the Bengal and North-Western Railway has also added a little to the improvement. There is also a small increase in first, second, and intermediate classes, but the receipts realized from the first and the last show a decrease in comparison with 1886, due probably to shorter journeys.

There has been an increase under "Other coaching traffic," due principally to *luggage* and *parcels*, of which the former is attributed to the improvement of passenger traffic, and the latter to the carriage of through parcels. This has, however, been counterbalanced to a great extent by a decrease under "Post office," brought about by the introduction of the weighment system, and by decreasing the sorting sections, as well as by the conversion of complete postal vans into composite vehicles, half of which is only used by the postal department.

The average sum received for carrying a passenger one mile is 1·84 pie against 1·88 of the previous year.

II.—Goods traffic.—There is a marked improvement in this traffic, the number of tons lifted and the receipts realized therefrom have been tons 52,349, and Rs. 1,02,092 in excess of the previous year. The cause of this satisfactory result may be attributed to the extension of the line on the Eastern Branch, and to the development of through traffic with the Bengal and North-Western Railway. The average sum received for carrying one ton of goods one mile shows a comparative decrease of ·74 pies, which is due to reduction in rates.

The following table compares the principal items of goods traffic carried during 1886-87:—

Year.	General merchandise.		Railway materials for construction.		Coal.		Revenue stores.		Rents, demurrages, &c.
	Quantity.	Receipts.	Quantity.	Receipts.	Quantity.	Receipts.	Quantity.	Receipts.	Receipts.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1887	2,55,301	6,86,470	10,522	32,063	22,318	34,634	5,835	8,240	11,541
1886	2,14,464	5,84,415	7,554	20,032	16,271	32,335	3,351	7,628	26,384
Difference ...	+40,837	+1,02,055	+2,968	+12,031	+6,047	+2,299	+2,504	+612	—14,843

It will be seen that, with the exception of *rents, demurrage, &c.* (the decrease under which is attibuted to there being no unusual receipts during the year, on account of heavy extra charges on Gunduck Bridge girders, and other iron work as in 1886), all other heads show an increase in comparison with 1886, especially under general merchandise. This is due to an improvement in the export traffic under *grains*, *timber*, and *tobacco*, and to a larger import of *dyeing materials*, *kerosine oil*, *jute* and *sugar*. Besides, the reasons assigned in paragraph 1 for the increase of food-grains, the permanent reduction in rate for this staple is considered to have largely contributed towards its development.

X.—Rates and Fares.

To enable the petty dealers to avail themselves of the special class rates for grain and seeds, the minimum quantity to qualify for such class was reduced to 140 maunds in local through-booking with the Bengal and

North-Western Railway. It has resulted in a steady increase of this traffic.

The reduced rate for salt booked from Howrah of 17 pies per 100 maunds per mile having, after a fair trial, given good results, was made permanent.

Ordinary return tickets for first, second and intermediate classes have been reduced from one-and-half fare to one and one-third for double journey from the 1st January 1888. This reduction has been arranged to agree with East Indian Railway rates, and is expected to give a fair increase in this class of traffic.

ASSAM-BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Works in progress.

70¾ miles of this line were opened for traffic this official year.

39 between Munihari Ghât and Kushba in the Purneah district were opened on the 1st of April 1887, and 31·75 between Dinagepore and Raigunge on the 15th of February 1888.

Commencing at Dinagepore, the five remaining spans of the Poornobaba bridge left unfinished in March 1887 were erected, and the bridge completed.

Platelaying was pushed on to Raigunge, and reached within a mile of that station, when the diversions were washed away in May, and work had to be stopped. The girders for the large bridges had been detained for some months at Suakkim when they were landed from a disabled steamer. Had these girders arrived, goods could have been run over this section during the rains, and the line opened shortly after.

The rains of 1887 being exceptionally heavy, considerable injury was done to earthwork and culverts last season, which necessitated putting in some extra spans and raising the banks; this was done, the bridges were got in, and the line from Dinagepore to Raigunge, 31¾ miles, was opened for traffic on the 15th of February 1888.

Meanwhile the works between Raigunge and the 59th mile were pushed through, but very great difficulty was experienced with the foundations of the Kunkur and Nagar bridges, trees of considerable size being constantly met with during well-sinking. This not only delayed work, but made it very costly.

Between the 51st and 73rd miles, the heavy rains of 1887 as well as that of 1885-86 had cut the banks to pieces, leaving little but a continuous irregular mound with great gaps at the bridge sites, nothing could be done here until the water went down, as over this section it is impossible to do even earthwork until late in the year.

The chief works on this middle length are the Mahanuddy and Kunkur bridges, which, after burning bricks the first season of 1883-84, had been allowed to stand still—the Kunkur up to March 1887, and the Mahanuddy up to November 1887. When work was first started on the Mahanuddy bridge, it did not progress well owing to a European contractor not pushing it in a satisfactory manner. He had to be turned out in February last. Since then the work has gone on rapidly and well. In well-sinking, it is difficult to estimate at what point to stop work; but if things turn out as satisfactorily as is anticipated, well-building operations are complete, and the sinking more than half done. The 7¾ miles between the Mahanuddy and the Kunkur was only recommenced last December, since then the banks have been repaired, all the bridges started, and the rails laid. This length will be complete by the rains. Owing to deep and wet nature of the country between the 58th mile and the Mahanuddy, work could not be re-started there until later on, but the work is equally forward with that between the Mahanuddy and the Kunkur. The foundations of the Kunkur bridge have given infinite trouble. Strips of the hardest clay are met with at intervals, which Bull's dredgers will not touch. Bruce's dredgers dig great holes underneath the curbs, but even then it is next to impossible to push the wells through, even with 300 and 400 tons of rails on top. In any ordinary material, these wells ought to have been down long before for 10 and 15 days; they often stick, and then go down only a few feet

quite different from the Mahanuddy, which has progressed steadily up to the present. It is hoped that the Kunkur will be complete by the rains, that is, if a sudden rise in the river does not stop work.

Between the Kunkur and Katiyar the bridges are complete, save one small one, which was washed out when work was stopped, but this is only a question of a three weeks or a month, the metals are laid, and stations, &c., built.

The open line in the Purneah district between Munihari and Kushba was opened on the 1st of April 1887, it having been open for goods six or eight months before.

The Kosi extension, which was abandoned in April 1885, was again started this year. Two lakhs were granted in 30th December 1887; but as the assistants for this work did not arrive until 14th January 1888, full advantage consequently could not be taken of this grant. The work had to be restarted, and contractors brought from a distance which involved loss of time. Out of the above grant, Rs. 50,000 was transferred to the Dinagepore Division. This season the banks thrown up in 1885, between miles 22 to 68 were repaired and practically complete, while those in the low wet parts were well advanced. The staff quarters were put in hand, and brick manufacture and ballast was pushed on throughout the Division.

Dhubri extension.—Additional survey were started this season on the Dhubri extension to ascertain what changes occurred in the river beds for the last three years, as well as with a view to the future planning of protective works for the large bridges. A special Executive Engineer, with a small temporary staff, was appointed for this work, which was completed by the end of March 1888.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

I.—Works in Progress.

No construction works sanctioned.

IV.—Lines open for traffic.

During the year under notice the line from Nalhati to Azimgunge was open, and traffic was carried without interruption. No accident of a serious nature occurred during 1887-88.

V.—Persons employed.

There are only two East Indians on the line. The one is the Locomotive Foreman, and the other a fitter in the workshop; the rest are all natives, 135 in number.

Schools.—There is no railway school. Some of the children of the employés receive education in the local schools at Azimgunge, Nalhati, and Calcutta. A contribution is made to the school at Nalhati from the Fine Fund for the benefit of the children of the Railway employés.

Police.—The Government Railway Police has taken over the law and order duties, and the railway is only doing the watch and ward duties.

Medical.—A native doctor is in medical charge of this line, and there is an out-door dispensary at Nalhati.

VIII.—Revenue Transaction.

The following statement shows the revenue transactions:—

	Earnings.	Expenditure.	Profits.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887	92,147	65,021	27,126
1886	83,067	70,852	12,215

Engineering Department.

The permanent-way, bridges, culverts, stations, and buildings were maintained in sufficiently good working condition and repair to meet the requirements of the Government of India's No. 736RT, dated 15th August 1885, to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway. Nine thousand and fourteen creosoted half round pine sleepers which had failed were

removed from the line, and 2,100 ironwood; and 6,914 East Indian Railway old sâl sleepers were replaced.

·44 mile of line was relaid with 40lb. iron rails, culverts Nos. 29 and 50 were thoroughly repaired. Earthwork was executed on 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 17th miles in making up formation level. Decoration repairs done to the Nalhati and Azimgunge stations. Quarters for the police force at Azimgunge were constructed, and a verandah was added to the Azimgunge station for the waiting-shed of 3rd class passengers.

Traffic Department.

There was no alteration in the train arrangement. The following table shows the earnings under different heads as compared with the previous year:—

1886.	Particulars.	1887.
Rs.		Rs.
52,700	Coaching	58,259
29,264	Goods	32,835
723	Electric telegraph	714
380	Sundries	339
83,067	Total ...	92,147

The increase, Rs. 5,559, in coaching traffic is due to development of 3rd class passenger traffic in consequence of good crops in 1887.

The increase, Rs. 3,571, in goods traffic is due principally to larger exportation of rice from intermediate stations owing to rich crops during the year under reference and to the increased coal traffic for silk-factories and steamer service.

Morse sounders have been introduced on this line in place of needle instruments.

X.—Rates and Fares.

There was no alteration in the rates and fares during the year under review.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

I.—Works in Progress—

On Ranaghat Branch.

The two spans of 20 feet at 13½ miles referred to in last report have been completed.

Main Line.

Police quarters are being built at various stations. Some have been completed.

Additions and alterations to sidings at river-side at Jhingergatchi station are being estimated for, a new goods siding at the river is being provided at Nowapara, and some additions are still required.

Additions to watering arrangements are required at Bongong, Jessore and Khoolna: the very dry season has shown the need for these. The work at some points is being put in hand where sanctioned. The building of brick-work wells is in hand at several stations.

A survey between Singhia and Kalna Hât, near Lohargara, passing through Nâral, is in progress; this will be about 23 miles in extent.

The new flood opening at 48th mile has been completed; this opening is of 3 spans of 40 feet girders.

The new works between 49—51 miles have been completed.
The following are the new flood openings:—

5 spans 40 feet.	1 of 20 feet.
1 span 10 „	1 „ 10 „
1 „ 20 „	2 „ 80 „
1 of 60 and 1 of 80 feet.	2 „ 40 „

These works and the viaduct at 55th mile have been carried out under the immediate supervision of Mr. E. Staples, Assistant Engineer, Bengal Central Railway Company.

The viaduct 10 spans of 30 feet at 55th mile has been completed. The road authorities are lowering the road opposite this viaduct so as to allow a free vent for flood water.

The amount spent on the flood works to 24th April 1888 amounted to Rs. 3,22,218, the original estimates being about Rs. 3,98,000.

Birhati station building and passenger platform have been completed, also two small 3 feet culverts, a siding at Guma, and a new permanent tank stage at Khoolna, siding and boat dock at Jhingergatcha, and staff quarters at this station.

The extra locomotive staff quarters at Bongong are finished.

The ballasting of the first section of the line between Dum-Dum junction and Gobardanga is in progress, and the worst places will, it is hoped, be completed ere the next rainy reason. The embankments have given some trouble, especially in places where formed of swamp soil and where of slight height. Here rough ballast and sand have been delivered, and the parts that had this previously applied have worked well. A further estimate for ballasting 10 miles in the worst places is now under consideration.

The small stations opened at Maslandapur and Birati have not shown much development of traffic.

The feeder road to the former is as yet only a fair-weather cart track.

The goods traffic on this line has shown very favourable results as compared with previous years and has a tendency to develop, where facilities are given, such as low rates from Khoolna and a reduction of rates on large monthly consignments. The boat route continues the most serious factor against the railway getting traffic at Khoolna. Now that direct railway communication is established *viâ* the new bridge at Hooghly, every effort is being made to induce traders to send their consignments of betelnuts and rice, jute, &c., from the eastern districts to the marts in the North-Western Provinces, and Upper India, &c. The East Indian Railway and the Eastern Bengal State Railway have agreed to special reduced rates in this connection.

The establishment of a bonded salt store at Khoolna (which has been now nearly three years under consideration) is still unaccomplished, though an Act was passed by the Governor-General in Council to legalize the position of Khoolna and other places in this respect. It is understood that rules for the management of bonded salt golahs by private agency are being framed by the Board of Revenue. Until these are issued no advance can be made.

Singhia Station.—The land for proposed riverside sidings has been acquired, the traffic offering at this station is small as yet. The weedy and shoal state of the river is against any large development, and it has been decided not to incur expense in connection with it owing to the improvements which have been recently made at Nowapara.

The Bengal Central Flotilla Company's steamers carrying Her Majesty's mails continue to work between Burrisal and Khoolna. The shoals between Alypur and Mansa are being deepened by the Canals Department; this has somewhat delayed the steamers. A steamer of the same Company also works alternate days towards Magoora north of Khoolna. The Company, who now possess a larger fleet, have extended their operations in various directions, such as Noakhally, &c., in order to afford feeders to the Railway.

Jhikargacha station gives a fair proportion of traffic. A feeder line of light railway from this station to Kotchandpore would probably prove remunerative. There has been a development in coal traffic at this station, as also at several others since the opening of the Jubilee Bridge. The coal is used

for sugar factories and also for brick burning. There seems to be a tendency for natives to build more brick houses, as fuel is cheaper for brick burning.

Other stations, such as Majirgram and Charpara, have drawn a little traffic, but the want of feeder roads still renders it difficult for traders to get to the line, except when they can find their way across country or by fair-weather tracks. The villagers at Ganganapur have obtained a grant for improving a road to that station, and it is proposed to give a short siding to give goods traffic a trial. The road passes through Aushimally and northward to Bazitpur Bazar.

II.—Lines under Survey or Projected.

A preliminary "flying" survey is in progress between Singhia and Kalna Hât, some 23 miles eastward. There seems no great difficulty on this section. Some high embankment and a full amount of flood openings would seem necessary on four miles west of Naral. Sanction has been sought to carry the investigation to Madaripur over an alignment already known to be free from any serious expenditure per mile.

III.—Mineral Resources—*Nil.*

The opening of the new Jubilee Bridge seems to have given an impetus to coal traffic.

IV.—Lines Open for Traffic.

The Bengal Central Railway traffic arrangements continue to be worked by the Eastern Bengal State Railway, the working agreement being extended quarterly, pending final arrangements with the Secretary of State. The Company's staff have charge of the Company's stores, maintenance, construction works, &c., under the immediate supervision of the Agent and Chief Engineer.

The new alignment between 49 and 51 miles, and of which details are given in a previous paragraph, was opened for traffic on the 28th November 1887.

V.—Persons employed.

Police.—The police continue to be supplied by the Government Railway Police.

As previously reported, there are no schools or volunteers connected with the Bengal Central Railway Company's staff.

The Company's Medical staff continue under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, who thus also controls the Company's dispensaries.

The total number of persons in the permanent employ of the Company during the year was 720, including Agency, Medical staff and Maintenance: of these, four were European and two East Indian.

The Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon Departments, also the Traffic Department, are all under the management of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, who works the traffic of the Bengal Central Railway Company's line, under a working agreement.

X.—Rates and Fares.

Lower class fares were reduced to 2½ pies per mile with effect from the 1st July 1887 for suburban traffic.

The rates for montly suburban tickets were reduced and quarterly tickets issued to stations beyond 20 miles from Calcutta. The issue of quarterly tickets to stations beyond 12 instead of beyond 20 miles from Calcutta is contemplated. In the reductions of rates for monthly and quarterly tickets, the recommendations of Government were carried out.

The restrictions of speed which had been considered necessary by the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways were gradually removed by him and a uniform speed of 20 miles per hour was sanctioned for every part of the line as from the 1st of March 1888.

THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

I.—Works completed and in progress.

The following is a list of the principal works completed during the year:—
Additional sleepering on the Howrah district.

Howrah station.—Accommodation for Carriage and Wagon Department employés. Punching and shearing machine for engineer's workshop. Slotting machine for engineer's workshop. New temporary shed, salt golah yard, 200 feet by 50 feet, and extension of line on either side of shed. Relaying floor of existing temporary sheds with old sleepers and enclosing with durma mats. Extension of foreshore shed, 60 feet by 100 feet, at each end as a temporary work. Extension of four existing temporary sheds in salt golah yard, &c.

Serampore station.—Over-bridge.

Sheoraphuli station.—Additional accommodation for European and Native station-masters. Third class waiting shed and booking counter.

Hooghly station.—A siding for standing room for two engines and two carriages at Hooghly Bridge junction.

Pundooah station.—Tank-house with tank. Engine turntable.

Boinchee station.—Goods shed.

Burdwan station.—Interlocking apparatus for points and signals. Dismantling bungalows Nos. 4, 5 and 6, and building an eight-roomed barrack for Traffic staff. Extending the up line siding at the east end of the station.

Khana Junction station.—Interlocking apparatus for points and signals. Laying pipes from the overhead tank to iron tanks to be placed on the top of the flax godown and store godown to protect them from fire.

Sahebgunge station.—Additions to bungalow No. 18 by an upper story for accommodation of District Traffic Superintendent.

Copai bridge.—Footways carried on wrought-iron brackets.

Buckessur bridge.—Footways carried on wrought-iron brackets.

Gushkara station.—Corrugated-iron goods sheds.

Gulsi station.—Temporary station.

Asansol station.—Building new up platform, station building and latrine, &c. Weigh-bridge, house and siding. Lengthening culvert No. 528 up line side. Road diverson through culvert No. 528. Nullah diversion junction. Marshalling lines on east side of station and lengthening culvert No. 527 up line side. Marshalling lines west of station. Over-foot bridge. Goods sheds and siding and short platform for unloading van goods. Carriage turntable on up platform with siding. A two-storied house for District Locomotive Superintendent's office, and residence for Locomotive Foreman. Raising and extending down platform. Quarters for Traffic Gunners, 12 sets. Extending and widening down platform. Additions and alterations to station lines. House accommodation for guards, 68 rooms.

Sitarampur station.—Quarters for clerks and for Traffic menials.

Between Manapur and Luckeeserai stations.—A girder bridge of four 28 feet span and a diversion.

Additional sleepering, Bankipore-Ganges branches.

Jamalpur station.—Increased accommodation for Traffic Manager's office. Erecting shop. Extension of coppersmith's shop. Extension of boiler shop. Extension of rolling mill. Tender shop. Water-supply.

Luckeeserai station.—Over-bridge.

Mokameh station.—Extension of Mokameh Ghât branch line, additional siding, cross-over, station building and out-houses. Additions and alterations to station. Taking up and refixing turntable and additional sidings at west end of station.

Digha Ghât station.—Siding for portable crane.

Dinapur station.—Engine turntable, locomotive siding, and ashpits.

Khusrupur station.—Extension of passenger platform, goods shed, and goods platform.

Pandarak station.—New station.

Buxar station.—Dismantling and rebuilding bungalow No. 4.

II.—Works in progress.

Howrah station.—Shifting small landing stages out further into the river. Pontoons and gangways at salt golah yard. Placing the landing stage

now at Naihati with its gangway to the south of shear leg jetty in salt golah yard. Increased shed accommodation.

Sahebgunge Ghât station.—Road diversion. Laying new lines. Dismantling old corrugated-iron goods shed and erecting new shed. Extending culvert under sidings.

Asansol station.—Two additional overhead tanks and raising the existing ones.

Puthoo bridge.—Additional piers and new triangulation to strengthen the girders.

Jynthee bridge.—Additional piers and new triangulation to strengthen the girders.

Adjai bridge.—Additional piers and new triangulation to strengthen the girders.

Patna station.—Over-bridge.

Bankipore station.—Detached bungalow for Station-master and Assistant Station-master. Alterations of station yard.

Dinapore station.—Twenty-four additional rooms for accommodation of Traffic staff. Hospital.

Manikpur.—Junction arrangments with Indian Midland Railway.

IV.—Mineral resources.

The fuel used on the East Indian Railway, and on the branches worked by it, consists solely of coal from the Kurhurbaree and Serampore collieries, which are the property of the Undertaking.

There is also a project for an extension of the Burrakur Branch of the East Indian Railway. The proposed line will cross the river Burrakur, and will be carried in a westerly direction for a distance of 5 miles. The new Burrakur coal is reported to be of very good quality, and the thickness of the seam varies from 60 to 70 feet.

The following statements exhibit the results of the colliery operations during the year:—

	Kurhurbaree.	Serampore.
	Tons.	Tons.
Stock on 31st December 1886—		
Steam	3,578	1,610
Rubble	996	381
Smithy	6,836	12,113
Slack	36,102	16,597
Coke	205	272
Total	47,717	30,973
Outturn during 1887—		
Steam	117,965	63,340
Rubble	12,575	8,855
Smithy	13,954	12,034
Slack	25,392	26,698
Coke	9,841	12,049
Total	179,727	122,976
Issues during 1887—		
Steam	113,043	61,690
Rubble	12,371	8,436
Smithy	10,290	12,960
Slack	29,711	27,967
Coke	9,996	12,141
Total	175,411	123,194
Stock on 31st December 1887—		
Steam	8,500	3,260
Rubble	1,200	890
Smithy	10,500	11,187
Slack	31,783	15,328
Coke	50	180
Total	52,033	30,755

The quantity of serviceable coal (steam, rubble and smithy) in stock on the 31st December 1887 was as follows:—

	Tons.
At Kurhurbaree	20,200
„ Serampore	15,241
Making a total of	35,447
Against a stock on the 31st December 1886 of	25,514

The outturn (excluding coke) was about equal to the consumption. The quantity of coal raised was 280,220 tons, against 286,979 tons in 1886.

The average cost of raising was Re. 1-12-5 per ton against Rs. 2, the average cost in 1886.

The issue price of coal to Departments during the past year has been as follows:—

	Rs.	A.
Steam	2	3
Rubble	2	0
Smithy	2	0
Soft coke	4	8
Hard coke, foundry and locomotive	2	6

The underground fire (11A) at Serampore, mentioned in last year's report, is practically in the same condition as it was at the end of 1886. The dams are regularly inspected, and the fire beyond taking up the time of officials in inspection of dams is not causing any trouble or inconvenience.

The total length of railway open for traffic, and of sidings maintained by the Undertaking, at the end of the years 1886 and 1887, compare as follows:—

Years ending.	Length of Railway open for traffic.		Length of single track, exclusive of all sidings.		Length of sidings.		Total length of single track, inclusive of all sidings.	
	Miles.	Feet.	Miles.	Feet.	Miles.	Feet.	Miles.	Feet.
31st December 1886	1,726	1,211	2,195	3,946	407	3,368	2,603	2,034
31st December 1887	1,750	3,458	2,224	3,714	412	1,085	2,636	4,799

It will be seen from the above statement that there has been an increase in the total mileage, as compared with the total mileage at the end of 1886, of 33 miles 2,765 feet. This increase is made up as follows:—24 miles 2,247 feet in road open for traffic, and 4 miles 2,997 feet in sidings. Of the former, about 23 miles is due to the working of the Eastern Bengal State Railway between Naihati and Chitpur and Naihati and Sealdah being included in the mileage statement of the East Indian Railway. The Benares branch of 6 miles in length was made over to the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Company during the year.

Schools.—English schools aided by the Company and receiving grants-in-aid from Government have been established at Howrah, Raneegunge, Asansol, Madhupur, Nawadih, Sahebgunge, Jamalpur, Dinapur, Buxar, Moghal Sarai, Mirzapur, Cawnpore, Tundla, Aligurh, and Ghaziabad. Owing to the paucity of boys attending, Bishop Milman's School, Howrah, was closed on 30th September 1887.

The average daily attendance during the year was 399, against 418·5 in 1886 and 433·5 in 1885. This falling off may be due to a greater number of children of European employés being sent to many of the schools in the hills.

Native schools similarly aided by the Company and Government have been established at Howrah, Raneegunge, Asansol, Rampore Haut, Sahebgunge, Jamalpur, Moghal Sarai, and Tundla. The daily average attendance at the schools during the year has been 804, as against 798·5 in 1886 and 655·5 in 1885.

In addition to the above, there are 20 Native adult schools established at locomotive stations. These schools have been favourably reported on.

There are night schools for apprentices at Allahabad and Jamalpur. The daily attendance was 49 during the year. The result at Allahabad school is better than for the year 1886.

Expenditure on the Hooghly Bridge.—The expenditure on this work up to the 31st December 1887 was Rs. 52,16,869, which is in excess of the sanctioned amount by Rs. 2,51,059. The account, however, has not yet been closed, and credits to the amount of Rs. 2,89,057 are likely to be received on the sale of material used.

The rates per open and train mile of the earnings, expenses, preference charges, and surplus profits, also the percentages of the three last upon earnings may be thus shewn:—

Years.	Earnings.		Working Expenses.			Preference Charges.			Surplus Profits.		
	Per mile open.	Per train-mile.	Per mile open.	Per train-mile.	Per cent.	Per mile open.	Per train-mile.	Per cent.	Per mile open.	Per train-mile.	Per cent.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
1880	28,527·46	5·40	9,408·67	1·78	33·04	13,222·54	2·50	46·32	5,892·01	1·11	20·64
1881	30,117·55	5·45	9,580·08	1·73	31·85	13,691·04	2·47	45·48	6,848·73	1·24	22·72
1882	31,251·20	5·20	11,532·72	1·92	36·94	13,785·87	2·29	44·08	5,933·46	0·99	18·98
1883	32,739·84	4·76	12,085·84	1·76	36·95	14,038·84	2·04	42·84	6,624·03	0·96	20·21
1884	29,024·71	4·99	10,906·78	1·87	37·61	14,235·70	2·45	49·02	3,883·27	0·67	13·37
1885	30,618·40	5·02	10,792·83	1·77	35·25	14,447·72	2·37	47·18	5,377·93	0·88	17·57
1886	30,785·86	5·20	10,644·78	1·80	34·59	15,209·22	2·57	49·37	4,941·96	0·83	16·04
1887	30,354·38	5·35	9,536·85	1·68	31·70	15,512·07	2·74	51·07	5,232·68	0·92	17·23

N.B.—Earnings and expenses are exclusive of steamer traffic; but it has been included in working out the percentage of working expenses upon total earnings.

The earnings during 1887 from—

Coaching traffic amounted to	...	...	1,40,63,917, or 30·53 per cent.
Goods ,, ,,	...	...	3,12,20,728, or 67·78 ,,
Other sources ,,	...	...	7,81,017, or 1·69 ,,

There was an increase of Rs. 4,41,430 in the earnings from passenger traffic during the year, as compared with the earnings from the same source during the previous year. This sum is made up as follows:—

	Rs.
From 1st class passenger traffic	—6,695
2nd ditto	—82,783
Intermediate ditto	23,543
3rd ditto	5,07,365
Total ...	4,41,430

There has been a decrease in the receipts of 1st and 2nd class passenger traffic, and an increase in those of the two lower classes, which is ascribed to the propitious nature of the year for visiting shrines, attending melâs and marriage ceremonies, to the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee throughout India, as also to the facilities offered by through-booking arrangements with foreign lines.

The falling off in the 2nd class traffic is due to the closing of military operations in Burma.

In all classes there has been a decrease in the mean distance travelled by each passenger.

The following table of exports shews the relative importance of the trade of the ports of Bombay and Sind, as compared with that of Calcutta:—

Table of Exports of Wheat, Cotton and Seeds from India, Bengal, Bombay and Sind.

Years.	Wheat.				Cotton.				Seeds.			
	Total export from India.	Export from Bengal.	Export from Bombay.	Export from Sind.	Total export from India.	Export from Bengal.	Export from Bombay.	Export from Sind.	Total export from India.	Export from Bengal.	Export from Bombay.	Export from Sind.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1883	1,111,424	405,891	488,096	217,347	300,589	24,114	242,109	4,156	821,085	302,133	403,086	69,888
1884	700,451	130,004	376,833	193,494	289,623	25,418	227,815	2,007	884,635	323,317	412,407	83,521
1885	1,102,725	213,759	565,376	322,903	183,523	18,583	136,709	5,459	922,110	333,577	465,416	73,889
1886	1,098,710	339,395	606,864	151,692	257,603	25,915	196,095	7,185	825,329	341,635	358,642	53,577
1887	736,262	231,715	468,861	35,628	288,953	42,856	204,391	7,660	751,599	302,035	322,297	57,823

TARKESSUR BRANCH—(22 MILES).

The receipts of this line from all sources were as follows:—

	Rs.
Coaching	2,51,267
Goods	12,200
Others	325
Gross Receipts ...	2,63,792

As compared with last year, there has been an increase in earnings from passenger traffic of Rs. 12,823, and in goods earnings of about Rs. 1,978.

Out of the total receipts for the year, Rs. 2,28,205 were due to 3rd class passenger traffic. The average earnings per mile open per week amounted to Rs. 230.

PATNA-GYA STATE RAILWAY—(57 MILES).

Year.	Receipts from coaching	Receipts from goods.	Total coaching and goods.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883	3,20,153	1,44,813	4,64,966
1884	3,46,412	1,66,251	5,12,663
1885	3,38,465	1,74,354	5,12,819
1886	3,73,093	1,59,276	5,32,369
1887	3,70,691	1,53,919	5,24,610

The earnings from coaching traffic are increasing, and the earnings per mile open per week were Rs. 178.

The following statement shews the traffic that has passed over the Hooghly Bridge since the 15th of March, from which date coaching booking commenced:—

Period.	Coaching.				Goods.			
	Up.		Down.		Up.		Down.	
	No.	Rupees.	No.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.
15th March—30th June ...	19,976	27,849	21,557	20,086	46,986	15,887	12,64,680	2,33,138
1st July—1st October ...	18,333	22,389	19,169	18,124	1,98,105	45,067	17,58,592	2,71,843
2nd October—31st December	16,735	26,755	18,059	19,678	1,78,238	46,725	23,39,190	3,46,530
Total ...	55,044	76,993	58,785	57,888	4,23,329	1,07,669	53,62,462	8,51,511

From a scrutiny of the returns, it appears that the bulk of the goods traffic is in the down direction. Minerals form fully 60 per cent. of the whole traffic. The Jubilee Bridge has not yet been long enough open either to create traffic in commodities not hitherto carried by rail, or to produce a diversion in the present interchange *viâ* Calcutta between districts on the east and west of the Hooghly.

X.—Traffic and Working.

Engineering Department—The expenditure on maintenance has been during the year as follows:—

	Rs.
East Indian Railway proper	45,06,075
Tarkessur Railway	25,821
Patna-Gya State Railway	52,988
Dildarnagar-Ghazipur branch	4,838
Sindia State Railway	45,821

Taking the East Indian Railway proper, we find that—

	In 1886.	In 1887.
	Pies.	Pies.
The cost of a ton-mile was	2·14	1·95
The "earnings" per ton-mile were	5·84	5·93
	Tons.	Tons.
The average paying load of a train was	191·39	198·88
Ditto ditto wagon ,, ...	5·96	5·98

XI.—Rates and Fares.

In *coaching traffic* the charges for monthly suburban tickets of the 1st and 2nd class were reduced by one-half, and of the intermediate class by one-fourth, resulting in an increase in the total monthly earnings from the three classes from Rs. 325 in May to Rs. 4,939 in December. The largest increase was in the intermediate class.

To attract the public to undertake railway journeys during vacations, double-journey tickets were issued at single fares during the Durga Poojah and Christmas holidays; 191½ 1st and 513 2nd class passengers availed themselves of the concession, paying Rs. 11,429.

In *goods traffic* there were changes in rates in many of the principal items of merchandise, with a view to retain or attract traffic, or in competition with foreign lines.

In grain and seeds for Howrah reduced rates were quoted from places affected by competition with country boats and steamers. From Mirzapur the reduction was from Rs. 48 to Rs. 42 per 100 miles. From Jubbulpore the rate has again been reduced, and now stands at Rs. 50 per 100 maunds. This reduction has already met with some success. An attempt was made to secure the traffic from Cawnpore to Saharanpore *viâ* Ghaziabad, by large reduction in rates, but the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway responded, with the result that charges by the latter still remain the lower in consequence of the high rate charged by the North-Western Railway on their short length of route.

In salt traffic from the Sambhar mines, competition with the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway has lowered the rates considerably between Agra and Cawnpore. For stations below Cawnpore the old special A class rates have been retained.

The rates for indigo seed, aal root, tobacco and turmeric were further reduced in competition for the Tirhoot traffic to and from Cawnpore and beyond, with the Bengal and North-Western Railway.

The rate for turmeric was also reduced from 2nd to 1st class between Howrah and Patna in connection with steamer competition. Reductions for the same reason were made for brass, iron, pig lead, and other commodities from Howrah to Patna and Digha Ghât, and high charges from those stations to stations at which steamers could not call were introduced.

Jute rates were altered frequently, corresponding with the numerous changes made on the Eastern Bengal Railway.

The charges for timber and for machinery to certain stations in the North-West were reduced in connection with Bombay competition.

The rates for kerosine oil were reduced to Digha Ghât and important stations above, in connection both with river competition and competition by Bombay.

Considerable reductions in the rates for cotton were made in answer to competition by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

I.—Works in Progress.

The works at the transhipment yard, Digha, have been delayed owing to the land not having been made over to the Company, but the acquisition of this is now in progress, and after the Company is placed in possession of it, the works will soon be completed.

Steam Ferries.—The materials for the appliances for the new steam ferry over the Ganges at Digha have been received from England and are in course of erection. These consist of two large steamers, four barges, each capable of carrying 23 six-ton wagons, two landing stages, two approach bridges, four tank locomotives, two winding engines, and an electric lighting apparatus.

It is hoped the new ferry will be in working order by the end of next rains.

The steamer *Ajodhya* for the Gogra ferry was enlarged during the year, and was made more suitable for the traffic. On the completion of the new arrangements for the Ganges ferry, one of the steamers now working there will be transferred to the Gogra ferry at Ajodhya.

A survey of the Gogra river at Bahramghat was made in connection with the line previously surveyed from Gonda to Bahramghat.

It is proposed to make a survey for a branch line from Chupra to Revilganj.

III.—Mineral Resources.

The fuel used on the Railway is Bengal coal, and costs about Rs. 11 per ton delivered at Sonepore. The consumption per train mile was during the past half-year 28·38 lbs., and the cost 2·33 annas.

Steam Boat Service.—The passengers traffic on the Ganges ferry improved considerably during 1887, the number of passengers carried being 104,706, and the receipts Rs. 19,159 more than in the year 1886.

The total earnings of the ferry during the year amounted to Rs. 1,80,909, thus:—

	Rs.
First half of 1887	1,09,215
Second half of 1887	71,694
Total ...	1,80,909

against Rs. 1,67,974 for the year 1886.

This shows a total increase of Rs. 12,935, notwithstanding the great decrease in the goods traffic.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY.

Mineral resources.

The Company has drawn its supply of coal from the Burrakur Coal Company at the same cost per ton delivered at Silligori as heretofore. In the beginning of the year under review, a very small quantity of Makum coal was also used.

Lines open for traffic.

Passenger traffic was worked over the Railway throughout the year 1887, but through goods traffic was temporarily interrupted by slips during three days of August.

Persons employed.

No change of any importance in the staff took place during the year under review. The services of the Assistant Engineer have been dispensed with from the 21st February last.

Capital transactions.

The total paid-up capital, including debenture stock, was Rs. 26,95,000 on the 31st December 1886.

The total capital outlay to the 31st December 1886 is Rs. 26,87,781, or an average cost per mile of Rs. 52,702.

The expenditure on capital account during the year was Rs. 4,746.

The gross earnings show a decrease of Rs. 19,325, or 3·89 per cent., and the expenditure an increase of Rs. 12,161, or 4·77 per cent.

The net earnings have decreased by Rs. 31,486, or 13·04 per cent.

The total weight of goods carried has decreased by 4·84 per cent.

RATES AND FARES.

The rate for mustard oil has been reduced from 4 pies to 2·35 pies per mile per maund, and that of kerosine oil of consignments of 70 maunds and upwards from 3 pies to 2·35 pies per mile per maund.

No change has taken place in the fares.

DEOGHUR RAILWAY.

WORKS IN PROGRESS AND LINES UNDER SURVEY.

During this year a new goods shed has been erected, and four covered goods wagons have been added to the rolling-stock. Several new houses have been built lately, partly by the well-to-do Calcutta Baboos who go to Deoghur for change of air. Land close to the station has also been taken up for building purposes.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

The coal used on this Railway cost Rs. 5 per ton. The consumption per train-mile was lbs. 35 at a cost of annas 1·32. Giridih coal was used during the year.

LINES OPEN.

The number of miles open is 4·79.

ACCIDENTS.

No accident of any sort occurred during the year.

CAPITAL.

The capital of the Company is Rs. 2,75,000. The amount paid up is Rs. 2,75,000.

REVENUE TRANSACTION.

The revenue of the year was as follows :—

	Rs.
Passengers	22,178
Goods	2,076
Sundries	278
	24,532

Expenditure.

	Rs.
Maintenance of works and wages, &c. ...	2,942
Locomotive expenses	3,903
Carriage and wagon	297
Traffic expenses	4,334
General charges	948
	12,424

TRAFFIC WORKING.

	1887. 1st January to 9th April.	1888. 1st January to 7th April.
Number of passengers ...	61,948	69,914
	Mds. Sr.	Mds. Sr.
Weight of goods ...	59,602 10	57,402 30
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Earnings ...	8,521 0 0	9,436 4 0

RATES AND FARES.

There was no alteration made in the rates and fares.

SYNOPSIS OF MILEAGE OF RAILWAYS WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE PROVINCE OF BENGAL ON THE 31ST OF MARCH 1888.

System.	Railway.	Main Sections and Branches. From	To	Gauge. Ft. In.	Miles open. State.	Assisted.	Under construction. State.	Assisted.	State Railways under survey.	Remarks.
East Indian Railway, and State Branches, and connected lines worked by the Agency of the East Indian Railway Company. Pages 3, 4, 5.	East Indian main line	.....	.....	5 6	484½	.....	.....	.....	.....	In addition to the 738 miles of East Indian Railway which are here detailed as lying *within* the boundaries of the Province of Bengal, there are 777 miles of main and branch lines of the same railway which lie *outside* the Province. The main and chord lines through the Province, and as far as Mogul Serai, the future junction with the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, are laid double, the branches are single. The Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway traffic is caught at Mogul Serai, that of the Bengal and North-Western Railway at Digha Ghat, that of the Patna-Gya State Railway at Bankipur, of the Tirhoot State Railway at Mokameh, and of the Tarkessur Railway at Sheoraphuli. In addition to the branch lines here shown there are some colliery branches belonging to Coal Companies.
	East Indian chord line	.....	.....	.....	186½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	East Indian branches	.....	.....	.....	67½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Patna-Gya	.....	.....	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Tarkessur	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	
			Total miles ...		795½	22	.....	.....	.....	
			Total mileage of the system ...		817½		.....		.....	
Eastern Bengal State Railway and connected lines worked under the same management.	Eastern Bengal main line ...	.....	.....	5 6	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	This whole system, containing 1043½ miles of railway open to traffic, is now worked by the Eastern Bengal State Railway management. The system consists of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, the Bengal Central Assisted Railway, the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway, the Northern Bengal State Railway, the Kaunia-Dharlla State Railway, the Assam-Behar State Railway, Assam-Behar section, and the Dacca State Railway. The whole system is on the broad gauge, and is under Imperial control.
	Eastern Bengal southern section	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Central Bengal	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	
	Ranaghat-Bhagwangola	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21½	.....	93	No work, except earthwork between Ranaghat and Krishnagarh.
	Dacca Railway	.....	.....	3 3½	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Northern Bengal	.....	.....	3 3½	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Kaunia-Dharlla	.....	.....	2 6	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	If the Kaunia-Dhubri section of the Assam-Behar State Railway should ever be constructed on the metre gauge, the existing Kaunia-Dharlla line would get little or no traffic, and would probably cease to be kept up.
	Assam-Behar Section, A.-B.S.Ry.	.....	.....	3 3½	38	.....	116·75	.....	.....	Besides the 40½ miles of Kaunia-Dharlla State Railway, there are 40½ miles of ferries. The whole system is under provincial control.
			Total miles ...		673	125	138½	.....	93	
			Total mileage of the system ...		798		38½		93	

Tirhoot and Bengal and North-Western system, which will ultimately be directly connected by the Gunduck bridge. Pages 11, 12, 13.	Tirhoot State Railway	.....	.....	.....	226	.....	.....	.....	.....	These 273 miles of railway, now under Provincial control, will, when completed, form one system for working.
	Tirhoot section, A.-B. S. Ry. ...	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	14	.....	.....	
	Bengal and North-Western Ry. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	92½	.....	.....	.....	283¾ miles of the Bengal and North-Western Railway are open *beyond* the boundaries of Bengal. The mileage shown in the schedule represents only the portion lying *within* the province.
			Total miles ...	.....	259	92½	14	.....	.....	
			Total mileage of the system ...	.....	351½		14		.....	
Chittagong and Assam	Assam Railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	Includes only the section *within* the Province of Bengal.
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	
			Total miles ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			Total mileage of the system ...	.....	.....		.....		188	
Imperial projects .... Page 14.	Bengal-Nagpur	.....	.....	5 6½	.....	.....	226	.....	.....	Does not include Central Provinces portion. 139 miles to Bilaspur.
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132½	16 additional miles in N.-W. Provinces, from Mogul Serai to Rebhanpur.
	Benares-Cuttack	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160½	
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	80 miles additional in Central Provinces to Panchpara on B.-N. S. Railway.
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	
			Total miles ...	.....	.....	.....	226	.....	.....	
			Total mileage of the system ...	.....	.....		266		515	
Other railways which cannot be classed with either of the above system. Pages 12, 13, and 15.	Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway ...	.....	.....	2 0	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	Company's Railway.
	Nalhati Railway	.....	.....	4 0	27½	.....	.....	.....	.....	Provincial State Railways.
	Deoghur Railway	.....	.....	3 3½	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	Company's Railway.
			Total miles ...		27½	55	.....	.....	.....	
			Total mileage ...	.....	82½		.....		.....	

Statement showing Provincial Profit or Loss upon the Bengal State Railways during the current and previous Financial Contracts.

Year.	Capital outlay to end of previous year. Rs.	Capital outlay during year. Rs.	Capital outlay to end of year. Rs.	Amount of interest. Rs.	Gross receipts. Rs.	Working expenses. Rs.	Net receipts. Rs.	Profit or loss to local Government. Rs.	Remarks.
EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.									
Capital outlay by the late Eastern Bengal Railway Company to end of June 1884 ...	3,58,23,845	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	During these years the line was worked as an Imperial concern.
Capital outlay on Porada section ...	15,60,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1884-85 ...	3,73,83,845	13,45,872	3,87,28,717	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1885-86 ...	3,87,28,717	24,57,049	4,11,85,766	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1886-87 ...	4,11,85,766	17,39,462	4,29,25,228	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1887-88 ...	4,29,25,228	23,32,377	4,52,57,605(a)	22,95,736*	95,45,638	47,36,926	48,08,742	25,13,006	* Eastern Bengal ... ... Rs. 7,82,312 Northern Bengal ... ... 9,08,124 Dacca ... ... 2,62,561 Assam-Behar—open section ... ... 94,237 Kaunia Dharlla ... ... 38,566 *Add* amount credited to Imperial Fund—*vide* paragraph 9, Government of India, Public Works Department Resolution No. 274A—R, dated 22nd March 1888 (Budget orders for 1887-88) ... ... 20,85,800 2,09,936 22,95,736 *N. B.*—As the net receipts from all the sections now comprising the Eastern Bengal State Railway System are shown in the column set apart for that purpose, interest for *all the sections* during 1887-88 is shown in this statement.
NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.									
1877-78	1,13,00,117	43,37,360	1,56,37,537	6,00,930	1,71,114	1,64,016	7,098	—5,93,832	
1878-79	1,56,37,537	38,61,802	1,94,99,339	7,90,580	10,92,892	8,95,730	1,97,162	—5,93,418	
1879-80	1,94,39,339	12,36,023	2,07,35,362	9,05,281	14,67,806	12,28,647	2,39,159	—6,66,422	
1880-81	2,07,35,362	3,57,343	2,10,93,005	6,41,138	17,03,253	9,25,189	7,78,064	+1,36,926	
1881-82	2,10,93,005	64,613	2,11,57,618	8,40,956	19,27,411	9,60,460	9,66,951	+1,25,995	Rs. 2,02,833 Provincial; Dinajpur branch. Credit of Rs. 1,38,220 Imperial; on main line.
					Net loss during the five years' contract period ...			—15,90,451	
1882-83	2,11,57,618	4,94,593	2,16,52,211	8,38,367	22,79,904	10,71,528	12,08,376	+6,70,009	
1883-84	2,16,52,211	8,51,915	2,25,04,126	8,49,304	21,32,741	12,35,430	8,97,311	+48,007	Rs. 4,85,790 Provincial; Dinajpur branch.
1884-85	2,25,04,126	—8,31,375	2,16,72,751	8,28,068	21,66,282	15,20,316	6,45,966	—1,82,102	Rs. 3,13,872 Provincial; Dinajpur branch.
1885-86	2,26,72,751	2,36,511	2,19,09,262	8,31,540	23,39,204	14,90,371	8,48,833	+17,293	Rs. 15,60,000, Imperial Capital, transferred to E. B. State Railway.
1886-87	2,19,09,262	—5,511	2,19,03,751	8,36,161	26,24,013	14,11,742	12,12,271	+3,76,110	
					Net profit during the five years' contract period ...			+6,27,679	
1887-88	2,19,03,751	—1,74,443	2,17,29,308	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a) *See* under E. B. State Railway
	Loss by exchange since commencement		8,86,589						
	Total Capital Outlay ...		2,26,15,897						

(a) Excludes Rs. 93,64,759 outlay on Calcutta and South Eastern State Railway shown separately in page 31.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

1877-78	...	41,27,107	9,09,614	50,36,721	2,13,984	3,43,236	2,35,714	1,07,522	—1,06,462	
1878-79	...	50,36,721	2,15,688	52,52,409	2,31,495	4,49,808	3,29,930	1 19,878	—1,11,465	Rs. 6,679 Provincial money ; on extensions. „ 504 „ „ ; on Hajipur branch.
1879-80	...	52,52,409	2,24,908	54,77,317	2,41,015	4,76,922	3,43,273	1,33,649	—1,07,366	„ 555 „ „ ; on extensions. „ 2,994 „ „ ; on Hajipur branch.
1880-81	...	54,77,317	5,43,135	60,20,452	2,58,105	5,43,380	3,15,512	2,27,868	—30,237	„ 4,978 „ „ ; on Hajipur branch.
1881-82	...	60,20,452	26,80,951	87,01,403	2,93,577	5,78,781	3,49,042	2,29,739	—63,838	„ 11,592 „ „ ; on Hajipur branch.
						Net loss during the five years' contract period ...			—4,19,368	
1882-83	...	87,01,403	31,71,559	1,18,72,962	4,10,374	7,09,812	4,40,520	2,69,292	—1,41,082	
1883-84	...	1,18,72,962	21,82,976	1,40,55,938	5,17,443	9,81,667	6,78,626	3,03,041	—2,14,405	Rs. 1,072 Provincial money ; on Hajipur branch.
1884-85	...	1,40,55,938	10,16,642	1,50,72,580	5,81,435	12,49,716	9,68,472	2,81,244	—3,00,190	
1885-86	...	1,50,72,580	—4,90,355	1,45,82,225	5,91,961	12,80,258	9,15,584	3,64,674	—2,27,287	
1886-87	...	1,45,82,225	2,55,176	1,48,37,401	5,87,257	15,99,213	9,85,827	6,13,385	+26,128	
						Net loss during the five years' contract period ...			—8,56,836	
1887-88	...	1,48,37,400	3,44,660	1,51,82,060	6,28,560	18,05,057	10,61,560	7,43,947	+1,14,537	
		Loss by exchange since commencement		(a) 7,04,816						(a) Includes Rs. 1,114 on account of loss by exchange for 1887-88.
		Total Capital Outlay ...		1,58,86,876						

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

1877-78	...	.....	8,973	8,973					
1878-79	...	8,973	33,146	42,119					
1879-80	...	42,119	6,639	48,759	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rs. 87,535 Provincial money.
1881-82	...	48,758	38,777	87,535					
1882-83	...	87,535	3,90,613	4,78,148	7,812	.....	.....	.....	—7,812	
1883-84	...	4,78,148	23,58,134	28,36,282	62,787	.....	.....	.....	—62,787	
1884-85	...	28,36,282	20,76,707	49,12,989	1,51,484	.....	.....	18,518	—1,32,966	
1885-86	...	49,12,989	10,97,042	60,10,031	2,14,959	1,27,229	1,84,576	—57,347	—2,72,306	
1886-87	...	60,10,031	2,89,829	62,99,860	2,42,697	2,79,966	2,86,994	—7,028	—2,49,725	
						Net loss during the five years' contract period ...			—7,25,596	
1887-88	...	62,99,860	—89,359	62,10,501	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a) *See* under E. B. State Railway.
		Loss by exchange since commencement		3,08,856						
		Total Capital Outlay ...		65,19,357						

ASSAM-BEHAR STATE RAILWAY—A. B. SECTION.

1882-83	...	5,153	28,967	34,120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rs. 34,120 Provincial money.
1883-84	...	34,120	3,67,517	4,01,637	7,350	.....	.....	.....	—7,350	
1884-85	...	4,01,637	18,71,356	22,72,993	52,128	.....	.....	.....	—52,128	
1885-86	...	22,72,993	21,31,052	44,04,045	1,31,769	.....	.....	.....	—1,31,769	Rs. 20,319 Provincial, transferred from survey.
1886-87	...	44,04,045	16,36,055	60,40,100	2,06,705	.....	.....	.....	—2,06,705	
						Net loss during the five years' contract period ...			—3,97,952	
1887-88	...	60,40,100	17,24,938	77,65,038	1,93,975	.....	.....	.....	—1,93,975	Total interest paid by the Province is Rs. 2,88,212, of which Rs. 94,237 interest on open line is shown under E. B. State Railway.
		Loss by exchange since commencement		3,02,726						
		Total Capital Outlay ...		80,67,764						

Statement showing Provincial Profit or Loss upon the Bengal State Railways during the current and previous Financial Contracts—continued.

Year.	Capital outlay to end of previous year. Rs.	Capital outlay during year. Rs.	Capital outlay to end of year. Rs.	Amount of interest. Rs.	Gross receipts. Rs.	Working expenses. Rs.	Net receipts. Rs.	Profit or loss to local Government. Rs.	Remarks.
ASSAM-BEHAR STATE RAILWAY—T. SECTION.									
1877-78 ...	49,701	2,352	52,053	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rs. 52,053 Imperial money, but no interest charged till 1881-82
1878-79 ...	52,053	*Nil.*	52,053	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1879-80 ...	52,053	,,	52,053	2,342	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1880-81 ...	52,053	,,	52,053	2,342	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1881-82 ...	52,053	3,729	55,782	2,082	.....	.....	.....	—2,082	Rs. 3,729 Provincial money.
					Net loss during the five years' contract period ...			—2,082	
1882-83 ...	55,782	25,068	80,850	2,082	.....	.....	.....	—2,082	Rs. 25,068 Provincial money.
1883-84 ...	80,850	66,701	1,47,551	3,416	.....	.....	.....	—3,416	
1884-85 ...	1,47,551	8,96,819	10,44,370	22,686	.....	.....	.....	—22,686	
1885-86 ...	10,44,370	18,69,459	29,13,829	78,012	.....	.....	.....	—78,012	
1886-87 ...	29,13,829	6,35,817	35,49,637	1,28,117	.....	.....	.....	—1,28,117	
					Net loss during the five years' contract period ...			—2,34,313	
1887-88 ...	35,49,647	3,82,577	39,32,214	1,59,604	.....	.....	.....	—1,59,604	
	Loss by exchange since commencement		(a)2,63,100						(a) Includes loss by exchange, Rs. 27,846 for 1887-88.
	Total Capital Outlay ...		41,95,314						
NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.									
1877-78 ...	2,71,690	.....	2,71,690	12,269	.....	.....	2,060	—10,209	
1878-79 ...	2,71,690	69,682	3,21,372	13,794	.....	.....	40,521	+26,727	
1879-80 ...	3,41,372	6,078	3,47,450	15,498	.....	.....	31,180	+15,682	
1880-81 ...	3,47,450	—2,602	3,44,848	16,577	.....	.....	—2,385	—17,962	
1881-82 ...	3,44,848	—9,756	3,35,092	13,599	67,873	55,000	12,873	—726	
					Net profit during the five years' contract period ...			+13,521	
1882-83 ...	3,35,092	—5,077	3,30,015	13,302	74,054	50,585	23,469	+10,167	
1883-84 ...	3,30,015	25,349	3,55,364	13,706	80,622	56,317	24,305	+10,597	
1884-85 ...	3,55,364	—7,030	3,48,334	14,074	76,375	72,129	4,246	—9,828	
1885-86 ...	3,48,334	—5,299	3,43,035	13,827	78,803	66,780	12,023	—1,804	
1886-87 ...	3,43,035	—11,205	3,31,830	13,497	86,542	67,106	19,436	+5,939	
					Net profit during the five years' contract period ...			+15,011	
1887-88 ...	3,31,830	—298	3,31,532	13,758	94,054	61,920	32,134	+18,376	
	Loss by exchange since commencement		(a)12,297						(a) Includes Rs. 373 on account of loss by exchange in 1887-88.
	Total Capital Outlay ...		3,43,829						

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

1877-78	66,10,184	.....	66,10,184	.....	.....	.....	43,897	43,897	
1878-79	66,10,184	1,40,695	67,50,879	.....	.....	.....	1,42,573	1,42,573	
1879-80	67,50,879	—16,085	67,34,794	.....	.....	.....	34,297	34,297	
1880-81	67,34,794	85,074	68,19,868	.....	.....	.....	56,457	56,457	Bengal paid no interest on his Imperial money.
1881-82	68,19,868	—31,846	67,88,022	.....	.....	.....	—36,948	—36,948	
					Net profit during the five years' contract period ...			+2,40,276	
1882-83	67,88,022	—7,565	67,80,457	.....	2,20,065	1,16,527	1,03,838	1,03,838	
1883-84	67,80,457	25,84,302	93,64,759	.....	3,18,057	1,95,126	1,22,931	1,22,931	Rs. 25,35,767 Provincial money spent in this and former years.
1884-85	.....	.....	.....	—76,073	1,17,154	86,006	31,148	1,07,221	Government of India pays Bengal Rs. 30,000 per annum in lieu of receipts, and 4 per cent. interest upon Rs. 25,35,767, the Provincial share of the capital.
1885-86	.....	.....	.....	—1,01,430	30,000	Nil.	30,000	1,31,430	In 1884-85 a nine months' share of this accrued to the Province: and in the
1886-87	.....	.....	.....	—1,01,430	30,000	Nil.	30,000	1,31,430	first three months of that year Rs. 94,654 were received as earnings, against which Rs. 86,006 were working expenses.
					Net profit during the five years' contract period ...			+5,96,850	
1887-88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

KAUNIA-DHARLLA STATE RAILWAY.

1881-82	.....	.....	8,32,483	.....	.....	.....	6,681	6,681	
					Net profit in the five years' contract period ...			6,681	
1882-83	8,32,482	23,640	8,56,122	.....	1,06,275	90,392	15,883	15,883	The whole of the capital expenditure upon the Kaunia-Dharlla State Railway is Provincial money, and is consequently not liable for interest.
1883-84	8,56,122	49,967	9,06,089	.....	1,40,794	1,00,748	40,046	40,046	
1884-85	9,06,089	33,101	9,39,190	.....	1,56,755	1,19,799	36,956	36,956	Loss by exchange has always been charged direct to capital.
1885-86	9,39,190	21,581	9,60,771	.....	1,29,808	1,10,191	19,617	19,617	
1886-87	9,60,771	3,363	9,64,134	.....	1,45,428	1,12,288	33,140	33,140	
					Net profit during the years' contract period ...			+1,45,642	
1887-88	9,64,134	—1,849	9,62,285	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a) *See* under E. B. State Railway.

Statement showing all Bengal State Railway Capital Expenditure,

Head of account.	Railway.	Expenditure to end of 1882-83.		Expenditure in 1883-84.		Total to end of 1883-84.	Expenditure in 1884-85.		Total to end of 1884-85.
		Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.		Imperial.	Provincial.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Construction of Railways charged against revenue.	Sonapur-Diamond Harbour Railway	.....	22,36,459	.....	—22,36,459	Transferred to Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway as a			
	Dinajpur Branch of Northern Bengal S. Ry. ...	.....	6,88,623	.....	—6,88,623	Transferred to Northern Bengal Railway as a			
	Kaunia-Dharlla Railway ...	.....	8,56,122	.....	49,967	9,06,089	.....	33,101	9,39,190
	Total ...	.....	37,81,204	.....	—28,75,115	9,06,089	.....	33,101	9,39,190
Subsidised Railways' land and Surveys.	Tarkessur Railway (land and survey)	.....	23,525	.....	45,920	69,445	.....	56,090	1,25,535
	Deoghur Railway (land and survey)	.....	9,562	.....	.....	9,562	.....	.....	9,562
	Total ...	.....	33,087	.....	45,920	79,007	.....	56,090	1,35,097
Miscellaneous Railway expenditure.	Palamau Survey	.....	4,692	.....	.....	4,692	.....	.....	4,692
	Bengal Central Surveys ...	.....	66,008	.....	—66,008	Transferred to Ranaghat-Bagwangola Ry.			.....
	Dacca-Mymensingh Survey	.....	—87,534	Transferred to construction on account of Dacca Railway as a contribution.					
	Dinajpur-Hyatpur Surveys (Northern Bengal extension)	.....	34,120	.....	—34,120	Transferred to construction account of Assam-Behar			
	Sitamarhi Branch Survey...	.....	1,937	.....	5,138	7,075	.....	14,019	21,094
	Chittagong Survey	.....	28,568	.....	34,692	63,260	.....	—2,979	60,281
	Calcutta Central Station ...	.....	.....	.....	230	230	.....	.....	230
	Howrah-Ampta Survey ...	.....	.....	.....	2,900	2,900	.....	2,204	5,104
	Administrative charges ...	.....	53,596	.....	57,605	1,11,201	.....	54,378	1,65,579
	Mozufferpur-Hajipur Survey	.....	—20,068	Transferred to construction account of Hajipur Branch of Tirhoot Railway as					
	Tirhoot Extension Surveys	52,053	28,797	—52,053	—28,797	Transferred to construction account of Assam-Behar			
	Sultanpur-Bogra Survey ...	.....	.....	.....	1,376	1,376	.....	.....	1,376
	Rangpur-Dhubri Surveys...	.....	35,664	.....	.....	35,664	4,889	.....	40,553
	Assam-Behar Surveys ...	.....	.....	.....	6,937	6,937	.....	32,815	39,752
	Total ...	52,053	3,05,435	52,053	—20,047	2,33,335	4,889	1,00,437	3,38,661
Construction of Railways.	Eastern Bengal State Railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,73,82,845	13,45,872	.....	3,87,28,717
	Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway ...	67,80,457	.....	48,535	22,36,459 2,69,308	93,64,759	—68,28,992	—25,35,767	Taken over by
	Ranaghat-Bagwangola State Railway	12,496	.....	1,85,615	66,008	2,64,119	28,770	.....	2,92,889
	Northern Bengal State Railway	2,09,63,588	.....	5,38,043	6,88,623 3,13,872	2,25,04,126	7,28,624 —15,59,999	.....	2,16,72,751
	Tirhoot State Railway, main line	64,59,143	.....	4,12,891 53,47,773	7,234	1,22,27,041	4,33,827	.....	1,26,60,868
	Tirhoot State Railway extensions	53,47,773	7,234	—53,47,773	—7,234	Transferred to construction account of Tirhoot Railway.			
	Tirhoot State Railway, Hajipur Branch	37,672	20,068 1,072	17,70,085	.....	18,28,897	5,82,815	.....	24,11,712
	Patna-Gya State Railway...	35,43,295	3,15,000	—95,450	.....	37,62,845	1,76,985	.....	39,39,830
	Nalhati State Railway ...	3,30,015	.....	25,349	.....	3,55,364	—7,030	.....	3,48,334
	Dacca State Railway ...	3,90,613	87,534	23,58,135	.....	28,36,282	20,76,707	.....	49,12,989
	Assam-Behar State Railway, Tirhoot Section ..	.....	.....	52,053 66,701	28,797	1,47,551	8,96,819	.....	10,44,370
	Assam-Behar State Railway, A. B. Section ...	.....	.....	3,67,517	34,120	4,01,637	18,71,356	.....	22,72,993
	Total ...	4,38,65,052	4,30,908	57,29,474	36,67,187	5,36,92,621	—16,00,118	—25,35,767	4,95,56,736

Imperial and Provincial, since the commencement.

Expenditure in 1885-86.		Total to end of 1885-86.	Expenditure in 1886-87.		Total to end of 1886-87.	Expenditure in 1887-88.		Total to end of 1887-88.	Loss by exchange since commencement.	Grand total to end of 1886-87.
Imperial.	Provincial.		Imperial.	Provincial.		Imperial.	Provincial.			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
contribution.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
contribution.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	19,101 2,480	9,60,771	.....	3,363	9,64,134	.....	—1,849	9,62,285	.....	9,62,285
.....	21,581	9,60,771	.....	3,363	9,64,134	.....	—1,849	9,62,285	.....	9,62,285
.....	25,968	1,51,503	.....	1,074	1,52,577	.....	49	1,52,626	.....	1,52,626
.....	.....	9,562	.....	.....	9,562	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,562
.....	25,968	1,61,065	.....	1,074	1,62,139	.....	49	1,62,188	.....	1,62,188
.....	—4,692	Refunded by Government of India.			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railway, A. B. section, as a contribution.			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12	21,106	.....	.....	21,106	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,106
.....	.....	60,281	.....	.....	60,281	.....	11,699	71,980	.....	71,980
.....	—230	Transferred to administrative charges.			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	5,104	.....	.....	5,104	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,104
.....	230 58,549	2,24,358	.....	54,866	2,79,224	.....	68,290	3,48,514	.....	3,48,514
a contribution.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railway, T. section, as a contribution.			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	—1,376	Transferred to Famine Relief.			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12,327	16,953	69,833	429	.....	70,262	11,190	.....	81,452	.....	81,452
.....	—16,953 2,480 —20,319	Transferred to Rangpur-Dhubri Survey. Transferred to Kaunia-Dharlla Railway. Transferred to Assam-Behar Railway, A.-B. Section.								
12,327	29,694	3,80,682	429	54,866	4,35,977	11,190	79,989	5,27,156	.....	5,27,156
24,57,049	.....	4,11,85,766	17,39,463	.....	4,29,25,228	23,32,377	.....	4,52,57,605	.....	4,52,57,605
the Government of India.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	764	2,93,653	8,102	.....	3,01,755	94	.....	3,01,849	.....	3,01,849
2,36,511	.....	2,19,09,262	—5,511	.....	2,19,03,751	—1,74,443	.....	2,17,29,308	8,86,589	2,26,15,897
—4,00,355 23,90,572	21,140	1,45,82,225	2,55,175	.....	1,48,37,400	3,44,660	.....	1,51,82,060	7,04,816	1,58,86,876
main line.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
—23,90,572	—2,140	Transferred to construction account of Tirhoot Railway.							.....	.....
83,807	.....	40,23,637	59,001	.....	40,82,638	.....	.....	40,82,638	1,58,100	42,40,738
—5,299	.....	3,43,035	—11,205	.....	3,31,830	—298	.....	3,31,532	12,297	3,43,829
10,97,042	.....	60,10,031	2,89,823	.....	62,99,860	—89,359	.....	62,10,501	3,08,856	65,19,357
18,69,450	.....	29,13,820	6,35,817	.....	35,49,637	3,82,577	.....	39,32,214	2,63,100	41,95,314
21,10,733	20,319	44,04,045	16,36,055	.....	60,40,100	17,24,938	.....	77,65,038	3,02,726	80,67,764
49,01,889	21,083	5,44,79,708	28,67,263	.....	5,73,46,971	21,88,169	.....	5,95,35,140	26,36,484	6,21,71,624

Gross Railway Receipts on Revenue Account.

Head of account.	Railway.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XXVI—State Railways—Gross receipts.	Eastern Bengal State Railway ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95,45,668
	Northern Bengal State Railway ...	19,27,411	22,79,904	21,32,741	21,66,282	23,39,204	26,24,013	.....
	Tirhoot State Railway	5,78,781	7,09,812	9,81,667	12,49,716	12,80,258	15,99,212	18,05,057
	Patna and Gya State Railway ...	5,36,364	3,98,343	4,70,192	5,17,926	5,17,500	5,36,446	.....
	Calcutta and South-Eastern S. Ry.	1,59,621	2,20,065	3,18,057	1,17,154	30,000	30,000	.....
	Nalhati State Railway	67,373	74,054	80,622	76,377	78,803	86,542	94,054
	Kaunia-Dharlla State Railway ...	.....	1,06,275	1,40,794	1,56,755	1,29,808	1,45,428	.....
	Dacca State Railway	.....	.....	.....	25,535	1,27,229	2,79,966	.....
	Total ...	32,70,050	37,88,453	41,24,073	43,09,793	45,02,802	53,01,607	1,14,44,779

Railway Working Expenditure on Revenue Account.

Head of account.	Railway.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8—State Railways—Working expenses.	Eastern Bengal State Railway ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,36,926
	Northern Bengal State Railway ...	9,60,460	10,71,528	12,35,430	15,20,316	14,90,371	14,11,742	... ..
	Tirhoot State Railway	3,49,042	4,40,520	6,78,625	9,68,472	9,15,584	9,85,827	10,61,560
	Patna and Gya State Railway ...	3,41,173	2,70,998	2,33,563	2,98,250	2,71,790	2,78,980	.....
	Calcutta and South-Eastern S. Ry.	1,96,569	1,16,227	1,95,126	86,006	.....	.....	.....
	Nalhati State Railway	55,000	50,585	56,317	72,129	71,100	67,106	61,920
	Kaunia-Dharlla State Railway ...	.....	90,392	1,00,748	1,19,799	1,10,191	1,12,288	.....
	Dacca State Railway	.....	.....	.....	7,067	1,84,576	2,86,994	.....
	Administrative charges	.....	53,596	57,605	54,378	58,549	54,866	.....
	Total ...	19,02,244	20,93,846	25,57,414	31,26,417	31,02,160	31,97,803	58,60,406
Interest	On all borrowed railway capital ...	12,86,300	14,13,622	15,93,832	17,15,253	19,07,307	20,62,528	30,81,697

Provincial share of interest charges for Railway Expenditure.

Head of account.	Railway.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
38—State Railways—Working expenses, *Interest.*	Eastern Bengal State Railway ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,82,312(*a*)
	Northern Bengal State Railway ...	8,40,956	8,38,367	8,49,302	8,28,067	8,31,540	8,36,161	9,08,124
	Tirhoot State Railway	2,30,605	2,41,071	4,80,534	4,97,469	5,91,961	5,87,257	6,28,560
	Patna and Gya State Railway ...	1,36,087	1,41,634	1,39,823	1,41,453	1,46,669	1,49,525	.....
	Calcutta and South-Eastern S. Ry.	.....	.....	.....	—76,073	—1,01,430	—1,01,431	.....
	Nalhati State Railway	13,599	13,303	13,707	14,074	13,827	13,497	13,758
	Dacca State Railway, open section	.....	.....	.....	37,871	1,26,415	2,49,697	2,62,561
	Kaunia-Dharlla State Railway ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,566
	Assam-Behar State Railway ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94,237
	Interest on open sections ...	12,21,247	12,37,632	15,37,240	14,84,843	16,07,982	17,27,706	27,28,118
	Tirhoot State Ry., unopen sect. ...	62,972	1,69,303	36,909	83,966	.....	.....	.....
	Dacca State Railway ditto ...	.....	7,812	62,787	1,13,613	88,544	.....	.....
	Assam-Behar S. Ry., A. B. sect. ...	.....	.....	7,350	52,128	1,31,769	2,06,705	1,93,975
	Assam-Behar S. Ry., T. sect. ...	2,082	2,082	3,416	22,686	78,012	1,28,117	1,59,604
	Interest on unopen sections ...	65,053	1,75,990	1,56,592	2,30,410	2,98,325	3,34,822	3,53,579
	Total interest ...	12,86,300	14,13,622	15,93,832	17,15,253	19,07,307	20,62,528	30,81,697

(*a*) This does not include Rs. 2,09,936 shewn in page 28 as paid to the Government of India.

Telegraph and Post Offices.

TELEGRAPHS.

THE mileage of lines at the end of the year 1886-87 was 5,084, which includes the lines from Julpigoree to Gauripore, Cuttack to Khoorda and Pooree, and departmental lines from Dinapore to Buxar omitted last year. Three hundred and eight miles were added during the year under review and 4 miles removed, making the total at the end of the year 5,388 miles. The mileage of wires at the end of the year 1886-87 was 15,939, including the lines detailed above. During the year 680 miles were added and 50 miles removed, making a total at the end of the year of 16,569 miles of wire.

The number of messages despatched during the year from Government offices was 445,455, which shows an increase of 23,755 over that of the previous year. The Indian share of collections on account of these messages amounted to Rs. 6,82,941-1.

The number of telegraph offices open at the end of the year 1886-87, and the alterations made during the year, are shown in the following table :—

	Number of telegraph offices open at end of the previous year.	Add number opened during the year.	Deduct number closed during the year.	Number open at the end of the year.
Government offices	144(*a*)	14	5	153
Railway and canal offices	306(*b*)	13	1	318
Offices not open for paid messages ...	81	25	5	101
Total ...	531	52	11	572

(*a*) Includes Alipore Duar, Chandai Chauk (Cuttack), Cooch Behar, Khoorda and Pooree omitted last year.
(*b*) Includes railway offices at Dumraon, Raghunathpur, Behia, Arrah, Koilwar and Bihta omitted last year.

The following are the names of offices opened and closed during the year:—

GOVERNMENT OFFICES OPENED.

Alba.
Barun.
Baksa Duar.
Daudkandi.
Garbeta.
Ghum.
Kalimpong.
Manickganj.
Nasriganj.
Pedong.
Rajbari.
Rajnagar.
Seollo.
Siliguri.

RAILWAY OFFICES OPENED.

Galsi, E.I.
Damukdea, Charghat, E.B.
Barol, A.B.
Barsoe, A.B.
Kaliaganj, A.B.
Radhikapur, A.B.
Raiganj, A.B.
Sonapur, A.B.
Bhowanipur, N.B.
Mandalghat, N.B.
Tilakpur, N.B.
Baptiahi, O. & R.
Rahania, O. & R.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES CLOSED.

Darjeeling Secretariat.
Datter Bazar.
Daudkandi.
Ichapur-Nawabganj.
Seollo.

RAILWAY OFFICES CLOSED.

Champahati, E.B.

THE POST OFFICE.

Post offices, letter-boxes, &c., &c.

The following statement shows the total number of post offices, letter-boxes, postmen, and village postmen in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. It includes those paid for from the District Dâk Fund, and by contributions from Native States:—

Circle.	Year.	Post offices.	Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village postmen.
Bengal	1886-87 ...	1,301	3,657	1,179	1,086
	1887-88 ...	1,443	3,836	1,192	1,111
Behar	1886-87 ...	528*	433	202	672
	1887-88 ...	535	453	209	672
Eastern Bengal	1886-87 ...	352†	783	203	273
	1887-88 ...	361	837	211	284
Total ...	1886-87 ...	2,181	4,873	1,584	2,031
	1887-88 ...	2,339	5,126	1,612	2,067

* Not 530 as shown in last year's report.
† Not 353 ditto ditto.

Postal lines.

There were in the year 1887-88 24,564¾ miles of postal lines in the Province maintained from Imperial and zemindari revenues, and from contributions from Native States, against 24,256¼ miles in the previous year, there being thus an increase of 308½ miles. The lines are detailed below:—

Year.	Railway lines.	Mail cart lines.	Runner or boat lines.	Steamer lines.	Total.
1886-87	1,954	166	19,103*	3,033¼†	24,256¼
1887-88	2,018	205	19,123⅓	3,218¼	24,564¾

* Not 19,109 as given in last year's report.
† Not 3,027¼ ditto ditto.

Correspondence.

The total number of letters, postcards, newspapers, packets, parcels, and money-orders received for delivery in Lower Bengal in 1887-88 is estimated from the periodical enumerations at 63,558,950, against 59,922,554 in the previous year, showing an increase of 3,636,396 articles, or nearly 6·07 per cent.

Insurance and value-payable post.

The figures below show the number and value of insured and value-payable articles posted in the Lower Provinces, and the commission realised thereon:—

	Number.	Value declared.	Commission realised.
		Rs.	Rs.
Insured articles	47,909	1,62,11,199	39,840
Value-payable articles ...	396,935	40,42,577	79,199

Of the total number (396,935) of value-payable articles posted in the Lower Provinces, 374,589 were posted in Calcutta alone, their declared value amounting to Rs. 38,25,518. The number of value-payable articles posted in the year was 26·81 per cent. above the number posted in 1886-87.

Money-orders.

The number of money-orders issued during the year under review, including telegraphic, foreign, and revenue money-orders, was 1,924,868, and their value Rs. 3,56,59,990. The number paid for, including telegraphic, foreign, and revenue money-orders,

was 2,035,249, and their value Rs. 3,75,97,368. In the previous year the number issued was 1,699,566 of the value of Rs. 3,27,92,080, and the number paid for was 1,810,624, valued at Rs. 3,47,45,191. From the 1st May 1887 the revenue money-order system, by which land revenue, road cess, and public works cess may be remitted to the Collector by a special form of money-order, was extended to the whole of the Lower Provinces, the restriction being maintained that the system should only apply to estates paying annual land revenue not exceeding Rs. 50. Notwithstanding this restriction and the novelty of the system, the number of revenue money-orders issued during the year was 51,611 of the value of Rs. 2,44,230, and the number paid for was 47,282, valued at Rs. 2,14,371. From the beginning of the current year the revenue money-order system has been extended to the zemindari dâk cess, and to all estates irrespective of the amount of their annual land revenue.

British postal orders.

The total number of British postal orders sold during the year 1887-88 was 2,200, against 2,140 in 1886-87. The orders most in demand were those for 20 shillings, 10 shillings, and 5 shillings, in the order in which they are here mentioned.

Savings Banks.

The following figures show the transactions of the Post Office Savings Banks during the year under report:—

Number of accounts opened	31,034
Ditto ditto closed	15,457
Ditto deposits	159,100
Amount of deposits	Rs. 84,88,438
Number of withdrawals	90,505
Amount of withdrawals	Rs. 63,97,682
Number of accounts open at the close of the year	79,910
Value of accounts open at the close of the year...	Rs. 1,11,66,456

Stock-notes.

Seventy-three stock-notes of the total value of Rs. 2,900 were sold in the year as compared with 43 stock-notes of the value of Rs. 3,600 sold in 1886-87.

Government securities.

Details of the Government securities purchased, sold, and deposited during the year are given below:—

	Number.	Value.
		Rs.
Purchased	285	1,66,600
Sold	8	4,300
Deposited	19	11,300

Postal Life Insurance.

The number of policies issued during the year was 62, amounting to Rs. 67,800, against 57 of an aggregate value of Rs. 47,450 issued in the previous year. Only one policy, valued at Rs. 3,000, fell due during the year, and was paid to the legal representatives of the insured. Below is a classification of the employés who insured their lives during the year:—

Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Postmaster of head, sub, and branch offices.	Clerks.	Signallers.	Overseers.	Postmen and village postmen.
2	4	14	30	6	4	2

Privileged newspapers.

The total number of privileged newspapers at the beginning of the year was 132, and during the year the proprietors of 61 other papers availed themselves of the privilege of compounding with the post office by paying in advance for the postage on the number of probable issues estimated by them. There were thus in all 193 privileged newspapers in existence during the whole or part of the year. Of

these, 11 ceased to exist, 24 renounced the privilege, and 3 were amalgamated—2 with other privileged newspapers and 1 with a non-privileged publication, there thus being in existence 155 privileged newspapers at the close of the year 1887-88, against 132 at its commencement. Of the 193 privileged papers in existence during the whole or part of the year, only 4 were above 3 tolas in weight. The proprietors of the other 189 papers, by adopting the privileged system, obtained under the rules a reduction of the postage from half an anna to three pies per copy. The languages of the privileged papers published during the year were English, Bengali, Hindi, Urdu, Uriya, French, English and Bengali, Persian and Urdu, English and Uriya, and English, Urdu, and Hindi.

Combined post and telegraph offices.

At the beginning of the year 1887-88 there were 107 combined post and telegraph offices in the Lower Provinces. Seven new combined offices were opened and 2 were closed, viz., the Ichapur Nababganj office in the 24-Pergunnahs district and the Datta Bazar office in the Mymensingh district. There were thus 112 combined post and telegraph offices open at the close of the year. Altogether 91,330 messages were despatched from these offices, the total value of the messages being Rs. 91,300. The total cost of all the offices for establishments and contingencies amounted to Rs. 29,023, leaving a credit balance of income over expenditure of Rs. 62,277. The number of messages received for delivery at these combined offices and the number passed in transit through them were 91,574 and 59,878 respectively.

Offences in connection with the post office.

There were 43 prosecutions of postal servants during the year against 73 in the previous year, the decline in the number of criminal offences by postal employés being probably due in a large measure to the full operation of a system, introduced in 1885, by which postmen and village postmen are required to give security, and to the extension of that system from the beginning of the past year to sub-postmasters, branch postmasters, and post office clerks. Of the 43 prosecutions undertaken during the year, convictions were obtained in 37 cases: in 2 cases the accused were acquitted and 4 cases were pending at the close of the year. The majority of the offences committed by postal servants were cases of misappropriation of portions of the cash balance or of sums entrusted to them for the issue, or payment, of money-orders. In all such cases the loss, if not recovered from the offenders or their sureties, is made good by the post office, and does not fall on the remitters or payees of the money-orders.

There was not a single case of highway robbery of the mail in the Lieutenant-Governor's jurisdiction during the year under report, two cases at first reported as robberies being found on enquiry to be based upon false complaints. The parcel mail from Segowli to Katmandoo was robbed between Semrabasa and Tajpore in Nepalese territory on the 16th December 1887. One of the two parcel bags stolen was recovered, but it contained only packets of Public Works Department books and forms, while the other unrecovered bag contained an ordinary parcel. The Nepal Durbar attributed the robbery to the disturbed state of the country at the time, and their efforts to discover the robbers were fruitless.

Zemindari Dâk.

At the beginning of the year under report there were 287 post offices in the Lower Provinces maintained from funds raised under the Zemindari Dâk Act and by contributions from Native States, viz. 171 in Bengal, 91 in Behar, and 25 in Eastern Bengal. During the year 22 new offices were opened and 20 closed, leaving a balance at the close of the year of 289 zemindari dâk offices, and offices maintained by contributions from Native States. Of this number, 176 are in the Bengal Postal Circle, 90 in Behar, and 23 in Eastern Bengal. Of the 319 zemindari dâk letter-boxes existing at the commencement of the year, 18 were closed, while 11 new boxes were set up, giving a balance of 312 letter-boxes at the close of the year. Of these, 257 are in the Bengal Circle, 41 in Behar, and 14 in Eastern Bengal. The total mileage of runners' lines maintained during the year from the zemindari dâk cess was 12,107 miles as compared with 12,087½* in 1886-87.

The total number of articles that travelled through the district post was 3,886,836, against 3,723,531* in 1886-87, showing an increase of 163,305, or 4·38 per cent. The total number undelivered was 100,107, against 104,967 in the previous year.

The receipts and charges on account of the district post, according to figures received from the Accountant-General, Bengal, were as follows:—

	Receipts.	Charges.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	2,00,419	2,07,418
Behar	1,05,792	99,928
Eastern Bengal	52,088	51,350
Total ...	3,58,299	3,58,696

* Revised figures.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(a)—Imperial Revenue and Finance.

Statement showing the Imperial Receipts in 1887-88 *as compared with* 1886-87.

Major heads.	Actuals of 1886-87.	Actuals of 1887-88.	Difference. More.	Difference. Less.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	2,56,64,785	2,84,51,582	27,86,797	.....
Opium	6,21,24,044	6,10,06,894	.....	11,17,150
Salt	1,94,85,101	1,85,30,951	.....	9,54,150
Stamps	67,31,589	34,54,009	.....	32,77,580
Excise	50,62,913	81,49,301	30.86,388	.....
Customs	30,86,206	36,23,305	5,37,099	.....
Assessed Taxes	27,80,733	18.69,969	.....	9,10,764
Forest	3,26,817	3,28,897	2,080	.....
Registration	5,19,217	5,08,913	.....	10,304
Interest	6,52,609	9,93,972	3,41,363	.....
Receipts in aid of superannuation, &c. ...	1,84,611	1,78,238	.....	6,373
Stationery and Printing	22,216	32,453	10,237	.....
Miscellaneous	83,338	1,94,014	1,10,676	.....
Total ...	12,67,24,179	12,73,22,498	68,74,640	62,76,321

The following remarks explain the principal items of increase and decrease in Imperial receipts in 1887-88 as compared with those of 1886-87:—

Increase.

Land Revenue.—The increase was due to a change in the distribution of these receipts between Imperial and Provincial, on the revision of the Provincial contract which expired on 31st March 1887. In 1886-87 the proportion of the gross revenue assigned to Provincial was 32·2284 per cent., whereas the proportion assigned to Provincial in 1887-88 was only one-fourth.

Excise.—The increase under this head was also due to the revision of the Provincial contract. In 1886-87 the proportion, out of the gross revenue under this head assigned to Imperial, was one-half, whereas in 1887-88 it was three-fourths. The gross revenue in 1887-88 was better than in 1886-87 by Rs. 7,40,000.

Customs.—There was an increase of Rs. 587,000 in export duties, resulting entirely from larger shipment of rice than in 1886-87, against a falling off of Rs. 85,000 in the duty on wines and spirits. The revenue duty on mineral oil aggregated Rs. 55,000.

Interest.—The increase arose principally from the payment of Rs. 4,00,000 by the Calcutta Port Trust for interest on the loan on account of the Kidderpore Docks, due from 1884-85. The balance of loan on account of Hooghly Bridge having been liquidated in full in 1887-88, Rs. 2,000 only were received as interest against Rs. 36,000 in 1886-87.

Stationery and Printing.—The increase was due to larger receipts from stationery supplied to State Railways.

Miscellaneous.—The increase was under "Premium on Bills" and "Recovery of Insurance and other changes on English stores."

DECREASE.

Opium.—The decrease was due to the average price of 1886-87 having been Rs. 1,059 against Rs. 1,123 for 1886-87. This was counterbalanced to a considerable extent by the sale of a larger number of chests, viz. 57,000 in 1887-88 against 54,750 in 1886-87.

Salt.—The decrease was due to short clearances of salt owing to a rise in the price caused by the speculative operations of a single dealer in salt.

Stamps.—The decrease arose from the change in the distribution of receipts between Imperial and Provincial on the revision of the Provincial contract. In 1886-87 the proportion out of the gross revenues assigned to Imperial was one-half, whereas in 1887-88 it was only one-fourth. The gross revenue in 1887-88 was better than in 1886-87 by Rs. 3,53,000.

Assessed Taxes.—The decrease under this head also arose from the revision of the Provincial contract. In 1886-87 the revenue assigned to Provincial was not made in any fixed proportion, but under special orders the same amount that was assigned to Provincial in 1885-86, Rs. 7,66,800, was also allotted in 1886-87. In 1887-88 the proportion out of the gross revenue assigned to Imperial revenues was one-half.

Registration.—The decrease was chiefly due to a diminution of searching fees resulting from an order of the High Court which cancelled the rule which required a search to be made prior to the sale of immoveable property under attachment in execution of decree in order to ascertain whether it was subject to any antecedent incumbrance.

Receipts in aid of superannuation, &c.—The decrease was under Subscriptions to the Military Orphan Fund, against an increase under Subscriptions to the Bengal Civil Fund, due to retirements of officers in 1887-88.

Statement showing the Imperial expenditure in 1887-88 *as compared with that of* 1886-87.

MAJOR HEADS.	Actuals of 1886-87.	Actuals of 1887-88.	DIFFERENCE.	
			More.	Less.
Expenditure.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Refunds and drawbacks	4,07,353	4,25,753	18,400	.....
Assignments and compensations ...	1,64,976	1,12,330	.....	52,646
Land Revenue	1,66,377	.....	.....	1,66,377
Opium	2,72,26,485	2,41,94,437	.....	30,32,048
Salt	217	.....	.....	217
Stamps	2,42,575	1,21,405	.....	1,21,170
Excise	1,88,904	3,19,886	1,30,982	.....
Assessed taxes	2,26,567	75,706	.....	1,50,861
Forest	2,11,390	1,94,858	.....	16,532
Registration	2,81,188	2,89,231	8,043	.....
Interest on ordinary debt	6,036	6,613	577	.....
Interest on other obligations ...	1,14,771	1,00,566	.....	14,205
General administration	2,63,741	2,71,658	7,917	.....
Police	64,835	32,343	.....	32,492
Ecclesiastical	1,88,242	1,82,478	.....	5,764
Political	26,790	56,945	30,155	.....
Scientific and other minor departments ...	6,259	.....	.....	6,259
Territorial and Political pensions ...	9,78,802	9,50,426	.....	28,376
Civil, furlough and absentee allowances ...	11,001	5,610	.....	5,391
Superannuation allowances and pensions	3,053	3,092	39	.....
Stationery and printing	9,07,486	9,50,093	42,607	.....
Miscellaneous	46,305	34,174	.....	12,131
Total ...	3,17,33,353	2,83,27,604	2,38,720	36,44,469

The following remarks explain the principal items of increase and decrease in Imperial charges in 1887-88 as compared with those of 1886-87:—

INCREASE.

Refunds and drawbacks.—The charges are of a fluctuating nature. There were larger refunds under Customs.

Excise.—The increase arose from the revision of the Provincial Contract. In 1886-87 the proportion of the gross expenditure charged to Imperial was

one-half, whereas the proportion in 1887-88 was three-fourths. The actuals of 1887-88 exceeded those of 1886-87 by Rs. 49,000, owing to the charge under this head of the whole pay and travelling allowance of assessors, inspectors and their establishment in consequence of the amalgamation of the posts of Income Tax Assessors and Excise Inspectors.

Registration.—The increase was due chiefly to commission to Sub-Registrars and *ex-officio* Registrars.

General Administration.—The increase was due entirely to increments of salaries.

Political.—The increase was due to larger expenditure for Durbar presents to recipients of titles, and to advances made to Mr. Paul, Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, for charges in connection with the Thibet Mission.

Stationery and Printing.—The increase was due partly to the bills for purchases made in 1886-87 having been paid in 1887-88, and partly to higher price paid in 1887-88 for country-made paper.

Decrease.

Assignments and compensation.—The decrease was chiefly due to the Bhutan subsidy for the two years 1885-86 and 1886-87 having been paid in the latter year. The subsidy for one year only was paid in 1887-88.

Land Revenue.—The decrease was due to the transfer of charges for survey and settlements under the contract of 1887.

Opium.—The decrease was due to larger payments in 1886-87 in consequence of the large crop of 1885-86.

Stamps.—The decrease under this head was also due to the revision of the Provincial contract. In 1886-87 the proportion of the gross expenditure charged to Imperial was one-half, whereas in 1887-88 the proportion was only one-fourth.

Assessed Tax.—The decrease was due to a reduction made on revision of establishment, and to the revision of the Provincial contract. In 1886-87 the charge assigned to Provincial was not made in any fixed proportion, but an amount equal to what was allotted to Provincial in 1885-86 was granted in 1886-87, viz. Rs. 43,780, but in 1887-88 the proportion of the gross expenditure charged to Imperial was one-half.

Forest.—There was an increase under "Similar and other produce removed from the forest by consumers or purchasers," against a decrease under "Similar and other produce removed from the forests by Government Agency," "Other charges," and "Establishments."

Interest on other obligations.—The decrease was nominal, and was due to the interest on deposits on account of State Railway Provident Institutions not having been finally adjusted in the account of March 1888.

Police.—The decrease was due to the transfer of the charge for the Railway Police of the Eastern System from Imperial to Provincial.

Ecclesiastical.—The decrease was chiefly due to the absence of Senior Chaplains on leave and to retirements, Junior Chaplains being appointed in their stead.

Scientific and other Minor Departments.—The decrease was due to the transfer of the charge of the Archæological Department to "India account."

Territorial and Political Pensions.—The decrease was due to transfers and lapses by the death of life grantees, and to the transfer to Bombay of the pension of Nawab Shumshir Jehan Bahadur.

Civil, Furlough and Absentee Allowances.—The charges under this head are of a fluctuating nature.

Miscellaneous.—The decrease was under "Charges for remittance of treasure" owing to larger demands for supply bills.

Circulation of currency notes.

The statement below shows briefly the transactions in currency notes in the Bengal treasuries during the year ended 31st March 1888.

The figures do not include the transactions at the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and its branches at Dacca and Patna, nor those of the reserve treasury and Currency Office, Calcutta: the Calcutta figures are those of the Collectorate only. But remittances made from the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta,

to district treasuries, and by them to the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and reserve treasury, are included in the receipts and issues of the treasuries:—

	Transactions with—		Receipts from—	Issues to—
			Rs.	Rs.
1	Bank of Bengal		21,01,200	66,62,315
2	Reserve treasury		*Nil.*	1,62,26,815
3	Other treasuries		3,760	3,760
4	Currency chests		4,09,000	6,95,815
		Rs.		
5	Public in payment of Government dues ... { Home Circle ... 2,64,64,830 / Foreign Circle... 1,73,700 }		2,66,38,530	1,02,07,810
6	Public in exchange for silver		1,10,30,505	66,63,970
7	Public in exchange for notes of other values		8,15,125	8,15,125
	Total ...		4,08,98,120	4,12,06,010
	Balances as per cash balance reports ...		42,87,845	39,79,955
	Grand Total ...		4,51,85,965	4,51,85,965

The amount of currency notes and of coin in the treasuries at the beginning of the year was Rs. 42,87,845 and Rs. 1,66,51,156, and at the close Rs. 39,79,955 and Rs. 1,33,90,024 respectively. Taking coin and notes together, the balance of 1st April 1887 was Rs. 2,09,39,001, and on the 1st April following Rs. 1,73,69,979, or Rs. 35,69,022 less than that of the former year.

The receipts in notes during the year aggregated Rs. 4,08,98,120 and the issues Rs. 4,12,06,010, against Rs. 3,88,66,460 receipts and Rs. 3,86,45,405 issues of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 20,31,660 and Rs. 25,60,605 respectively.

The receipts from the Bank of Bengal aggregated Rs. 20,01,200, against Rs. 18,75,050 of the previous year, showing an increase in the remittances made by the Bank of Bengal to the extent of Rs. 1,26,150 in the former year. Excepting the years 1882-83 and 1884-85, the supply was larger than that for the years since 1880-81. The increase in the receipts in 1887-88 indicates a fuller compliance with the indents of the local treasuries for notes, although the principle, viz., to restrict as far as possible the supplies of notes of high denominations to treasuries that are always surplus, has been adhered to.

The issues to the Bank of Bengal aggregated Rs. 66,62,315: they represent the remittances made to the Bank by the Calcutta Collectorate, 24-Pergunnahs, and Howrah. The corresponding figure for last year was Rs. 65,58,905. Under standing orders the surplus of the treasuries named is remitted to the Bank, unless specially ordered to the reserve treasury.

The issues to the reserve treasury represent the remittances of surplus notes made every month under standing orders by all treasuries: this forms part of the process by which the surplus of the Province is made over to the Comptroller-General. Notes of the denominations of Rs. 100 and upwards form the principal items of the remittances made.

The receipts and issues of "other treasuries" represent the note transactions which district treasuries have with other district treasuries, instead of, as under the usual rule, with the Bank of Bengal in the case of receipts and with the reserve treasury in the case of issues. In the year under review, the only transactions of this nature have been between Sunderbuns and 24-Pergunnahs, the receipts and issues being necessarily equal.

The receipts from currency chests represent the notes drawn from the chest in exchange for silver paid into them from the treasury or the public, and the issues the notes paid into the chests in exchange for cash drawn from them by the treasury or the public. The receipts from currency chests aggregated Rs. 4,09,000, against Rs. 2,49,500 of the previous year, showing an increase in the transactions of the former year to the extent of Rs. 1,59,500. During the year the currency chests at Darjeeling and Hazaribagh were abolished. Several temporary chests were opened in the opium-paying treasuries with the object of reserving silver to meet the heavy demands of the Behar Opium Agency. These chests had no exchange transactions in notes. In connection with the currency chests there is nothing special, beyond that mentioned above, to record.

The note transactions with the public are arranged under three heads—*vide* entries (5), (6) and (7) given in the statement above. The receipts and issues under the several heads since the year 1880-81 are exhibited in the statement given below:—

Receipts.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From the public in payments into treasuries	1,87,51,745	2,04,47,615	2,25,04,000	2,15,48,300	2,20,67,490	2,35,08,240	2,39,06,300	2,66,38,530
From the public in exchange for silver	98,54,460	1,17,03,445	1,37,24,000	1,30,78,325	1,19,67,940	1,28,64,270	1,18,22,775	1,10,30,505
From the public in exchange for notes of other values	2,65,735	3,61,280	4,88,000	5,30,210	5,47,865	8,16,540	9,17,875	8,15,125
Total ...	2,88,71,940	3,25,12,340	3,67,16,000	3,51,57,335	3,45,83,295	3,71,89,050	3,66,46,950	3,84,84,160
Issues.								
To the public in payments ...	85,60,700	86,31,070	1,06,11,000	1,02,96,710	1,08,09,175	1,06,91,540	1,01,14,020	1,02,07,810
Ditto in exchange for silver	48,76,695	51,34,700	58,10,000	68,85,925	65,41,510	67,19,450	62,31,440	66,63,970
To the public in exchange for notes	2,65,735	3,61,280	4,88,000	5,30,210	5,47,865	8,16,540	9,17,875	8,15,125
Total ...	1,37,03,130	1,41,27,050	1,69,09,000	1,77,12,845	1,78,98,550	1,82,27,530	1,72,63,335	1,76,86,905

The receipts of notes "from the public in payments into treasuries" have steadily increased since the year 1880-81—a fact which shows that the use of currency notes in Bengal is extending. The issues of notes "to the public in payments" have been variable, as also the receipts and issues "from and to the public in exchange for silver." The transactions under these two heads are to some extent influenced by the action of the Accountant-General, rendered necessary by the state of the balances of the several treasuries, by prohibiting the encashment of currency notes at specific treasuries so as to be able to withdraw the surplus accumulations in whole rupees by the issue of supply bills, or to withhold the supply of currency notes wholly or partially to treasuries where large balances have accumulated in whole rupees, to avoid the expense of transit, packing, and other charges consequent on remitting the amount of surplus in specie to the reserve treasury at Calcutta.

The receipts and issues "from and to the public in exchange for notes of other values" in 1887-88 exceed those of the years 1880-81 to 1884-85, but are below those of the year 1886-87 and almost equal to those of the year 1885-86.

The following statement shows the sales of stock-notes in the several districts of Bengal during the year 1887-88 as compared with 1886-87:—

Stock-notes.

Districts.	Amount of sales in 1887-88.	Amount of sales in 1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Backergunge	.....	300 0 0
Balasore	.....	12 8 0
Bhagulpore	250	.....
Dacca	875	3,200 0 0
Dinagepore	.....	25 0 0
Chittagong	.....	500 0 0
Gya	1,150	.....
Hazaribagh	100	75 0 0
Hooghly	425	1,612 8 0
Jessore	.....	12 8 0
Midnapore	1,775	162 8 0
Mozufferpore	.....	200 0 0
Nuddea	2,058	650 0 0
Sarun	1,000	1,825 0 0
24-Pergunnahs	.....	12 8 0
Account current	3,050	.....
Transfer adjustment	300	.....
Total ...	10,975	8,587 8 0

Leaving out the amounts entered under "account current" and "transfer adjustments" in the accounts of 1887-88, the total sales in that year amounted to Rs. 7,625 against Rs. 8,587-8 in 1886-87. The scheme, having proved unsuccessful, has been abandoned by the Government of India, in their orders No. 4539, dated the 17th August 1888.

Provincial and Local Finance.

Provincial.

THE year under report was the first year of the quinquennial period for which a new contract has been made with the Government of India. In this contract no material advance in the system of decentralization was made, but by a redistribution of the shares of the Provincial and Imperial Governments in the three principal heads of Land Revenue, Stamps, and Excise, and by certain reductions in expenditure which were considered feasible, a general standard of normal revenue and expenditure was obtained, which was adopted as the "Ruling Account" in settling the contract. This Ruling Account showed a surplus of normal revenue over normal expenditure of Rs. 6,90,000, and this surplus the Government of India decided to appropriate to the Imperial Revenues through the Land Revenue head, leaving the Province with a revenue and expenditure exactly equal.

The following are the principal changes made in the Provincial Receipts and Charges under the new scheme. The Government of Bengal has been admitted to a quarter share in the Land Revenue collections, except those from the Government estates, in the place of 32·2284 per cent. on the entire collections inclusive of those from the Government estates; while its share under Stamps and Excise has been altered from one-half under the last contract to three-fourths and one-fourth, respectively, in the new contract. The cost of "Surveys and Settlements" under Land Revenue, which under the last contract was divided between the Imperial and the Provincial Governments in the proportion of 67·7716 and 32·2284 per cent., has been made entirely Provincial. Under Stamps and Excise the Imperial Government will only retain the same percentage on charges for collection as has been retained of the receipts under those heads. To the present Provincial charges has been added the cost of maintenance of agricultural works and embankments, which was Imperial under the last contract. "Refunds and Drawbacks" will follow the new proportions assigned for the revenues. The Patna-Gya State Railway has been made Imperial, while the Eastern Bengal State Railway has been made Provincial, with this reservation, that any excess over 30 lakhs in the net revenue will be credited to Imperial Revenues, and that any deficiency below 20 lakhs will be made good by Imperial to Provincial. Hitherto no interest was charged on funds provided for from Provincial revenues, or from Famine Insurance grant, for outlay on State Railways and Irrigation Major Works entrusted to the administration of Local Governments: under the new contract the interest is to be calculated on the entire capital outlay, including "loss by exchange," from the commencement of operations, irrespective of the sources from which the outlay has been met, and the head under which it has been recorded, *i.e.*—Productive, Frontier, Protective, or Ordinary.

Fresh proposals for modifying the present system of provincial contracts are under the consideration of the Government of India, but without entering into these it will be convenient to give in this chapter a brief summary of the financial results of the year as compared with the assignments made in the contract of March 1887.

The following table shows the actual Provincial receipts and expenditure as compared with the contract assignments:—

Receipts.	Actuals, 1887-88.	Contract assignment.
	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ...	19,98,926	.....
Principal heads of Revenue—		
I.—Land Revenue	95,49,445	91,64,000
III.—Salt	78,207	1,00,000
IV.—Stamps	1,03,62,028	1,00,87,000
V.—Excise	27,16,434	24,82,000
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	42,36,538	39,20,000
VII.—Customs	59,524	57,000
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ...	18,69,966	17,84,000
IX.—Forests	3,28,897	3,50,000
X.—Registration	5,08,913	5,38,000
Total ...	2,97,09,952	2,84,82,000
XII.—Interest	67,093	73,000
Post Office, Telegraph and Mint—		
XIV.—Telegraphs	1,162	.....
Receipts by Civil Department—		
XVI.—Law and Justice—		
Fees, fines and forfeitures of Judicial Courts	7,74,255	7,69,000
Jails	7,10,319	8,46,000
XVII.—Police	3,13,348	7,05,000
XVIII.—Marine	9,10,096	8,08,000
XIX.—Education	6,94,653	5,25,000
XX.—Medical	1,38,554	1,46,000
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	1,56,308	1,41,000
Total ...	36,97,533	39,40,000
Miscellaneous—		
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	45,480	41,000
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	1,88,397	1,23,000
XXV.—Miscellaneous	6,94,837	7,45,000
Total ...	9,28,714	9,09,000
Railways—		
XXVI.—State Railways (gross earnings)	1,12,34,843	1,00,19,000
Irrigation—		
XXIX.—Major works (direct receipts)	11,03,229	13,30,000
XXX.—Minor works and navigation—		
By P. W. Department	8,62,661	9,44,000
By Civil Department	1,02,008	
Total ...	20,67,898	22,74,000
Buildings and Roads—		
XXXII.—Civil works—		
By Public Works Department ...	1,75,422	7,50,000
By Civil Department	2,27,379	
Total ...	4,02,801	7,50,000
Contributions ...	.....	.....
Total ...	4,81,09,997	4,64,47,000
Grand Total ...	5,01,08,923	.....

Expenditure.	Actuals, 1887-88.	Contract assignment.
	Rs.	Rs.
Direct demands on the Revenues—		
1. Refunds and drawbacks ...	1,56,096	1,55,000
2. Assignments and compensations	1,88,565	1,68,000
Charges in respect of collection—		
3. Land Revenue	34,04,528	34,08,000
5. Salt	12,368	11,000
6. Stamps	3,64,216	3,75,000
7. Excise	1,06,629	96,000
8. Provincial rates	3,47,213	.....
9. Customs	5,30,638	4,97,000
10. Assessed Taxes	75,706	85,000
11. Forests	1,94,859	2,25,000
12. Registration	2,89,231	2,95,000
Total ...	56,70,049	53,15,000
Post Office, Telegraph and Mint—		
16. Telegraphs	915	1,000
Salaries and expenses of Civil Department—		
18. General administration ...	15,42,992	15,62,000
19. Law and Justice—		
Judicial Courts ...	79,40,262	80,11,000
Jails	15,31,090	17,28,000
20. Police	47,83,978	47,48,000
21. Marine	9,16,601	7,81,000
22. Education	24,22,221	32,46,000
24. Medical	14,43,258	14,59,000
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	3,03,598	3,30,000
Total ...	2,08,84,000	2,18,65,000
Miscellaneous—		
29. Superannuation, &c. ...	12,79,572	12,54,000
30. Stationery and Printing ...	10,46,423	10,59,000
32. Miscellaneous	3,43,135	3,48,000
Total ...	26,69,130	26,61,000
Famine Relief and Insurance—		
33. Famine Relief	.....	.....
37. Construction of Railways ...	—1,849	.....
Railways (Revenue account)—		
38. State Railways—		
Working expenses ...	58,60,406	59,61,000
Interest on debt	30,81,696	28,02,000
40. Subsidized Companies—		
Land, &c.	49	.....
41. Miscellaneous Railway expenditure	79,989	.....
Total ...	90,22,140	87,63,000
Irrigation—		
42. Major works—		
Working expenses ...	15,03,585	11,25,000
Interest on debt ...	23,13,446	22,94,000
43. Minor works and navigation	15,18,533	11,48,000
Do. by Civil Department	1,916	2,000
Total ...	53,37,480	45,69,000
Buildings and Roads—		
45. Civil Works—		
By Public Works Department	27,61,075	31,14,000
By Civil Department ...	1,65,736	
Total ...	29,26,811	31,14,000
Contributions	2,61,063	1,59,000
Total ...	4,67,69,739	4,64,47,000
Closing balance	33,39,184	.....
Grand Total ...	5,01,08,923	.....
Provincial surplus (+) or deficit (—)	(+)13,40,258	.....

Receipts.—The total land revenue collections of the year 1887-88 aggregated Rs. 3,80,01,027, against Rs. 3,82,50,000, the estimate on which the assignment in the contract was based. Of these collections, Rs. 3,83,896 represented the 10 per cent. on collections from Government estates, which was wholly Provincial, and the balance, Rs. 3,76,17,131, was the divisible revenue, of which one-fourth, or Rs. 94,04,283, belonged to the Provincial Government. The Government of India made a further assignment of Rs. 3,10,000 for expenditure on the Orissa Coast Canal, and of Rs. 41,000 for the provincialization of the police charges of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. A further sum of Rs. 8,000 was added on account of the employment of two additional Appraisers for the Custom House, Calcutta, sanctioned for increase of work caused by changes in the Tariff Act; and a grant of Rs. 1,000 was made for the conservation of ancient monuments. A net credit for Rs. 85,430 was afforded for inter-provincial adjustment, and a sum of Rs. 5,836 was refunded to Provincial on account of unauthorized credit afforded to Imperial in 1885-86 for copying fees realized in court-fee stamps. The total Provincial share thus amounted to Rs. 1,02,39,445, from which was deducted Rs. 6,90,000 as the surplus of normal revenue over normal expenditure under the terms of the contract.

The Provincial receipts under Salt amounted to Rs. 78,207, against the assignment of Rs. 1,00,000. The decrease was due to the diminished importation of Kurkutch salt. There was an increase of Rs. 2,75,028 in the Provincial share of stamps, owing chiefly to the gradual extension of the system of levying copying fees in court-fee stamps instead of in cash, and to the increase of litigation under the Bengal Tenancy Act. The increase under Excise was due to the favourable settlements for the year. The increase of Rs. 3,16,538 under Provincial rates was principally due to a change of procedure under which the cost of collecting the road and public works cesses was adjusted in 1887-88 under 8. Provincial Rates—Provincial, the share debitable to the district funds being shown as receipts under VI—Provincial Rates. The increase in the Provincial share of Assessed taxes was Rs. 85,966. The decrease under Forests was chiefly due to the falling off in the supply of sleepers to railways. There was a decrease of Rs. 1,35,681 under receipts from Jail manufactures, accompanied by a decrease of Rs. 1,96,910 in expenditure. The decrease of Rs. 3,91,652 under Police was wholly due to the transfer of pound receipts to the District Boards constituted under the Bengal Local Self-Government Act. The increase under Marine was due to the adjustment of the Chittagong pilotage receipts under this head and to greater activity in trade. There was an increase of Rs. 1,69,653 under Education, of which about Rs. 1,30,000 represented refunds of charges paid by Government on behalf of District Boards in 1886-87. The increase under Scientific and other minor departments was due to the adoption of an improved method of extracting the alkaloids from cinchona bark, resulting in an increase in the sale of the febrifuge. There was an increase of Rs. 12,15,843 under Railways, due mainly to increased traffic in jute. There was a decrease of Rs. 2,26,771 under 'Irrigation and Navigation,' which was almost entirely under the Sone canals. The decrease under Civil works was due to the transfer of ferry receipts to the District Boards.

Expenditure.—There was an increase of Rs. 20,565 under *Malikana*, subordinate to Assignments and compensations, due to the payment of arrears in Monghyr, Backergunge, and Durbhunga. The increase under Excise was owing to the revision of excise establishments, and the adjustment under this head of the salaries and travelling allowances of the Assessor-Inspectors of Excise and Income-tax of the districts in which the posts of Income-tax Assessors and Excise Inspectors have been amalgamated. The new charge shown under Provincial rates represents, as explained above, the cost of collecting the cesses in the districts to which the Local Self-Government Act has been extended. The decrease under Assessed taxes was more than counterbalanced by an increase, as explained above, under Excise. The decrease under Forests was due to the curtailment of timber operations in the Buxa subdivision and to the absence of many gazetted officers on leave. The decrease under Jails was chiefly under supplies of jail manufactures. The increase under Marine was chiefly due to the adjustment of the pilotage charges of the Port of Chittagong. The decrease under Education was due to the transfer of a considerable portion of the charges

to the District Boards. The decrease under Working expenses of State railways was due to the grouping of all Eastern railways under one system of management. Out of the expenditure of Rs. 79,989 under Miscellaneous railway expenditure, Rs. 68,290 represented the administrative charges of the railways, the assignment for which was included in the grant for civil works. The increase under Irrigation was Rs. 7,68,480, against which an additional assignment of Rs. 3,10,000 only was received from Imperial revenues for expenditure on the Orissa Coast Canal. On the other hand, the expenditure under Civil works amounted to Rs. 29,26,811, against an assignment of Rs. 31,14,000. The grants under Contributions represented, besides the grants-in-aid of districts where the cess had not been levied, allotments to District Boards to equalize the excess of expenditure over receipts in the branches of administration transferred to their management.

The general financial result of the year may be summarized thus—The total revenue, which was estimated at Rs. 4,64,47,000 in the Contract, rose to Rs. 4,81,09,997, showing an increase of Rs. 16,62,297, while the total expenditure of the year exceeded the assignment by Rs. 3,22,739. The surplus was added to the accumulated balance of the Province, which stood at Rs. 19,98,926 at the beginning, and rose to Rs. 33,39,184 at the close of the year. The chief branches of revenue which contributed to the increase in receipts were Land Revenue, Stamps, Excise, and Income-tax, while the total expenditure would not have much exceeded the assignment in the Contract but for the new mode of adjusting the collection charges of road and public works cesses.

Local.—The following table shows the receipts and expenditure of the Incorporated Local Funds for the year 1887-88 :—

	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Road Fund	11,85,078	4,24,910	16,09,988	3,26,190 (11,79,739)	1,04,059
Ditto Account	15,137	1,06,303	1,21,440	1,04,373	17,067
District Fund	7,63,116 (11,79,739)	63,79,726	71,42,842 (11,79,739)	60,85,049	22,37,532
District Post Fund	1,45,064	3,58,299	5,03,363	3,58,679	1,44,684
Inland Labour Transport Fund ...	1,193	25,965	27,158	27,158	.....
Total ...	32,89,327	72,95,203	1,05,84,530	80,81,188	25,03,342

The Bengal Local Self-Government Act was extended to 16 districts in 1886-87 and to 22 in the year under report, so that the Act was in force in 38 districts in that year. The accounts of the District Funds were confined to these districts. The balances at credit of the District Road Funds in 22 districts on the 31st March 1887 were transferred to the District Funds. Of the 38 districts, the expenditure in 21 was less, and in 17 it was more, than the receipts. The excess was met from the surplus balance at their credit, except in Bankura and Pooree, where the fund closed with a deficit balance of about Rs. 1,000. This deficiency was owing to the Educational charges having been paid from the fund without the contribution from Government having been credited to it.

The District Road Fund existed only in Darjeeling, Lohardugga, Hazaribagh, and Manbhoom; and the District Road account in Singbhoom, the Sonthal Pergunnahs and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The latter is kept solvent by contributions from Provincial revenues, which amounted to Rs. 50,606 in 1887-88.

The transactions of the Excluded Local Funds in the year under report were as follows :—

	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1)—Police Funds—					
Railway Police Clothing ...	1,339	2,169	3,508	1,535	1,973
(2)—Marine Funds—					
Hospital Port-dues ...	69,127	64,116	1,33,243	55,065	78,178
Balasore Port	(—) 15,176	25,330	10,154	15,277	(—) 5,123
Cuttack and Pooree Ports ...	(—) 14,661	7,153	(—) 7,508	15,973	(—) 23,481
Chittagong Port ...	46,879	56,553	1,03,432	56,075	47,357
Total ...	86,169	1,53,152	2,39,321	1,42,390	96,931
(3)—Education Funds—					
Hindu College	2,088	5,224	7,312	4,424	2,888
Durga Churn Laha's Scholarship.	1,300	2,027	3,327	2,962	365
Vizianagram Scholarship ...	7,807	.....	7,807	827	6,980
Jagiriah	15	1,221	1,236	1,140	96
Khond Mehal School ...	7,402	315	7,717	2,811	4,906
Total ...	18,612	8,787	27,399	12,164	15,235
(4)—Medical and Charitable Funds—					
Pilgrim Lodging-house ...	13,319	22,080	35,399	18,961	16,438
Balasore Pilgrim Hospital ...	379	951	1,329	839	490
Cuttack Unnochattra ...	21	5,721	5,743	5,733	10
Chooni Lall Seal's Endowment.	1,699	2,000	3,699	1,242	2,457
Total ...	15,418	30,752	46,170	26,775	19,395
(5)—Public Works Funds—					
Darjeeling Improvement ...	13,248	21,228	34,476	22,374	12,102
Wahabee	44,452	.....	44,452	15,002	29,450
Juggarnath Road ...	8,695	3,044	11,739	4,724	7,015
Khond Mehal Road ...	11,808	3,873	15,681	4,002	11,679
Total ...	78,203	28,145	1,06,348	46,102	60,246
(6)—Miscellaneous Funds—					
Zoological Garden ...	6,891	38,304	45,195	43,992	1,203
Mohsin Endowment ...	51,675	1,12,463	1,64,138	1,06,644	57,494
Burial Board	1,076	8,399	9,475	10,220	(—) 745
Total ...	59,642	1,59,166	2,18,808	1,60,856	57,952
(7)—Cantonment Funds ...	18,058	53,946	72,004	55,191	16,813
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,77,441	4,36,117	7,13,558	4,45,013	2,68,545

The Chittagong Port Fund was placed under the control of the Commissioners appointed for the improvement of the port.

The Pilgrim Lodging Fund closed the year with a balance of Rs. 16,438, of which Rs. 12,297 in Pooree has been reserved for outlay on water-works. The Wahabee Fund closed the year with a balance of Rs. 29,450. Out of this balance a contribution of Rs. 5,000 has been promised towards the cost of acquiring a new site for the Patna Anglo-Arabic School, and a grant of Rs. 12,000 has been sanctioned for expenditure on the survey of the town of Patna with Bankipur for the purpose of drainage and water-supply, and the balance has been reserved till the survey is completed.

The Mohsin Endowment Fund closed the year with a balance of Rs. 57,494, and the balance has been almost wholly appropriated in increasing the grants to Madrassas and schools for the education of Mahomedan students.

Road and Public Works Cess.

During the year 1887-88 the cesses continued to be levied at the maximum rates in all the districts in which Act IX (B.C.) of 1880 is in force, except Backergunge, where the Public Works cess was levied at full rates and the Road cess at half rates. The current demand for the year amounted to—

	Rs.
Road cess	37,60,722
Public Works cess	38,52,424
	76,13,146

The following table compares the results of the year with those of the four preceding years, leaving out the period of six months which intervened between the conclusion of the cess year 1885-86 and the commencement of the year 1887-88:—

	Demands.			Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.	Percentage of balance on gross demand.
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1882-83	73,10,811	11,42,296	84,53,107	72,84,240	27,940	11,58,780	13·7
1883-84	73,75,697	12,60,272	86,35,969	69,78,360	26,993	15,93,981	18·4
1884-85	74,36,830	15,63,317	90,00,147	75,38,278	38,657	14,28,631	15·8
1885-86	74,97,608	14,65,317	89,62,925	75,38,825	39,351	13,88,098	15·4
1887-88	76,13,146	16,61,553	92,74,699	75,35,113	16,498	16,98,409	18·3

The gross demand for both cesses was Rs. 92,74,699, of which Rs. 75,35,113 were collected and Rs. 16,498 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 16,98,409 outstanding at the close of the year. Since the year 1882-83 the current demand has increased by Rs. 3,02,335, while the balance of arrears outstanding at the end of the year has increased during the same period by Rs. 5,39,629.

The following table shows the demand, collection and arrears of the Road and Public Works cesses on lands and mines for the cess year 1887-88:—

No. I.

Statement of Demands, Collections and Balances of Road Cess and Public Works Cess on Lands and Mines for the year ending 31st March 1888.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
District.	Cess.	Arrear balance outstanding from last year.	Demand for the year.	Gross demand, columns 3 + 4.	Previously paid in advance for the present year.	Net demand, columns 5—6.	Collected on account of arrears during the year.	Collection on account of current year made within the year.	Collected in advance on account of future years during the year.	Total collection.	Arrear balance, columns 3—8.	Current balance, column 4—columns (6 + 9).	Gross balance, columns 12+13.	Remission.	Net balance, columns 14—15.	Percentage of arrear collection on arrear demand, column 8 on column 3.	Percentage of current collection on net current demand, column 9 on columns (4—6).	Percentage of total collection on current demand, column 11 on column 4.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Burdwan	Road Cess	75,365	1,71,630	2,46,995	2,567	2,44,428	16,577	1,46,419	2,267	1,65,263	58,788	22,644	81,432	4	81,428	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	75,286	1,71,631	2,46,917	2,568	2,44,349	16,576	1,46,418	2,268	1,65,262	58,710	22,645	81,355	4	81,351	.....	.....	.....
	Total	1,50,651	3,43,261	4,93,912	5,135	4,88,777	33,153	2,92,837	4,535	3,30,525	1,17,498	45,289	1,62,787	8	1,62,779	22·0	86·6	96·2
Bankoora	Road Cess	19,134	44,389	63,523	553	62,970	8,596	32,103	506	41,205	10,538	11,733	22,271	.....	22,271	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	19,134	44,390	63,524	554	62,970	8,597	32,103	506	41,206	10,537	11,733	22,270	.....	22,270	.....	.....	.....
	Total	38,268	88,779	1,27,047	1,107	1,25,940	17,193	64,206	1,012	82,411	21,075	23,466	44,541	.....	44,541	44·9	73·2	92·8
Beerbhoom	Road Cess	5,997	57,148	63,145	1,020	62,125	5,744	50,819	1,140	57,703	253	5,309	5,562	89	5,473	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	5,998	57,149	63,147	1,021	62,126	5,745	50,818	1,141	57,704	253	5,310	5,563	90	5,473	.....	.....	.....
	Total	11,995	1,14,297	1,26,292	2,041	1,24,251	11,489	1,01,637	2,281	1,15,407	506	10,619	11,125	179	10,946	95·8	90·5	100·9
Midnapore	Road Cess	31,786	1,41,011	1,72,797	2,644	1,70,153	25,695	1,05,296	2,524	1,33,515	6,091	33,071	39,162	.....	39,162	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	31,786	1,41,011	1,72,797	2,644	1,70,153	25,695	1,05,296	2,523	1,33,514	6,091	33,071	39,162	.....	39,162	.....	.....	.....
	Total	63,572	2,82,022	3,45,594	5,288	3,40,306	51,390	2,10,592	5,047	2,67,029	12,182	66,142	78,324	.....	78,324	80·8	76·1	94·7
Hooghly	Road Cess	43,025	1,04,323	1,47,348	2,617	1,44,731	28,073	70,170	2,125	1,00,368	14,952	31,536	46,488	727	45,761	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	43,025	1,04,322	1,47,347	2,616	1,44,731	28,072	70,170	2,126	1,00,368	14,953	31,536	46,489	728	45,761	.....	.....	.....
	Total	86,050	2,08,645	2,94,695	5,233	2,89,462	56,145	1,40,340	4,251	2,00,736	29,905	63,072	92,977	1,455	91,522	65·2	68·9	96·2
24-Pergunnahs	Road Cess	22,233	1,14,040	1,36,273	4,299	1,31,974	18,862	86,480	3,730	1,09,072	3,371	23,261	26,632	96	26,536	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	22,232	1,14,040	1,36,272	4,299	1,31,973	18,861	86,481	3,729	1,09,071	3,371	23,260	26,631	96	26,535	.....	.....	.....
	Total	44,465	2,28,080	2,72,545	8,598	2,63,947	37,723	1,72,961	7,459	2,18,143	6,742	46,521	53,263	192	53,071	84·8	78·8	95·6
Nuddea	Road Cess	13,184	62,951	76,135	2,254	73,881	10,888	48,986	2,281	62,155	2,296	11,711	14,007	332	13,675	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	13,185	62,951	76,136	2,253	73,883	10,888	48,987	2,281	62,156	2,297	11,711	14,008	332	13,676	.....	.....	.....
	Total	26,369	1,25,902	1,52,271	4,507	1,47,764	21,776	97,973	4,562	1,24,311	4,593	23,422	28,015	664	27,351	82·6	80·7	98·7
Jessore	Road Cess	29,647	92,366	1,22,013	927	1,21,086	21,755	66,825	2,660	91,240	7,892	24,614	32,506	.....	32,506	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	29,647	92,366	1,22,013	927	1,21,086	21,755	66,825	2,661	91,241	7,892	24,614	32,506	.....	32,506	.....	.....	.....
	Total	59,294	1,84,732	2,44,026	1,854	2,42,172	43,510	1,33,650	5,321	1,82,481	15,784	49,228	65,012	.....	65,012	73·4	73·0	98·7

No. I—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
District.	Cess.	Arrear balance outstanding from last year.	Demand for the year.	Gross demand, columns 3 + 4.	Previously paid in advance for the present year.	Net demand, columns 5—6.	Collected on account of arrears during the year.	Collection on account of current year made within the year.	Collected on advance on account of future years during the year.	Total collection.	Arrear balance, columns 3—8.	Current balance, column 4—columns (6 + 9).	Gross balance, columns 12 + 13.	Remission.	Net balance, columns 14—15.	Percentage of arrear collection on arrear demand, column 8 on column 3.	Percentage of current collection on net current demand, column 9 on columns (4—6).	Percentage of total collection on current demand, column 11 on column 4.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Khulna	Road Cess	11,639	62,029	73,668	1,497	72,171	9,661	49,215	1,416	60,292	1,978	11,317	13,295	136	13,159	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	11,639	62,030	73,669	1,498	72,171	9,660	49,216	1,415	60,291	1,979	11,316	13,295	137	13,158	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	23,278	1,24,059	1,47,337	2,995	1,44,342	19,321	98,431	2,831	1,20,583	3,957	22,633	26,590	273	26,317	83·0	81·3	97·2
Moorshedabad	Road Cess	13,334	62,798	76,132	916	75,216	9,424	57,387	1,305	68,116	3,910	4,495	8,405	315	8,090	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	13,222	62,798	76,020	915	75,105	9,425	57,387	1,305	68,117	3,797	4,496	8,293	314	7,979	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	26,556	1,25,596	1,52,152	1,831	1,50,321	18,849	1,14,774	2,610	1,36,233	7,707	8,991	16,698	629	16,069	70·9	92·7	108·4
Dinagepore	Road Cess	13,669	81,093	94,762	739	94,023	13,669	68,896	1,186	83,751	.....	11,458	11,458	.....	11,458	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	13,669	81,092	94,761	738	94,023	13,669	68,896	1,187	83,752	.....	11,458	11,458	.....	11,458	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	27,338	1,62,185	1,89,523	1,477	1,88,046	27,338	1,37,792	2,373	1,67,503	.....	22,916	22,916	.....	22,916	100·	85·7	103·2
Rajshahye	Road Cess	13,890	77,769	91,665	502	91,163	13,827	62,999	457	77,283	69	14,268	14,337	2	14,335	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	13,895	77,769	91,664	502	91,162	13,827	62,999	458	77,284	68	14,268	14,336	1	14,335	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	27,791	1,55,538	1,83,329	1,004	1,82,325	27,654	1,25,998	915	1,54,567	137	28,536	28,673	3	28,670	99·5	81·5	99·3
Rungpore	Road Cess	16,265	1,28,328	1,44,593	2,933	1,41,660	14,744	1,02,429	202	1,17,375	1,521	22,966	24,487	.....	24,487	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	16,285	1,28,328	1,44,613	2,933	1,41,680	14,745	1,02,428	201	1,17,374	1,540	22,967	24,507	.....	24,507	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	32,550	2,56,656	2,89,206	5,866	2,83,340	29,489	2,04,857	403	2,34,749	3,061	45,933	48,994	.....	48,994	90·6	81·6	91·4
Bogra	Road Cess	3,586	44,749	48,335	616	47,719	3,569	40,465	659	44,693	17	3,668	3,685	48	3,637	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	3,586	44,750	48,336	616	47,720	3,569	40,465	660	44,694	17	3,669	3,686	48	3,638	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	7,172	89,499	96,671	1,232	95,439	7,138	80,930	1,319	89,387	34	7,337	7,371	96	7,275	99·5	91·6	99·8
Pubna	Road Cess	6,013	46,975	52,988	1,355	51,633	5,671	37,505	1,475	44,651	342	8,115	8,457	94	8,363	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	6,013	46,975	52,988	1,354	51,634	5,671	37,505	1,474	44,650	342	8,116	8,458	94	8,364	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	12,026	93,950	1,05,976	2,709	1,03,267	11,342	75,010	2,949	89,301	684	16,231	16,915	188	16,727	94·3	82·2	95·0
Darjeeling	Road Cess	45	18,678	18,723	708	18,015	45	17,907	855	18,807	.....	63	63	.....	63	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	46	14,749	14,795	708	14,087	45	13,978	856	14,879	1	63	64	1	63	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	91	33,427	33,518	1,416	32,102	90	31,885	1,711	33,686	1	126	127	1	126	98·9	99·6	100·7
Julpigoree	Road Cess	4,868	44,036	48,904	291	48,613	4,832	38,371	83	43,286	36	5,374	5,410	8	5,402	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	4,867	44,037	48,904	292	48,612	4,831	38,372	83	43,286	36	5,373	5,409	8	5,401	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	9,735	88,073	97,808	583	97,225	9,663	76,743	166	86,572	72	10,747	10,819	16	10,803	99·2	87·8	98·3

Dacca	Road Cess	21,414	70,064	91,478	3,146	88,332	19,556	52,084	3,242	74,882	1,858	14,834	16,692	.....	16,692	.....	.....	.....	
	Public Works Cess	21,466	70,138	91,604	3,150	88,454	19,609	52,114	3,243	74,966	1,857	14,874	16,731	.....	16,731	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	42,880	1,40,202	1,83,082	6,296	1,76,786	39,165	1,04,198	6,485	1,49,848	3,715	29,708	33,423	.....	33,423	91·3	77·8	106·8	
Furreedpore	Road Cess	30,125	55,833	85,958	316	85,642	27,182	34,881	646	62,709	2,943	20,636	23,579	.....	23,579	.....	.....	.....	
	Public Works Cess	30,753	56,165	86,918	322	86,596	27,704	35,054	681	63,439	3,049	20,789	23,838	.....	23,838	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	60,878	1,11,998	1,72,876	638	1,72,238	54,886	69,935	1,327	1,26,148	5,992	41,425	47,417	.....	47,417	90·1	62·8	112·6	
Backergunge	Road Cess	18,402	97,599	1,16,001	2,130	1,13,871	17,855	78,887	1,505	98,247	547	16,582	17,129	110	17,019	.....	.....	.....	
	Public Works Cess	36,101	1,92,166	2,28,267	4,259	2,24,008	35,011	1,55,017	3,010	1,93,038	1,090	32,890	33,980	219	33,761	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	54,503	2,89,765	3,44,268	6,389	3,37,879	52,866	2,33,904	4,515	2,91,285	1,637	49,472	51,109	329	50,780	97·0	82·5	100·5	
Mymensingh	Road Cess	19,018	1,59,933	1,78,951	3,239	1,75,712	18,120	1,41,209	3,758	1,63,087	898	15,485	16,383	87	16,296	.....	.....	.....	
	Public Works Cess	19,017	1,59,934	1,78,951	3,239	1,75,712	18,120	1,41,209	3,757	1,63,086	897	15,486	16,383	87	16,296	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	38,035	3,19,867	3,57,902	6,478	3,51,424	36,240	2,82,418	7,515	3,26,173	1,795	30,971	32,766	174	32,592	95·2	90·1	101·9	
Chittagong	Road Cess	25,192	89,111	1,14,303	2,282	1,12,021	24,265	75,084	2,019	1,01,368	927	11,745	12,672	4	12,668	.....	.....	.....	
	Public Works Cess	25,192	89,111	1,14,303	2,281	1,12,022	24,264	75,085	2,020	1,01,369	928	11,745	12,673	4	12,669	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	50,384	1,78,222	2,28,606	4,563	2,24,043	48,529	1,50,169	4,039	2,02,737	1,855	23,490	25,345	8	25,337	96·3	86·4	113·7	
Noakholly	Road Cess	8,820	67,972	76,792	392	76,400	8,688	58,098	467	67,253	132	9,482	9,614	4	9,610	.....	.....	.....	
	Public Works Cess	9,079	68,621	77,700	392	77,308	8,948	58,486	467	67,901	131	9,743	9,874	5	9,869	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	17,899	1,36,593	1,54,492	784	1,53,708	17,636	1,16,584	934	1,35,154	263	19,225	19,488	9	19,479	98·5	85·8	98·9	
Tipperah	Road Cess	25,062	97,839	1,22,901	571	1,22,330	22,924	78,336	521	1,01,781	2,138	18,932	21,070	159	20,911	.....	.....	.....	
	Public Works Cess	25,063	97,838	1,22,901	571	1,22,330	22,924	78,335	521	1,01,780	2,139	18,932	21,071	160	20,911	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	50,125	1,95,677	2,45,802	1,142	2,44,660	45,848	1,56,671	1,042	2,03,561	4,277	37,864	42,141	319	41,822	91·4	80·5	104·0	
Patna	Road Cess	38,631	1,80,190	2,18,821	6,336	2,12,485	33,320	1,41,110	6,539	1,80,969	5,311	32,744	38,055	128	37,927	.....	.....	.....	
	Public Works Cess	38,631	1,80,191	2,18,822	6,336	2,12,486	33,320	1,41,110	6,540	1,80,970	5,311	32,745	38,056	129	37,927	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	77,262	3,60,381	4,37,643	12,672	4,24,971	66,640	2,82,220	13,079	3,61,939	10,622	65,489	76,111	257	75,854	86·2	81·1	104·4	
Gya	Road Cess	27,623	1,96,535	2,24,158	4,717	2,19,441	24,513	1,55,158	4,155	1,83,826	3,110	36,660	39,770	.....	39,770	.....	.....	.....	
	Public Works Cess	27,623	1,96,535	2,24,158	4,718	2,19,440	24,514	1,55,157	4,156	1,83,827	3,109	36,660	39,769	.....	39,769	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	55,246	3,93,070	4,48,316	9,435	4,38,881	49,027	3,10,315	8,311	3,67,653	6,219	73,320	79,539	.....	79,539	88·7	80·9	97·5	
Shahabad	Road Cess	30,073	1,45,921	1,75,994	.....	1,75,994	23,983	1,17,645	74	1,41,702	6,090	28,276	34,366	.....	34,366	.....	.....	.....	
	Public Works Cess	30,074	1,45,922	1,75,996	.....	1,75,996	23,983	1,17,645	75	1,41,703	6,091	28,277	34,368	.....	34,368	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	60,147	2,91,843	3,51,990	.....	3,51,990	47,966	2,35,290	149	2,83,405	12,181	56,553	68,734	.....	68,734	79·7	80·6	97·1	
Mozufferpore	Road Cess	55,285	1,39,126	1,94,411	5,641	1,88,770	42,879	98,304	5,096	1,46,279	12,406	35,181	47,587	229	47,358	.....	.....	.....	
	Public Works Cess	55,286	1,39,125	1,94,411	5,642	1,88,769	42,880	98,303	5,096	1,46,279	12,406	35,180	47,586	229	47,357	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	1,10,571	2,78,251	3,88,822	11,283	3,77,539	85,759	1,96,607	10,192	2,92,558	24,812	70,361	95,173	458	94,715	77·5	73·6	105·1	
Durbhunga	Road Cess	53,567	2,06,209	2,59,775	17,171	2,42,604	31,381	1,57,864	16,843	2,06,088	22,186	31,173	53,359	1,345	52,014	.....	.....	.....	
	Public Works Cess	53,568	2,06,207	2,59,775	17,171	2,42,604	31,381	1,57,864	16,844	2,06,089	22,187	31,172	53,359	1,345	52,014	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	1,07,135	4,12,415	5,19,550	34,342	4,85,208	62,762	3,15,728	33,687	4,12,177	44,373	62,345	1,06,718	2,690	1,04,028	58·1	83·5	99·9	
Sarun	Road Cess	26,715	1,66,543	1,93,258	4,958	1,88,300	20,731	1,30,018	4,850	1,55,599	5,984	31,567	37,551	.....	37,551	.....	.....	.....	
	Public Works Cess	26,715	1,66,544	1,93,259	4,959	1,88,300	20,730	1,30,019	4,851	1,55,600	5,985	31,566	37,551	.....	37,551	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	53,430	3,33,087	3,86,517	9,917	3,76,600	41,461	2,60,037	9,701	3,11,199	11,969	63,133	75,102	.....	75,102	77·6	80·4	93·4	

No. I—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
DISTRICT.	Cess.	Arrear balance outstanding from last year.	Demand for the year.	Gross demand, columns 3+4.	Previously paid in advance for the present year.	Net demand, columns 5—6.	Collected on account of arrears during the year.	Collection on account of current year made within the year.	Collected in advance on account of future years during the year.	Total collection.	Arrear balance, columns 3—8.	Current balance, column 4—columns (6 + 9).	Gross balance, columns 12+13.	Remission.	Net balance, columns 14—15.	Percentage of arrear collection on arrear demand, column 8 on column 3.	Percentage of current collection on net current demand, column 9 on columns (4—6).	Percentage of total collection on current demand, column 11 on column 4.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Chumparun	Road Cess	14,854	75,411	90,265	365	89,900	14,854	60,080	219	75,153	.....	14,966	14,966	2,463	12,503	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	14,854	75,412	90,266	365	89,901	14,854	60,081	219	75,154	.....	14,966	14,966	2,463	12,503	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	29,708	1,50,823	1,80,531	730	1,79,801	29,708	1,20,161	438	1,50,307	.....	29,932	29,932	4,926	25,006	100·	80·	99·6
Monghyr	Road Cess	27,845	1,24,297	1,52,142	1,893	1,50,249	25,430	90,098	2,424	1,17,952	2,415	32,306	34,721	.....	34,721	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	27,835	1,24,297	1,52,132	1,893	1,50,239	25,431	90,098	2,423	1,17,952	2,404	32,306	34,710	.....	34,710	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	55,680	2,48,594	3,04,274	3,786	3,00,488	50,861	1,80,196	4,847	2,35,904	4,819	64,612	69,431	.....	69,431	91·3	73·6	94·8
Bhagulpore	Road Cess	14,659	1,46,866	1,61,525	9,313	1,52,212	11,915	1,26,471	10,531	1,48,917	2,744	11,082	13,826	1,797	12,029	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	14,622	1,46,867	1,61,489	9,313	1,52,176	11,909	1,26,471	10,531	1,48,911	2,713	11,083	13,796	1,766	12,030	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	29,281	2,93,733	3,23,014	18,626	3,04,388	23,824	2,52,942	21,062	2,97,828	5,457	22,165	27,622	3,563	24,059	81·3	91·9	101·3
Purneah	Road Cess	3,113	79,604	82,717	536	82,181	2,958	74,490	490	77,938	155	4,578	4,733	.....	4,733	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	3,114	79,604	82,718	536	82,182	2,958	74,490	490	77,938	156	4,578	4,734	.....	4,734	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	6,227	1,59,208	1,65,435	1,072	1,64,363	5,916	1,48,980	980	1,55,876	311	9,156	9,467	.....	9,467	95·	94·2	97·9
Maldah	Road Cess	4,461	28,369	32,830	391	32,439	4,459	23,981	396	28,836	2	3,997	3,999	.....	3,999	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	4,462	28,368	32,830	392	32,438	4,460	23,980	396	28,836	2	3,996	3,998	.....	3,998	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	8,923	56,737	65,660	783	64,877	8,919	47,961	792	57,672	4	7,993	7,997	.....	7,997	99·9	85·7	101·6
Cuttack	Road Cess	8,733	65,599	74,332	4,357	69,975	6,031	58,740	1,047	65,818	2,702	2,502	5,204	.....	5,204	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	8,734	65,599	74,333	4,358	69,975	6,032	58,739	1,045	65,817	2,702	2,502	5,204	.....	5,204	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	17,467	1,31,198	1,48,665	8,715	1,39,950	12,063	1,17,479	2,093	1,31,635	5,404	5,004	10,408	.....	10,408	69·	95·9	100·3
Pooree	Road Cess	7,015	31,575	38,590	1,809	36,781	6,368	24,919	585	31,872	647	4,847	5,494	.....	5,494	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	7,015	31,574	38,589	1,809	36,780	6,368	24,918	585	31,871	647	4,847	5,494	.....	5,494	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	14,030	63,149	77,179	3,618	73,561	12,736	49,837	1,170	63,743	1,294	9,694	10,988	.....	10,988	90·8	83·7	100·9
Balasore	Road Cess	3,531	35,740	39,271	5,722	33,549	2,936	24,848	2,152	29,936	595	5,170	5,765	.....	5,765	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	3,545	35,740	39,285	5,721	33,564	2,936	24,848	2,152	29,936	609	5,171	5,780	.....	5,780	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	7,076	71,480	78,556	11,443	67,113	5,872	49,696	4,304	59,872	1,204	10,341	11,545	.....	11,545	82·9	82·7	83·7

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The following statement shows the percentage of collections on the arrear and current demands in the eighteen districts in which the arrear collections fell short of 90 per cent.—

	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.		Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.
Burdwan ...	22	86·6	Shahabad ...	79·7	80·6
Bankoora ...	44·9	73·2	Midnapore ...	80·8	76·1
Durbhunga ...	58·5	83·5	Bhagulpore ...	81·3	91·9
Hooghly ...	65·2	68·9	Nuddea ...	82·6	80·7
Cuttack ...	69·	95·9	Balasore ...	82·9	82·7
Moorshedabad ...	70·9	92·7	Khulna ...	83·	81·3
Jessore ...	73·4	73·	24-Pergunnahs	84·8	78·8
Mozufferpore ...	77·5	73·6	Patna ...	86·2	81·1
Sarun ...	77·6	80·4	Gya ...	88·7	80·9

With the exception of Midnapore and the 24-Pergunnahs, where the percentages of current collection are 76·1 and 78·8, all the districts above mentioned collected above 80· per cent. of the current demand. But this statement shows clearly that in many districts arrear collections do not receive the attention their importance demands. This year, as in the two previous years, the percentage of arrear collections is lowest in the district of Burdwan, owing principally to the difficulty which is felt in realizing the demands from rent-free holdings. A large proportion of the arrears in this district is irrecoverable, either as barred by limitation, or as representing double assessment. A revaluation of the district has been sanctioned, and it is anticipated that the amalgamation of the lakhiraj holdings with the estate or tenure within which they are situated will greatly facilitate the collection of the arrears in future. At present the collections in this district are very unsatisfactory.

In the following districts, though the arrear collections were not less than 90 per cent., the current collections fell below that amount:—

	Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.		Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.
Manbhoom ...	51·3	99·5	Pubna ...	82·2	94·3
Furreedpore ...	62·8	90·1	Backergunge ...	82·5	97·
Monghyr ...	73·6	91·3	Pooree ...	83·7	90·8
Hazaribagh ...	75·7	100·	Maldah ...	85·7	99·9
Dacca ...	77·8	91·3	Dinagepore ...	85·7	100·
Chumparun ...	80·	100·	Noakholly ...	85·8	98·5
Tipperah ...	80·5	91·4	Chittagong ...	86·4	96·3
Rajshahye ...	81·5	99·5	Julpigoree ...	87·8	99·2
Rungpore ...	81·6	90·6			

In the case of Pooree, the percentage of collections on the arrear demand cannot be relied upon as accurate owing to the fact that the accounts have been thrown into confusion by the *amlah* in order to cover their embezzlements.

In the following nine districts the collections on both the current and arrear demand exceeded 90· per cent.—Lohardugga, Bogra, Singbhoom, Darjeeling, Beerbhoom, Mymensing, and Purneah. Of these Lohardugga, Manbhoom, and Darjeeling show the best results, the rate of collection of the current demand in Lohardugga reaching 100· per cent.

The number of certificates filed for the recovery of cess arrears during the year was 80,179, which, with the 33,054 pending on the 31st March 1887, gave a total of 113,233 for disposal during the year. The number of certificates disposed of was 82,021, leaving 31,212 pending at the end of March 1888. The smallest number of certificates (850) was filed in the Chota Nagpore Division, and the largest (19,165) in the Burdwan Division. The sale of moveable and immoveable property was resorted to in 39,682 cases, but actual sales took place only in 563 cases. The number of objections filed was 3,508, of which 2,302 were disposed of. In 509 cases the certificates were cancelled and in 416 cases the amount certified was reduced.

Partial valuation and revaluation operations have been completed in the districts of Dacca, Tipperah, Bankoora, Moorshedabad, Khulna, Darjeeling, and Pubna. The additions to the valuation of these districts aggregated Rs. 6,37,980, and the cess demand was increased by Rs. 38,459.

Land Revenue.

Demands, collections, remissions and balances.

THE current demand on account of the four classes in which estates are divided is shown below:—

CLASS OF ESTATES.	Current demand. 1885-86. Rs.	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Permanently settled estates ...	3,22,99,680	3,22,97,484	3,22,91,720
Temporarily settled estates ...	27,14,942	27,26,304	26,48,556
Government estates ...	21,97,439	22,36,201	22,32,370
Ryotwari tracts	8,21,318	8,35,309	8,43,757
Total ...	3,80,33,370	3,80,95,298	3,80,16,403

The following statement shows the total demand, collections, remissions, and balances during the year 1887-88 as compared with the two preceding years:—

YEAR.	DEMAND. Current.	Arrear.	Total.	COLLECTIONS. Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Remissions.	BALANCES. Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Percentage of total collections to total demand.	Percentage of total collections to current demand.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1885-86 ...	3,80,33,370	30,13,936	4,10,47,315	3,59,79,542	24,11,882	3,83,91,424	2,00,005	20,31,307	4,24,579	24,55,886	93·65	100·94
1886-87 ...	3,80,95,298	25,13,482	4,06,08,780	3,63,87,215	20,20,558	3,84,07,773	1,77,733	16,83,709	3,33,565	20,23,274	94·58	100·82
1887-88 ...	3,80,16,403	19,17,014	3,99,33,417	3,62,58,301	15,81,740	3,78,40,041	23,820	17,56,538	3,13,018	20,69,556	94·75	99·53

In the year under review there was a decrease of Rs. 78,895 in the current demand, attributable to reductions allowed in Midnapore on account of the Majnamutta and Jellamutta estates, and partly to items, hitherto accounted for as remissions, being now shown as reductions of demand.

The total collections were less than those of 1886-87 by Rs. 5,67,732, and of 1885-86 by Rs. 5,51,383. The collections were smaller in consequence of the steady tendency to reduce arrear balances. In the balances which are most difficult to realise, there has been a steady reduction year by year. The fact that the last two days of the year, the 30th and 31st of March, were close holidays prevented the realisation of revenue remitted from one district to another: in such cases it was often impossible to adjust the accounts until after the year had closed. It must be noted also that this affected the collections in all districts: the latest date of payment for the spring instalment is the 28th March, and considerable payments are usually made on the days which immediately succeed this date. Had it not been for this cause, the collections would have been more favourable than they are shown to be in the year's accounts.

The remissions, which were of grace only, were Rs. 23,820, against Rs. 83,390 in 1886-87 and Rs. 56,458 in 1885-86. Remissions of right and nominal remissions, not being real remissions, have been shown as reductions of demand.

The balances were heaviest in Government estates, being 22·87 per cent. of the gross demand. In permanently settled estates the percentage on gross demand rose from 2·37 to 2·84, while in temporarily settled estates it fell from 15·19 per cent. to 12·86 per cent.

Estates under direct management.

Of 3,058 Government estates (excluding ryotwari tracts), 1,395, with a rental of Rs. 15,46,655, were under direct management, and the remaining 1,663, with a rental of Rs. 6,85,715 only, under farming leases. Including private estates, there were 1,685 estates under direct management with a rental of

Rs. 27,96,411, and a gross demand of Rs. 35,18,919. The collections amounted to Rs. 27,61,380, or 98·7 per cent. of the current demand, against 102·6 per cent. in the year 1886-87. The collections were best in the Rajshahye Division, except in Pubna, and worst in Orissa. The failure of crops in Khoorda, in the Pooree district, was so considerable that the Subdivisional Officer submitted a list of 17 areas where he thought relief works would be necessary. Matters fortunately proved less serious than had been anticipated, but the ryots were unable to pay their rents in full, and it is stated that Rs. 32,000 will be reported for remission. In the present year the crops have again failed in a portion of this estate, and it is probable that further remissions will have to be made. The percentage of cost of management on revenue was the same as in 1886-87, or 7·3, which does not include the allowance made to surbarakars for the collection of revenue. There are special facilities in the Presidency and Chota Nagpore Divisions, which tend to reduce the total percentage of cost of management. The total expenditure incurred on works of improvement was Rs. 95,603, against Rs. 58,174 in 1886-87.

Redemption of land revenue.

Under this head the only important thing to be noticed is that it has been ordered that for the term of one year petty estates in the Chittagong district, permanently settled and paying less than one rupee per annum as Government revenue, may be redeemed at ten times their annual jumma. The measure is expected to afford relief not only to the Chittagong landholders, but also to the revenue administration of the district, which is almost paralysed at the time of payment.

Remittance of land revenue by postal money-orders.

The privilege of remitting land revenue by postal money-orders was extended to all districts from the 1st April 1887. The total amount of revenue so remitted during the year was Rs. 2,07,156 by 47,248 orders. Transactions were largest in the following districts:—

	Rs.	Number of orders.
Chittagong	21,366	9,393
Mozufferpore	17,911	2,460
Dacca	16,630	3,226
Furreedpore	15,192	2,690

The system has worked well, and is very popular, and the rules have been revised so as to make the revenue money-order system applicable to all estates, irrespective of the amount of their land revenue, and to include remittances of zemindari dâk cess, as well as land revenue and road and public works cess. It has also been ruled that other public demands may be paid at the option of the payer by ordinary postal orders, provided that the particulars given are sufficient for the department concerned. The proposal to extend the system of money-orders to payment of rent under the Tenancy Act is still under consideration.

Sales.

The administration of the sale law was generally satisfactory. The number of defaults increased, but the number of sales, as will be seen from the subjoined statement, varies little year by year:—

	Defaults.	Sales.
	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85	10,575	1,836
1885-86	12,445	1,770
1886-87	14,456	1,859
1887-88	14,745	1,863

The slight increase in the number of sales observable during the past year is due to an injudiciously worded circular issued by the Collector of Burdwan, which was understood to give the day of sale as the date up to which payment by defaulters would be received. But as a rule the sale law has been administered with great consideration, and the leniency shown—in the opinion of many officers an excessive leniency—is evinced by the number of defaults. The proportion of sales is now only 12 per cent. on the number of defaults, whereas four years ago it was 17 per cent. That the greater moderation now displayed has not in any way affected the revenue is shown by the following statement of the percentage of collections, year by year, during the

past four years upon the gross demand:—1884-85, 92·41; 1885-86, 95·53; 1886-87, 94·58; 1887-88, 94·75.

Certificates.

The total number of certificates filed during the year was 176,608, against 177,618 in the previous year. Of these, 80,205 were for road cess, 30,422 for water-rates, 12,418 for wards' estates, 24,218 for rent due to Government, and the rest for other demands. A large number of certificates is annually filed for the realization of petty demands, principally of road cess and water-rates. Out of the total number of certificates, in 57,194 cases payment was made on mere issue of notice, and in 63,392 cases payment was made on attachment of property. The number of cases in which it was necessary to have actual recourse to sale was reduced from 9,112 in the previous year to 4,797.

Land registration.

The first registration under Act VII of 1876 was completed in 37 districts; the balance of work remaining to be done is inconsiderable. Revision and re-writing of the registers were complete only in 22 districts. Registration of mutations under section 42 of the Act is still very incompletely effected. The improvement is almost imperceptible. The percentage on the total number of interests registered was 3·5 in 1885-86, 3·7 in 1886-87, and 3·8 in 1887-88. In every year the registrations are more satisfactory in the Rajshahye and Dacca Divisions than elsewhere. But in the Presidency Division the percentage was only 1·6 in Jessore, 2·4 in Calcutta, and 2·7 in the 24-Pergunnahs. In many other parts of Bengal the results were quite as bad as this, while in neighbouring districts like Khulna the percentage was 12·6 and in Burdwan 11·1. In Rajshahye, Pubna, Dacca, and Patna the mutation exceeded 7 per cent. No explanation of these divergencies can be furnished. Revised rules prepared by the Board with a view to the improvement of registration without having recourse to further legislation for the purpose have been sanctioned, but it is doubtful, as the Board observe, whether these rules will prove very efficacious.

Partitions.

The number of partitions instituted during the past four years in the three heaviest divisions—Patna, Bhagulpore, and Dacca—is shown in the following statement:—

	Patna.		Bhagulpore.		Dacca.	
	Institutions.	Disposals.	Institutions.	Disposals.	Institutions.	Disposals.
1884-85	425	338	67	69	77	12
1885-86	440	375	79	55	69	88
1886-87	433	393	61	86	48	68
1887-88	436	380	38	99	92	67

There are no great fluctuations year by year, but it will be observed that the disposals in the Patna Division by no means keep pace with the number of institutions, and the number of cases pending at the close of 1884-85 was 1,396, while it has increased to 1,357 at the close of the past year. The increase is distributed among every one of the seven districts in the division. The amount of work done last year in Mozufferpore was creditable, but less so in other districts. In the Bhagulpore Division the pending files have been satisfactorily reduced.

Miscellaneous revenue.

There was an increase in the following branches of Miscellaneous Revenue only:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
Fees under Act VIII of 1865	1,776	2,596
„ „ „ XI of 1859	16,990	18,666
Fines „ „ XX of 1848	137	1,151

But there was a decrease under all other heads, especially in regard to the sale of Government lands, under which there were large receipts in 1886-87 on account of the sale of the Committee's lands in Calcutta. The total receipts from all sources fell from Rs. 3,40,478 in 1886-87 to Rs 1,72,982.

Land acquisition.

During the year under review 2,824 acres of land were acquired for public purposes at a cost of Rs. 14,50,313.

Working of the Bengal Tenancy Act and relations between landlords and tenants.

It is still too early to say what influence the operation of the Bengal Tenancy Act will have on the landholding classes. Upon the whole, the relations between landlord and tenant were satisfactory, although here and there manifestations of ill-feeling were brought to notice. In the Burdwan district an increment of rent assessed thirty years ago was waived by the landlord during some bad seasons, and is now a source of dispute, because the prescribed form of rent receipt requires it to be permanently shown or permanently abandoned. Similarly, there is disturbance in the south of the Midnapore district, where the landlord's claim has always been a fluctuating one on account of floods. In the same way the difficulties which are felt by the Court of Wards in dealing with pergunnah Sujamutta in the Burdwan Raj Estate are principally due to the amalgamation of illegal cesses with the demand many years ago, and the consequent uncertainty in the demand of rent from the ryots. In this case the disputes will no doubt be settled by the survey and record of rights which will be effected next cold weather. In the Rungpore and Mymensingh districts there were agrarian riots accompanied by loss of life.

Form of rent receipt.

The use of the form of rent receipt and of annual accounts prescribed under the Tenancy Act appears to have become general. In consequence of a misunderstanding which prevailed as to the meaning of the words "particulars of holding" which appear in the form of receipt, it was decided by Government that the words which do not in any way affect the meaning or substance of the receipt should be omitted from the form.

Notice of transfer and landlords' fees.

There has been a marked increase in the number of notices of transfer of tenures from 67,565 to 89,564. The 24-Pergunnahs again heads the list with 19,128 notices, most of which relate to holdings in the Punchannogram estate. In Hooghly the number was 9,055, Chittagong 8,427, Midnapore 7,868, Dacca 6,887, and Backergunge 5,590; while the number in Moorshedabad was only 366, Rungpore 185, Dinagepore 126, Chumparun 135, and Beerbhoom 117. The explanation of this contrast is that in the latter districts the number of permanent holdings is comparatively small. The feeling of reluctance on the part of landlords to accept the fees for transfer continues to prevail, and the Board again suggest that as the Bill for the registration of permanent tenures has been allowed to drop, there is no sufficient ground for retaining in the Tenancy Act the sections 12 to 15 which were intended by the framers of that Act to supplement the provisions of a law which it was understood would be introduced in the Bengal Council for the registration of tenures. The Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that the operation of these sections has created a great increase of work in Collectors' offices, and that, from the official point of view, no advantage is obtained from them. The facts also would seem to show that they are not appreciated by the zemindars, who, as a rule, refuse to be bound by them. It remains to ascertain the feeling of tenure-holders on the subject, and this, as the Board observe, ought not to be difficult to ascertain in districts where permanent under-tenures are common.

Surveys, settlements, and record of rights.

There were altogether 66 applications for survey and settlement of lands under Chapter X of the Tenancy Act. Of these 40 were in respect of the settlement of Government or temporarily settled estates under direct management, 6 related to Wards' estates, and 20 to private zemindaries. These proceedings are for the most part conducted under the direct supervision of the Director of Land Records.

Sources of Revenue other than Land.

CUSTOMS.

The following statement shows the gross and net customs duty, including the duty on imported salt, collected in Bengal during the last five years:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	886-87.	7-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import duty (excluding duty on salt)	15,13,590	13,25,339	13,99,392	15,05,764	14,86,057
Ditto on salt	1,73,13,587	1,91,86,114	1,80,85,154	1,94,85,102	1,85,30,955
Export duty	19,92,100	16,24,288	18,10,621	15,80,440	21,37,248
Total gross duty ...	2,08,19,277	2,21,35,741	2,12,45,167	2,25,71,306*	2,21,54,260
Refunds and drawbacks—					
Imports	2,10,991	2,43,338	2,29,064	2,48,992	2,46,759
Exports	1,20,921	84,539	62,202	40,363	81,742
	3,31,912	3,27,877	2,91,266	2,89,355	3,28,501
Total net duty ...	2,04,87,365	2,18,07,864	2,09,53,901	2,22,81,951	2,18,25,759

In the year under review, the net receipts fell off by Rs. 4,56,192, or 2 per cent., notwithstanding that the rate of duty on salt was raised by eight annas per maund with effect from the 19th January 1888, and an import duty on petroleum was imposed at the rate of six pies per Imperial gallon from the 10th February 1888. The whole of the decrease has been under import duty. The receipts on account of general merchandize diminished by Rs. 20,798, or 1·4 per cent., and the duty realized from salt declined from Rs. 1,92,79,733 to Rs. 1,83,28,910.* The great falling off in the salt duty is said to have been caused by the operations of a single dealer in salt, who raised the price of the article by making heavy speculative purchases, and consequently checked the clearances during the latter part of the year. The increase in the duty on exports, amounting to Rs. 5,15,429, or 33 per cent., is due to the large shipments of rice after a favourable harvest.

* These figures allow for refunds.

OPIUM.

The season in the Behar Agency opened unfavourably. Sowings were not completed till late in November, owing to heavy and prolonged rains, which prevented the lands from being ploughed till late in the year. Early in January the caterpillars appeared and did much damage. They were succeeded by blight, which was most destructive in Alleegunge and Shahabad. Owing to the lateness of the season and the prevalence of hot winds, the yield of juice from the poppy was small, though the plant was well-grown and the seed-produce was good. In the Benares Agency the rains were over earlier than usual, and in several of the western and eastern divisions second sowings had to be resorted to, but eventually the seed germinated well except in Fatehgurh, Mainpuri, and Aligurh, where failures were exceptionally numerous. Heavy rains in the cold weather brought on a blight in Gorakhpur, Azimgurh,

and Ghazipore; and in Basti the plant presented a stunted appearance till February, when frost seriously affected the juice-secreting power of the plant and reduced the outturn. On the whole, the season, which promised to be a good one, turned out to be a little above the average, and towards the extreme east the crop was a poor one.

The following statement gives a comparative view of the quantity of land engaged for, of land sown with poppy-seed, of land actually cultivated, and the produce of both Agencies:—

Season.	Area engaged for.	Land sown for cultivation	Net cultivation.	Produce at 70° consistence.
Behar.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Mds. s. c.
1885-86	459,461	463,835	453,516	59,865 22 8¾
1886-87	465,218	472,673	458,269	49,582 18 14
Increase	5,757	8,838	4,753	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	10,283 3 10¾
Benares.				
1885-86	465,861	500,946	498,361	61,634 0 0
1886-87	454,634	443,996	441,018	57,994 36 13¼
Increase	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	11,227	56,950	57,343	3,639 3 2¾

The instructions conveyed to the Agents, to refrain from adding to the area under cultivation, have been duly carried out, the area engaged for, 919,852 bighas, corresponding as nearly as possible with that entered in the returns for 1885-86. The cessation from the work of extension was taken advantage of by the Agents to concentrate their operations in the districts where most profit can be obtained, to get rid of outlying stations, to weed out unsatisfactory cultivators, including those who engage to sow indigo on the land they also offer for opium, and, in some instances, to stop cultivation in the immediate neighbourhood of towns where exceptional opportunities exist for smuggling. To this subject the special attention of the Board and of the officers of the Opium Department has been invited in view to the selection of the best lands available for the cultivation of opium, both as regards situation and capability of production.

Quantity of opium obtained.

The outturn was not altogether satisfactory, being 1,07,577 maunds of 70° consistence, against 1,21,499 maunds in the previous year and 1,33,803 maunds in 1884-85. The decrease appears due in the Benares Agency to the fact that about 2·34 per cent. of the area for which settlements were concluded was never in fact cultivated, the ryots being discouraged by the failure of the first sowings; while in the Behar Agency the yield was small, the hot winds having dried up the poppy juice. The average produce per bigha was 5 seers 4¼ chittacks in Benares and 4 seers 5¼ chittacks in Behar. The deficiency in Behar was to some extent a surprise, as the plants were well grown; it was not discovered until the lancing of the poppy disclosed the scantiness of the juice.

It is satisfactory to observe that the quality of the Benares drug has generally improved, there having been, as will be seen from the figures given below, a much larger proportion of good serviceable opium last year than that ever produced before, except during the exceptional season of 1883-84. In the Basti division particularly, which has so long been notorious for the poor quality of its opium, the improvement has been most marked.

Seasons.	Class XXX.	Class XX.	Class X.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.
	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.
1885-86 ...	515 6 6½	2,082 11 1	5,206 38 6	9,836 29 10	14,302 16 13	13,669 23 9½	9,433 39 3	590 35 8	3,181 17 3
1886-87 ...	270 31 13	2,709 35 11½	9,641 5 8	16,387 15 2	15,880 2 10½	8,571 8 6½	3,040 24 8	702 30 12	159 6 15

The balance of advances made for cultivation remaining unrecovered at the end of the season under review amounted in the Behar Agency to Rs. 2,424-12-11, and in the Benares Agency to Rs. 1,469-5-7. These sums, added to the outstanding balances of previous years, viz. Rs. 8,200-8-5 in Behar and Rs. 4,341-0-3 in Benares, give a total of Rs. 16,435—a sum which must be considered small as compared with the magnitude of the advances made, which exceed two hundred lakhs of rupees a year.

The amount advanced to opium cultivators during the past season for the construction of wells was Rs. 39,627 in the Behar Agency, against Rs. 56,722 in the previous year, and Rs. 9,026 in the Benares Agency, against Rs. 13,207 in the previous year. It is stated that owing to the advances thus made 500 bighas of new land have been brought under poppy cultivation in Behar.

Breaches of Opium Laws.

There were 1,134 prosecutions under the opium laws during the year, against 1,265 in 1885-86 and 1,928 in 1884-85. The falling off has been in the Behar Agency, where new rules were introduced, under the orders of Government, to prevent malicious or frivolous accusations. Three important cases of smuggling from Nepal were detected.

The following statements show the receipts, charges and net revenue of the Opium Department during the official year 1887-88 as compared with the official years 1871-72, 1872-73, 1881-82, 1885-86 and 1886-87. Some of the figures for 1886-87 will be found to differ from those given in the last year's statements, owing to the accounts for that year not having been finally closed when the Accountant-General submitted his statement, from which the figures were taken. For the same reason the figures for 1887-88 are open to correction:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Official year.	Number of chests sold.			Amount realized.		Abkaree and miscellaneous receipts.	Total receipts.	Total charges.	Net revenue.
	Behar.	Benares.	Total.	Behar.	Benares.				
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1871-72	29,985	19,710	49,695	4,19,81,111	2,69,93,925	11,960	6,89,86,996	1,59,23,458	5,30,63,538
1872-73	24,375	18,300	42,675	3,44,55,479	2,46,80,240	15,62,211	6,06,97,930	1,80,91,371	4,26,06,559
1881-82	28,200	28,200	56,400	3,76,19,133	3,70,34,000	7,05,797	7,53,58,930	2,05,57,390	5,48,01,540
1885-86	25,050	25,944	50,994	3,15,06,245	3,14,53,895	6,03,894	6,35,64,034	3,04,74,295	3,30,89,739
1886-87	28,275	26,475	54,750	3,22,72,415	2,91,97,370	6,54,259	6,21,24,044	2,72,26,485	3,48,97,559
1887-88	28,500	28,500	57,000	3,07,32,475	2,96,47,200	6,27,788	6,10,07,463	2,42,13,472	3,67,93,991

Statement showing the receipts, charges and net revenue of the Opium Department for the following years.

Items.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1881-82.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts.						
Proceeds of sale of opium by public auction at the Presidency.	6,89,75,036	5,91,35,719	7,46,53,133	6,29,60,140	6,14,69,785	6,03,79,675
Value of opium supplied for abkari and medicinal purposes.	4,385	868	3,846	4,343	14,929	12,244
Cost price of opium sold in Excise Department to Government of Bengal.	.....	10,68,082	5,94,180	5,38,444	5,51,837	5,66,860
Cost price of opium sold in Excise Department to other Governments.	.....	4,84,262	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fines, savings and miscellaneous receipts ...	.....	8,999	1,97,771	61,107	87,493	48,678
Confiscations	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Receipts ...	6,89,86,996	6,06,97,930	7,53,58,938	6,35,64,034	6,21,24,044	6,10,07,463
Charges.						
Salaries and establishment...	7,72,040	7,80,839	8,16,940	8,86,788	8,87,481	8,87,682
Manufacturing charges	10,48,581	11,05,060	15,84,286	28,68,224	24,74,992	16,82,662
Payment for cultivation	1,40,73,900	1,61,99,552	1,81,34,503	2,67,07,446	2,38,56,329	2,16,33,222
Confiscations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous disbursements	28,937	5,920	21,661	11,837	7,183	9,906
Total Charges ...	1,59,23,458	1,80,91,371	2,05,57,390	3,04,74,295	2,72,26,485	2,42,13,472
Net Revenue ...	5,30,63,538	4,26,06,559	5,48,01,540	3,30,89,739	3,48,97,559	3,67,93,991

Statement showing the receipts, charges and net revenue on account of abkari opium for the following years.

Year.	Sale proceeds of opium.	Cost of opium and contingencies.	Balance.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1871-72	31,09,876	6,965	31,02,911	
1872-73	21,99,119	7,310	21,91,809	
1881-82	14,47,166	7,527	14,39,639	
1885-86	15,35,114	9,482	15,25,632	
1886-87	15,69,831	4,918	15,64,913	
1887-88	16,08,276	5,279	16,02,997	

It will be seen from the above statements that the number of chests of provision opium of both agencies sold during the year under review amounted to 57,000, being 2,250 chests in excess of the number sold during the previous twelve months. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 6,10,07,463 and the charges to Rs. 2,42,13,472, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 3,67,93,991, being Rs. 18,96,432 in excess of that of the previous year, and Rs. 37,04,252 more than that of 1885-86. The average price realized per chest amounted to Rs. 1,059-4-8 against Rs. 1,122-11-9¼, showing a decrease in the price of Rs. 63-7-1¼ as compared with the previous year.

SALT.

During the year under report there were two important administrative changes—(1) the increase of the duty on all kinds of salt from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8 per maund, and (2) the extension of the Indian Salt Act XII of 1882 to the districts of the Orissa Division, and the formal transfer of the control of the Salt Department to the Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Madras. The result of the increase in duty, which took effect from the 19th of January last, on the consumption of salt, was not discernible during the year.

The following statement shows the receipts and charges of the Department during the past six years:—

Heads.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase in 1887-88 compared with 1886-87.	Decrease in 1887-88 compared with 1886-87.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial—								
Import duty on salt	1,74,72,614	1,73,15,875	1,91,90,460	1,80,36,071	1,94,85,100	1,85,30,950	.....	9,54,150
Excise ditto	7,27,526	8,82,118	10,11,999	9,62,637	4,71,315	3,82,854	.....	88,461
Total ...	1,82,00,140	1,81,97,993	2,02,02,459	1,89,98,208	1,99,56,415	1,89,13,804	.....	10,42,611
Provincial—								
Rent of warehouses	1,23,582	60,160	85,245	65,192	68,445	45,726	.....	22,719
Miscellaneous	41,417	39,824	39,311	36,283	33,675	32,482	.....	1,193
Total ...	1,64,999	99,984	1,24,556	1,01,475	1,02,120	78,208	.....	23,912
Total Receipts ...	1,83,65,139	1,82,97,977	2,03,27,015	1,90,99,683	2,00,58,535	1,89,92,612	.....	10,66,523
Charges.								
Imperial—								
Salaries, establishments, and contingencies.	.....	9,728	5,324	6,253	.....	.....	.....	.....
Compensation paid under conventions with the French Government.	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	.....	.....
Salt preventive establishment in Orissa and Naraingunge.	16,064	15,117	13,109	12,382	217	.....	.....	217
Refunds of customs duty on salt.	2,84,801	1,87,068	2,11,905	1,85,726	2,05,369	2,02,044	.....	3,325
Total ...	3,20,865	2,31,913	2,50,338	2,24,341	2,25,586	2,22,044	.....	3,542
Provincial—								
Salaries, establishments, and contingencies.	17,626	18,320	21,048	18,130	11,005	12,368	1,363	.....
Refunds other than customs and excise duty.	.....	.....	65	59	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	17,626	18,320	21,113	18,189	11,005	12,368	1,363	.....
Total Charges ...	3,38,491	2,50,233	2,71,451	2,42,530	2,36,591	2,34,412	.....	2,179
Approximate net revenue	1,80,26,648	1,80,47,744	2,00,55,564	1,88,57,153	1,98,21,944	1,87,57,600	.....	10,64,344

The results of the year, as compared with the previous year, show a decrease of Rs. 10,66,523, or 5·3 per cent., in the receipts, and of

Rs. 3,179, or ·9 per cent., in the charges. There was a decrease under all the heads of receipts; that under the head of Duty was due to smaller clearances, and that under the head of Rent of warehouses to the reduction of the rate of rent from Rs. 5 to Rs. 3 per 1,000 maunds. The decrease in the charges was nominal.

The total quantity of salt in stock at the commencement of the year was 10,14,529 maunds: of this 8,49,348 maunds had been imported, and the remainder was excise salt. During the year 99,86,076 maunds were imported, and 1,03,559 maunds were manufactured, against 1,03,79,688 maunds and 66,483 maunds, the corresponding figures for last year. The stock in hand at the close of the year was 11,75,347 maunds. Importation of salt was confined during the year to the ports of Calcutta and Chittagong. There was a decrease of 3,93,349 maunds as compared with the total quantity imported in the previous year. Salt was imported chiefly from the United Kingdom, Bombay, Arabian and Persian Gulfs, and Aden. The trade with Italy, which was formerly only second in importance to that with the United Kingdom, ceased entirely this year, owing, it is said, to the growth of transactions with Aden and other Arabian ports. The receipts from the Arabian and Persian Gulfs and Aden are increasing rapidly, but the absence of imports from India, and the recent development of Perim as a coaling station, are likely to interfere with the facilities for exporting salt from the latter port. The clearances of salt from ship-board showed a decrease of 4,35,806 maunds, or 5·5 per cent., in Calcutta, and an increase of 23,197 maunds, or 28 per cent., in Chittagong. The total quantity cleared from bond in all ports amounted to 17,59,788 maunds, against 18,09,213 maunds in 1886-87, and realized a duty of Rs. 36,75,377, against Rs. 36,18,426.

Salt was manufactured under the Excise Rules in Orissa alone. Compared with the previous year, the quantity of salt manufactured in Cuttack diminished by 12,526 maunds, owing partly to the reduction in the number of aurungs, and partly to the loss sustained during the heavy rains of June and July 1887. In Balasore the decrease, amounting to 32,532 maunds, was caused by large importations of Liverpool salt; while in Pooree there was an increase of 82,134 maunds, due to the resumption of business by the manufacturers, who, being apprehensive of the Madras Rules, had given up the industry in the previous year. The sales of excise salt decreased from 2,35,657 maunds to 1,82,860 maunds in quantity, and the amount of duty realized fell from Rs. 4,71,315 to Rs. 3,82,854. The decrease is attributed to the importation of salt from Ganjam and Liverpool, and to the cessation of the manufacture of Punga salt.

The consumption of salt in the saliferous districts fell off from 10,68,515 maunds in 1886-87 to 10,62,402 maunds in the past year. The decrease occurred in all the districts except Chittagong and Balasore, where there were small increases of 571 maunds and 851 maunds respectively. There was an increase of 80, or 22·2 per cent., in the number of seizures, while there was a decrease of 1,123 maunds, or 69 per cent., in the quantity of salt attached, and of 525 maunds, or 91·4 per cent., in the quantity of salt confiscated. The number of cases instituted for offences against the Salt laws increased from 425 in 1886-87 to 501 in the present year. The amounts realized as fines and disbursed as rewards were Rs. 2,300 and Rs. 1,307, against Rs. 2,327 and Rs. 1,904, respectively, in the previous year.

The following table compares the despatches of salt into the interior by the different water routes and railways during the past two years:—

Year.	*Vid* Balli Khall.	*Vid* Sankrail.	*Vid* Gewakhally.	*Vid* Kidderpore.	*Vid* Baliaghatta.	Total carried by water.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the Eastern Bengal and South-Eastern Railways or *vid* Chitpore.	*Vid* Ruthtolla Ghát.	Total carried by rail.	Grand Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1886-87	12,42,835	6,80,524	3,57,255	3,15,628	16,20,991	42,17,233	37,37,657	6,06,808	5,23,534	48,68,299	90,85,532
1887-88	12,03,053	6,50,216	3,18,793	3,20,585	15,90,874	40,83,521	37,75,346	9,39,374	1,57,563	48,72,283	89,55,804
Increase ...	.....	.....	.....	4,957	.....	.....	37,689	3,32,566	.....	3,984	.....
Decrease ...	39,782	30,308	38,462	.....	30,117	1,33,712	.....	.....	3,66,271	.....	1,29,728

From the figures given above, it appears that there was a decrease of 1,33,712 maunds in the quantity of salt conveyed by water, and an increase of 3,984 maunds in the despatches by rail.

The quantity of salt bonded during 1887-88 was 21,53,021 maunds, against 21,01,423 maunds in the previous year. The increase occurred entirely in the bonding of Liverpool salt, and may be ascribed to the reduction in the rate of rent which came into operation at the beginning of the year. The quantity remaining in store at the end of the year was 10,37,324 maunds, against 8,08,374 maunds at the commencement.

EXCISE.

Financial results.

The total revenue from excise during the year under review exceeded that of the year 1886-87 by Rs. 7,39,269, or 7·3 per cent. of the total receipts in that year. Out of a gross demand of Rs. 1,08,77,906, Rs. 1,08,62,055, or 99·8 per cent., were realized. The increase was distributed over all the exciseable articles except rum, bhang, and miscellaneous; but it is mainly due to the rise in the receipts from country spirits, ganja, and opium. The following table shows the receipts under the different heads as compared with those of the preceding year and with the average of the previous five years:—

Articles.	Revenue.			In 1887-88, compared with 1886-87.		In 1887-88, compared with 1882 to 1887.	
	Average of 1882-83 to 1886-87.	In 1886-87.	In 1887-88.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country spirits	48,67,612	47,90,733	52,05,122	4,14,389	.....	3,37,510	.....
Rum	1,01,522	1,08,111	88,936	.....	19,175	.....	12,58
Imported wines, &c.	2,10,468	2,09,754	2,33,041	23,287	.....	22,573	.....
Tari	6,69,585	68,931	7,27,829	38,518	.....	58,244	.....
Pachwai	1,69,497	1,78,263	2,01,216	22,953	.....	31,719	.....
Charas	2,567	1,962	2,772	810	.....	205	.....
Sidhi, sabzi or bhang	34,381	37,948	42,066	4,118	.....	7,685	.....
Majum	2,391	2,459	2,202	.....	257	.....	189
Maddut	87,320	83,649	85,305	1,656	.....	.....	2,015
Chundoo	28,573	29,746	37,415	7,669	.....	8,842	.....
Spirits used for arts	397	188	194	6	.....	.....	203
Ganja	19,69,644	20,75,679	22,44,972	1,69,293	.....	2,75,328	.....
Opium	18,71,053	19,05,753	19,84,918	79,165	.....	1,13,865	.....
Miscellaneous	5,699	9,230	6,067	.....	3,163	368	.....
Total	1,00,20,709	1,01,22,786	1,08,62,055	7,61,864	22,595	8,56,339	14,993

In every division the total receipts from excise have increased. In the Presidency Division the revenue rose from Rs. 27,13,756 in 1886-87 to Rs. 29,64,783 in 1887-88, chiefly owing to the large increase of Rs. 1,91,835 in Calcutta.

In the Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions the revenue increased by Rs. 2,02,551 and Rs. 1,00,685 respectively. The receipts from the several divisions, as compared with those of 1886-87, are shown below:—

Division.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	10,64,387	11,41,125	76,738
Presidency	27,13,756	29,64,783	2,51,027
Rajshahye	6,51,710	7,14,258	62,548
Dacca	7,69,152	7,72,088	3,936
Chittagong	2,26,790	2,60,624	33,834
Patna	24,55,520	26,58,071	2,02,551
Bhagulpore	11,11,272	12,11,957	1,00,685
Orissa	5,29,512	5,30,250	738
Chota Nagpore	6,00,683	6,07,899	7,216

The charges for the year exceeded those for 1886-87 by Rs. 45,883. Of this amount, Rs. 37,314 represents the cost of that portion of the establishments of Excise Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors employed on income-tax work which was debited to excise when the post of Income-tax Assessor was amalgamated with that of Excise Inspector in twenty districts under Government order No. 2085, dated 13th May 1887.

The settlements for the current year show a net increase of Rs. 3,24,708 as compared with those of the year under review. The improvement is chiefly under the head of country spirit, and is shared by all the divisions, except the Presidency and Chota Nagpore.

Country spirits.

The sudder distillery system was in force in the district of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, parts of the districts of Hooghly, Howrah, 24-Pergunnahs, Moorshedabad and Dacca, and the towns of Burdwan, Calcutta, Lalbagh, Berhampore, Hooghly, Howrah, Dacca, Patna, Gya, Durbhunga, Chupra, Bettiah, Arrah, Mozufferpore, Monghyr, Jamalpore, Bhagulpore, Cuttack, Pooree, Balasore, and Giridih. The outstill system remained in force in the rest of the province.

The number of shops under the sudder distillery system fell from 655 in 1886-87 to 570 in 1887-88, owing principally to the introduction of the outstill system into the rural portions of Hooghly (including Howrah). The number of shops under the outstill system was reduced from 3,608 to 3,535, while the amount of the license fees rose from Rs. 29,61,752 to Rs. 31,91,384. This result is attributed by the Board to the breaking up of combinations among vendors, the employment of greater care in the conduct of settlements, and the increase of the upset prices of shops in relation to the working capacity of stills.

The outstill system and the result of Mr. Westmacott's enquiry.

The result of the special enquiry which was made by Mr. Westmacott under the orders of Government into the effect of the introduction of the outstill system into Hooghly and Howrah has shown that the extension of the system to this tract has had deplorable results, and that it would probably have been better to have accepted the recommendations of the Excise Commission for the closure of two of the five sudder distilleries, which then existed, and to have relied on the three remaining distilleries to supply the wants of the locality. But the action then taken, recommended by the Board and confirmed by Government, was based on the best information and advice available. The result was not foreseen; and all the local officers were in favour of the experiment. The experience which has since been acquired favours the opinion that it is probably a sound principle that, in the metropolitan districts at least, outstills should not be substituted for distilleries, and the Board have been asked to consider whether, in the face of all the facts elicited by this special enquiry, it would not be wise even now to revert to the distillery system in these districts.

But the most valuable conclusion to be drawn from Mr. Westmacott's report is that if the outstill system is to be maintained, the regulation of the outturn is the main point to which all efforts must be directed. If this has to be given up, the system must be abandoned. Under the Patna system—so called because it was first introduced into that district—the size and capacity of each still, and the number and capacity of the vats in which the yeast for distillation is prepared, are regulated by the local demand, and it is upon this demand that the upset fee is calculated. The difficulty of this process is obviously very great; but it ought not to be impossible, and the object aimed at is one which it is necessary to attain irrespectively of revenue considerations. The Patna system was extended in 1887-88 to ten other districts, and in the current year to seven more. In regard to the local demand in these districts, the Collectors have reported that they believe the statistics furnished by them to be correct and trustworthy for all practical purposes. It is also said that there was not much difficulty in limiting the capacities of stills and vats in conformity to the local demand. The abkars made no other complaint than that the restrictions entailed additional labour and expense in distilling liquor; but this is so far satisfactory that it leads directly to the price of liquor being raised. The local officers are unanimously of opinion that the system has worked fairly well.

The following figures, showing the aggregate capacities of the stills allowed in all districts, are taken from Appendix C to the Board's Report:—

	Number of outstills allowed.	Liquid capacity of outstills in gallons.
1886-87	3,598	111,538
1887-88	3,560	74,788
1888-89	3,444	62,363

These show that the capacities of the stills have been very materially reduced during the past three years.

A further question, of almost equal importance, and from the nature of the case closely connected with the regulation of the outturn, is the maintenance of the price of outstill liquor, so that it cannot be unduly reduced. With this object, it is of the greatest importance to obtain the highest possible fees from shops. The price at which the outstill-holder can afford to sell must, after he has recovered the cost of manufacture, depend upon the amount of monthly fee paid for his shop. Rules have therefore been laid down by which the upset prices of shops might be calculated with reference to the liquor produced therein and the profits derived from its sale; and although it has not been found possible to insist on their observance in all cases, the average amount of license fee paid has steadily improved, as the following figures will show:—

	Number of outstills.	Total revenue.	Incidence of annual fee from outstills.
		Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	3,598	29,61,752	820
1887-88	3,560	31,91,384	902
1888-89	3,444	34,82,584	1,011

Notwithstanding the improvement shown by these results, there is evidence to show that prices have not only often been fixed too low, but that they have been too readily lowered when a shop has not been taken at once. The cost of liquor is maintained not only by the imposition of upset prices, but also by an attempt which has now been made in no less than 19 districts, where both distilleries and outstills are in force, to fix a minimum price for the cheapest kind in each district. This was one of the recommendations of the Excise Commission, and as an experiment is said to have succeeded fairly well. Whether, however, any real effect is likely to be produced by the orders, under which there is not only a minimum price, but a graduated minimum price varying in different but conterminous localities, such as has already been accepted for Hooghly, and has been recommended by Mr. Westmacott for other places, can only be determined by the test of longer experience.

These are some of the principal improvements effected in the excise administration of these Provinces in accordance with the policy indicated by the Excise Commission. Where are many minor matters on which orders have from time to time been passed by Government and the Board, such, for instance, as the selection of sites for outstills, the material and the working of stills, barters, and sales to children, the time of closing, and the keeping of accounts. But the main features of the new system of outstill administration consist in the regulation of the outturn of spirit manufactured, and in measures devised for the prevention of the undue cheapening of liquor. The Board observe in their report that the Excise Commission's recommendations have now had a fair trial, and that their feasibility has been amply demonstrated. The application of the system has not been uniformly successful, and in some localities, where special enquiries have been made, it is shown that it has failed. Looking to the vast area to be watched, the varieties of locality and climate, the amount of detailed and constant inspection and supervision required, and to the existing imperfection of establishments, it must be admitted that the inherent difficulties in carrying it out are great. But the success already attained shows that the difficulties are not insuperable, and the Board and the officers concerned have been instructed to use their utmost efforts to correct deficiencies and remedy faults where they are found. It may be expected that Mr. Westmacott's further deputation under the orders of the Board for the supervision of next year's settlements, and the additional attention which district officers are now bestowing to the subject in connection with his report, will materially facilitate further improvement.

Rum.

The number of licenses for the wholesale vend of rum was 21, against 20 in 1886-87. The number of retail licenses fell from 72 to 65, and the total quantity of country rum passed for consumption diminished from 15,160 gallons in the previous year to 6,691 in 1887-88. The total revenue collected from this source amounted

to Rs. 88,936, as against Rs. 1,08,111 in 1886-87. This serious decrease is attributable partly to the large quantities of rum which were passed into consumption during 1886-87 in anticipation of the enhancement of duty which took place after the close of that year, and partly to a real decline in the trade, owing to the competition of cheap spirits imported by sea. The revenue from license fees for the sale of imported spirits and wines rose from Rs. 2,09,754 in 1886-87 to Rs. 2,33,041, though the number of licenses decreased from 955 to 921. The increase occurred in the Presidency, Rajshahye, Dacca, Chittagong, and Bhagulpore Divisions. There was a small decrease of 420 in the number of licenses issued for the sale of tari, but the revenue from license fees rose from Rs. 6,89,311 in the previous year to Rs. 7,27,829. The revenue from license fees for the sale of pachwai was Rs. 2,01,216, as against Rs. 1,78,263 in 1886-87. The amount of ganja estimated to have been produced during the year was less than the outturn of the previous year by 105 maunds, but the amount exported from Rajshahye rose from 7,881 maunds to 8,224 maunds. The number of shops licensed to sell ganja diminished from 3,046 to 2,949, but the quantity of ganja consumed increased from 6,264 to 6,550, and the total receipts from Rs. 20,75,679 to Rs. 22,44,972.

Imported spirits.

Tari.

Pachwai.

Ganja.

Owing to the separation of Howrah from the district of Hooghly for excise purposes, the number of districts in which charas was sold increased from 10 in 1886-87 to 11 in the present year. The revenue derived from this drug amounted to Rs. 2,772, of which Rs. 2,285 was collected in Calcutta. The consumption of bhang increased from 964 maunds to 1,010 maunds, and the revenue from Rs. 37,948 to Rs. 42,066. There was a slight diminution in the number of licenses and the fees for the sale of majum.

Charas, bhang, and majum.

The number of licenses for the sale of opium was 2,319, as against 2,040 in 1886-87. The proceeds from license fees and from the sale of opium both improved, and the total increase in the revenue amounted to Rs. 79,165.

Opium.

There was a decrease in the consumption of opium in Hooghly, probably owing to the smuggling of contraband opium into Chandernagore. Three important cases of opium smuggling were detected, in two of which it was ascertained that the contraband opium was imported from Nepal. The amount of opium seized amounted to 53 maunds. In each case the offenders were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

The number of arrests for offences under the excise law was 4,739, against 4,372 in the previous year. Of these, 4,201 were other than licensed vendors, and the remainder were vendors who had committed breaches of their licenses. Of the persons arrested, 87·4 per cent. were convicted, as against 88· per cent. in 1886-87.

Miscellaneous.

At the close of the year Mr. C. E. Buckland, Officiating Senior Secretary to the Board, was deputed to study the systems of excise revenue which obtain in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, with a view to introduce into Bengal any improvements which an examination of the subject might suggest. The valuable report submitted by him is likely to exercise considerable influence in the future excise administration of these Provinces.

Mr. Buckland's deputation to Madras and Bombay.

STAMPS.

The total realizations under the Indian Stamp Act during the year under report exceed those of the preceding year by Rs. 72,931. There has been an increase in the charges, amounting to Rs. 65,366, reducing the net increase of revenue to only Rs. 7,565.

In the total revenue derived from judicial stamps, including the sale of plain paper used with court-fee stamps, there has been an increase of Rs. 2,79,600. In the charges and refunds there has been a decrease of Rs. 60,892, the general result being an increase of over three lakhs of rupees in the net revenue of the year.

The gross receipts during the year under the two Acts amounted to Rs. 1,38,15,092, against Rs. 1,34,62,561 in the previous year, giving an increase of Rs. 3,52,531, and exceeding the budget estimate of Rs. 1,34,00,000, fixed by Government by Rs. 4,15,092. The total charges under both heads amounted to Rs. 6,14,777, and the total net receipts to Rs. 1,32,00,315.

The revenue from non-judicial impressed sheets amounted to Rs. 24,12,972. against Rs. 23,71,386 in 1886-87, showing an increase of Rs. 41,586, which was contributed entirely by the Dacca, Rajshahye, and Chota Nagpore Divisions, there having been a decrease, to a greater or less extent, in all the remaining six Divisions.

The revenue from one-anna receipt stamps declined from Rs. 2,32,637 in 1886-87 to Rs. 2,22,352 in 1887-88, or by Rs. 10,285. There was a decrease in every Division except Burdwan, where there was a very slight increase. The heavy falling off in the districts of the Patna Division and in a few of the Bhagulpore Division is partly due to the exemption from stamp duty of receipts granted by opium cultivators.

Impressed one-anna stamps for cheques, &c., are used only in Calcutta, and gave an increase of Rs. 4,666.

In hundi stamps there was an increase of Rs. 9,568, chiefly in Calcutta, Dacca, and Backergunge, due, it is said, to the tightness of the money-market and to the more extended use of these stamps by native money-lenders.

The increase in the revenue from court-fee stamps was shared by all the Divisions, but it was most marked in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, and in a less degree in the Bhagulpore, Patna, and Burdwan Divisions; but, strange to say, the Presidency Division shows the smallest increase after Orissa. The increase is due to the growth of litigation generally, and to improved receipts from probate duty. There is reason to fear that the practice of undervaluing estates for the purpose of probate duty is unfortunately a great deal too common, and District Judges and Collectors can by timely action do much to develop this source of revenue.

INCOME-TAX.

The Income-tax report for 1887-88 deals with all operations undertaken under the Act up to the 30th June 1888, but under instructions issued by the Government of India, the returns submitted by the Board of Revenue show collections made during the financial year only. The administration of the tax came under the direct supervision of the Board after the 15th April 1887, the date on which Mr. W. H. Grimley resigned his office as Commissioner of Income-tax. The only important administrative change which was introduced during the year was the amalgamation of the posts of Income-tax Assessor and Excise Inspector in twenty of the less important districts. The arrangement is said to have on the whole worked satisfactorily.

Results of the tax.

The total demand for the year under all parts of the Act stood at Rs. 38,08,762, as compared with Rs. 39,36,958 last year, and the total collections, exclusive of advance payments for 1888-89 and excess collections, were Rs. 36,09,236 against Rs. 38,60,658. For the purposes of a comparison between the two years, however, the collections for the year 1886-87 made between the 1st April and the 30th June 1887, and the amount at which the East Indian Railway Company have been assessed, which has been otherwise adjusted, should be omitted from the figures for 1886-87. Eliminating all sources of difference, the receipts, charges, and net revenue of the two years are compared in the following table:—

	Receipts.	Charges.	Percentage of charge.	Net revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1886-87	36,29,980	2,84,219	7·8	33,45,761
1887-88	37,35,621	1,57,485	4·2	35,78,136
Increase or decrease ...	+1,05,641	—1,26,734	—3·6	+2,32,375

Demands, collections and balances.

The percentage of final demand to original demand was 92·4 as against 82·02 in the previous year, and the percentage of collections (up to the 30th June) to final demand was 98·8 against 98·4. In Burdwan, Beerbhoom, Noakholly, Bhagulpore, Maldah,

and Poorée the entire demand was collected within the financial year, and in eight other districts a similar result was attained before the 30th June. The whole of the arrear balance of Rs. 76,443 on account of the year 1886-87, with the exception of eleven rupees, was adjusted. The balance outstanding on the 31st March last on account of the year under review, together with Rs. 11 for 1886-87, amounts to Rs. 1,99,526. Of this, Rs. 1,22,030 were collected up to 30th June last, leaving a balance outstanding on that date of Rs. 77,496.

Assessments.

As this was the second year of the operation of the Act, it was found possible to reduce the number of assessors from 82, the number employed in 1886-87, to 50. The average length of the period during which they were employed increased from a little over nine months to eleven months, and the average number of villages visited rose from 1,060 to 1,490.

From a comparison of the statements showing the assessment work done in each district during the two years, it appears that the total number of villages visited has diminished from 87,019 to 74,512. A part of this reduction is no doubt due to the fact that the experience and local knowledge gained by the assessors has enabled them to omit a large number of small villages, and to concentrate their attention upon those which offer a more fruitful field for enquiry. The following figures, however, seem to show that in some districts, having regard to the success which attended their investigations last year, the scope of the assessors' enquiries has been unduly restricted:—

	Number of villages visited.		Number of villages found to contain assessees.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Bankoora ...	2,929	517	325	107
24-Pergunnahs ...	4,450	2,453	865	873
Dinagepore ...	3,956	1,595	1,353	561
Rungpore ...	3,428	1,255	2,100	164

The total number of persons finally assessed was 100,238 against 98,301 in the preceding year, the percentage of exemptions on revision being 5·2 against 8. In a large number of these cases no objections were preferred, but exemptions were made by the Collectors on the ground that the assessees had died, left the district, or discontinued the business for which they had been assessed. The increase was evenly distributed over all the divisions except Chittagong and Orissa, in each of which there was a very slight decrease in the number of assessees.

Petitions of objections.

The number of petitions of objection during the year was 19,975, of which 8,199, or 41 per cent., were wholly or partially successful. The corresponding percentage for the previous year was 48. In Bankoora (62·5), Burdwan (59·8), Rungpore (59·8), Manbhoom (58·7), Dacca (57·5), Patna (54·3), Darjeeling (51·8), the percentage was above 50. Upon the whole, however, the figures exhibit considerable improvement over those of last year.

Incidence of the tax.

Leaving out of calculation the assessments on the salaries of Government servants and on Government securities, the average incidence of the tax on the whole population of the province was Re. 1 to every 20·3 persons, against 20·7 in the previous year. Excluding Calcutta, where the corresponding figure was Rs. 2 to every person, the proportion was Re. 1 to every 37 persons, against 39 in the previous year. The proportion of the number of persons assessed to the whole population was 1 to 663, against 677 in the previous year. Taking the district totals separately, the figures do not show much divergence from those of last year. The improvement is most marked in Julpigori, Purneah, Balasore, Lohardugga, Singbhoom, and Manbhoom. The ratio is lowest in Poôree (1 to 1,702) and highest in Calcutta (1 to 37).

Coercive measures.

The results of the year, with regard to the employment of coercive measures for the realization of the tax, compare favourably with those of the previous year. Actual sale was resorted to only in 477 cases out of a total number of 100,238 assessments, thus giving a percentage of ·4, against ·8 in 1886-87. The number of sales was comparatively large in the districts of Rungpore (96), Monghyr (63), Sarun (45), Furreedpore (42), Dinagepore (36) and

Gya (32). Next to Calcutta, the number of warrants issued was greatest in Mozufferpore (452). But the number of sales in this district was only 15.

In Calcutta sales in execution of warrants of distress took place in 10 cases only. The number of warrants issued was 2,283 against 4,425, or 11 per cent. These results evince an improvement in the general administration of the tax, and show also that people are becoming more punctual in payment than they were in the first year of the operation of the Act, when its provisions were not so well known.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 1,57,485, against Rs. 2,84,219 in the previous year. This decrease is due partly to the transfer to Excise of the entire salary and travelling allowances of the Assessor-Inspectors whose posts were amalgamated with those of Excise Inspectors, and partly to the large reduction of establishment which became possible on the conclusion of the first year of the working of the Act, during which the bulk of the assessments was made. The percentage of total expenditure to net collection, excluding refunds and advance payments, was 4·3 against 7·3 in the previous year. In Calcutta the corresponding figure has increased from 2·6 to 3·3, owing to the exclusion of the tax paid by the East Indian Railway Company, amounting to Rs. 2,32,069, the collection of which entailed no additional expenditure.

Classification of incomes.

The largest contribution, Rs. 5,93,769, was from class I (incomes from Rs. 500 to Rs. 750). The next highest, Rs. 4,69,495, was from class VIII (incomes from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 5,000). The others range from Rs. 3,82,915 under class IX (Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000) to Rs. 75,894 under class XIII (Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000). The largest contributions to the tax were from the following classes:—

	Rs.	Percentage of total collections.
Money-lenders and changers	5,66,897	16·1
Government servants	3,78,045	10·7
General merchants	3,66,867	10·4
Dealers in other articles	1,83,341	5·2
Piece-goods merchants	1,50,024	4·2
Barristers, &c.	1,28,601	3·6
Managers and Assistant Managers ...	1,26,800	3·6
House proprietors	1,24,371	3·5
Clerks and Accountants	1,12,918	3·2
Grain merchants	1,12,371	3·1

This classification (as directed by the Government of India) follows the headings attached to the Bombay report, but the nomenclature is in many respects misleading, and the most important generalisation which can be drawn from the classified returns is that taxation under Part IV of the Act upon professions, commerce, trade, and property, yields about 70 per cent. of the realizations, and the tax upon salaries paid by Government gives 10·7 per cent.

Popular feeling.

The opinions of the local officers seem to show that the tax continues to be disliked by those who are affected by it; but the objections which are put forward confirm the opinion expressed by the Commissioner of Patna last year, that its unpopularity is due to the disinclination of the people to pay money, and has no relation to the inquisitorial nature of the proceedings which are necessary for its assessment. There are indications that, as the people become better acquainted with the scope of the tax and the method of its collection, they will become gradually reconciled to it, and recognise its equitable character. The difficulty of accurate assessment, which is inseparable from the income-tax in a country like India, must continue to be the great obstacle to its successful administration. The only way by which improvement can be effected is by the employment of continuous and careful supervision of the assessment list, and its correction by the light of all the information available.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

Vital Statistics, Sanitation and Vaccination.

Registration of Births.

BIRTHS were registered in 100 towns, against 45 towns in 1886. It is no doubt due to the number of towns in which registration was enforced for the first time that the recorded birth-rate fell from 21·04 per 1,000 to 19·35. The recorded birth-rate varied from 50·21 per mille in Jamalpore to ·66 per mille in Jehanabad. It is obvious that in many places sufficient attention has not been paid to the work of registration of vital statistics by the Municipal Commissioners, who are at present responsible for it.

Registration of Deaths.

The death-rate per mille for 1887 is 23·46 against 21·99 in 1886, and a mean ratio for the previous five years of 20·96. These figures indicate some improvement in the registration of vital statistics, which is most marked in a more accurate record of the death-rate among children of less than five years of age. The number of deaths among children under one year has increased to 145·40 per mille from a quinquennial mean of 111·81. There is reason to think, however, that the apparent improvement in registration is not altogether real. Dr. Lidderdale points out that the death-rate is calculated on the population as recorded in the census of 1881, and that, allowing for the probable increase in population since then, the corrected death-rate for 1887 would be about 21·41 per thousand. The rates recorded vary from 35·31 per 1,000 in Monghyr to 12·53 per 1,000 in Mozufferpore. The former figure is probably very nearly correct, and it is most important to note that the apparently high comparative death-rate in Monghyr is not due to its being an unhealthy district, but mainly to the admirable way in which Colonel Ramsay enforces report by the village chowkidars of the district. At present the position of any district on the list is very largely determined by the interest taken in registration by the Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police, and it is believed that in too many cases the results shown are deplorably inaccurate, and the figures supplied absolutely worthless, for purpose of comparison or as a basis for sanitary action.

The following table shows the death-rate from various causes during the quinquennial period 1882–86, 1886 and 1887:—

	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.								
	In 1887.			In 1886.			In 1882-86.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Province.	Urban.	Rural.	Province.	Urban.	Rural.	Province.
Cholera	3·40	2·57	2·60	4·12	1·70	1·78	4·32	2·03	2·11
Small-pox ...	·13	·05	·05	·08	·06	·06	·43	·15	·16
Fevers	10·45	16·66	16·44	12·29	16·11	15·97	13·85	14·87	14·84
Bowel-complaints ...	3·48	·76	·85	3·77	·73	·84	3·72	·78	·89
Injury	·40	·40	·40	·50	·43	·43	·44	·38	·38
Other causes ...	6·22	2·97	3·09	6·51	2·74	2·88	6·19	2·42	2·56
Total ...	24·12	23·44	23·46	27·29	21·79	21·99	28·98	20·65	20·96

The most striking feature in this table is the close approximation between urban and rural mortality, as compared with previous years. While the

recorded death-rate rose in rural circles, it actually fell in urban circles considerably below the quinquennial mean.

Cholera.

The recorded deaths from cholera rose to 172,578, against 118,368 in 1886 and a quinquennial mean of 139,869 for 1882–86. The number of villages attacked was 23,894, against 21,567 in 1886. The severity of this disease varied greatly in different parts of the province. In Bengal Proper the mortality fell to 1·70 per mille, against 2·17 in 1886. The Suburbs of Calcutta, favourable climatic conditions notwithstanding, maintained its pre-eminence with a death-rate of 8·31, against a mean rate of 8·58 for the previous five years. The bad sanitary condition of Ranigunge, due, according to the Sanitary Commissioner, to neglect of duty by the Municipal Commissioners, afforded a breeding ground for cholera. It should, however, be mentioned that, as appears from the General Administration Report of the Burdwan Division, the Municipal Commissioners of Ranigunge were most energetic in remedial measures after the disease had made its appearance. It appeared there in the cooly depôts, and was transmitted thence through Northern Bengal, causing much loss of life. In Serampore there was an outbreak, ascribed to the use of bad water. In Midnapore cholera was imported by the pilgrims returning from Puri. In Behar the number of deaths was 84,530, against 25,709 in 1886, and a quinquennial mean of 41,415, giving death-rates of 3·65, 1·11, and 1·79 per mille respectively. The districts most affected were Gya, Chumparun, and Shahabad, with death-rates of 8·05, 7·50, and 7·15 per mille. Peculiar atmospheric conditions were associated with the appearance of this epidemic, "such as absence of the usual west winds, replaced by damp winds from the east, and a heavy downpour of rain in the end of May." In Gya town, where the death-rate was 8·78, sanitary improvement is greatly needed. In Shahabad the Civil Surgeon enquired as to the cause of the outbreak, and says "for all there is the same tale to relate—foul wells, foul tanks, human and animal ordure everywhere, damp houses, damp surroundings, and neglect of the first principles of sanitation." In Sarun the death-rate was 3·46, the largest on record for that district. It was most virulent there in Sewan in the municipality and rural circle. The former had a death-rate of 5·63. Chumparun was visited by the Sanitary Commissioner in August, who submitted a special report. He found here the usual insanitary conditions, and also noted that the epidemic "was preceded by two years of unusual rainfall, was associated with a very plentiful fruit crop, and with early rainfall and an absence of west winds." In Orissa the death-rate was 4·87, against a quinquennial mean of 4·18. The Puri district had a death-rate of 9·75—the highest in the province. Several sanitary improvements were proposed in the pilgrim routes. "It is intended in Cuttack to extend the Puri Lodging-house Act along the main line of road, and to allot to the Sanitary Committee of the Local Board funds for conservancy at principal halting-places." The Sanitary Commissioner recommends similar measures along the Grand Trunk Road. In Chota Nagpore the death-rate was 2·45 per 1,000, against ·30 per 1,000 in 1886 and a quinquennial mean for 1882–86 of ·67. It was worst in places near the Gya and Shahabad districts.

Small-pox.

The number of deaths is the smallest on record, only ·05 per mille, and testifies to the good results of systematic vaccination. Forty-seven per cent. of the mortality is due to the Patna Division, where vaccination has only been extended to three districts. In the Orissa Division vaccination is said to be backward and inoculators active, and the result is that 32 per cent. of the deaths are reported from that division. Many of the deaths put down to small-pox are, however, said to be really due to measles or fever attended by anomalous eruptions. While the death-rate for rural circles is ·05 per mille, urban circles show a mortality of ·13.

Fever.

The statistics of fever mortality give a death-rate of 16·44, the highest yet recorded. The increase, however, appears to be due to improved registration, for the general view of Magistrates and Civil Surgeons is that the year was not an unhealthy one. There is a marked decline in the fatality in towns. The Sanitary Commissioner remarks that of the eight districts heading the list, he believes all,

except Monghyr, to be among the most feverish in the province, and he considers that this proves that in some parts of the country registration of deaths is beginning to show some relation to actual facts. The Rajshahye Division shows the very large death-rate of 27·16 per 1,000 from fever, but the rise of 6·1 over the average for the five years 1882–86 appears to be entirely due to better registration. In the Presidency Division the death-rate from fever in Nuddea has fallen from 29·22 per mille in 1884 and 26·85 in 1885 to 21·99 in 1887. It appears, however, very doubtful whether this is due to anything but defective registration last year. In Tipperah fever was so severe that five hospital assistants were sent to treat cases. The returns, which must be altogether untrustworthy, only show a death-rate of 12·63. In Shahabad there was a decided change for the better, the death-rate having fallen from 29·20 in 1886 to 20·62. The Civil Surgeon is of opinion that the canal irrigation there has intensified pre-existing influences, tending to produce disease.

Mortality from other causes.

The mortality from bowel-complaints, injury, and other causes during the year amounted to 56,893, 26,630 and 204,813, against 55,693, 29,081 and 190,818 respectively in 1886. The record of death from causes is not reliable, and depends very much on the practice of the reporting and registering officers. The ratio for the whole province is only 3·09 per mille; but in Banpur rural circle in Puri district it rose to 30·54 per mille, and the ratio of the Puri district is 14·72, followed by Backergunge with a ratio of 7·83.

Expenditure on sanitation.

There has been a satisfactory increase in sanitary expenditure, excluding roads, of Rs. 1,04,994, but there are still many towns in which the expenditure under this head is very inadequate, while there were 25 towns in which nothing was spent on original sanitary works. The most unsatisfactory feature of the expenditure is the very small sum allotted to the disposal of the dead, as in some places burial-grounds for Mahomedans are an urgent sanitary want.

Sanitary works.

The Bhagulpore water-works progressed satisfactorily. Nothing has been done for the water-supply of the towns on the right bank of the Hooghly from Serampore to Howrah, notwithstanding the conditions on which Howrah was relieved of its police charges. In Hooghly, Mr. Toynbee's efforts to get the owners of tanks to come forward and make them over to the District Board for the purpose of being repaired and maintained as a source of drinking water-supply met with no success. In Burdwan Rs. 5,800 were advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act to some landholders and tenants for cleaning and deepening old and silted-up tanks and for excavating new ones. In Dinagepore a large scheme of town drainage was in progress at the expense of the Maharajah of Dinagepore. In Moorshedabad Rs. 1,645 were spent on the Baluchur drainage scheme. In Midnapore Rs. 29,692 were expended on the Surpai drainage works, and upwards of Rs. 10,000 on protective embankments. In Howrah the Commissioners spent Rs. 30,000 on a small tramway for the removal of night-soil beyond municipal limits.

Extension of sanitary laws.

The Municipal Act III (B.C.) of 1884 was introduced into three towns. The Compulsory Vaccination Act [Act V (B.C.) of 1880] was introduced into 40 municipalities. Act IV (B.C.) of 1865, forbidding inoculation, was extended to seven thanas in Backergunge and six thanas in Gya district. It is now in force throughout Lower Bengal, excepting Chittagong, the greater part of Orissa, and four and a half districts of Behar.

The Local Self-Government Act III (B.C.) of 1885 was introduced into 22 districts, and is now in force in all but seven districts.

Only four of the towns visited by the Sanitary Commissioner were found to be in a satisfactory condition. It is said that the unsatisfactory result of the sanitary inspection of villages is not due to any want of a clear perception of what should be done, but to the absence of any agency to see that reforms suggested are carried out. When a Sanitary Board has been constituted, as directed in the Government of India's Resolution of the 28th July, it will be its first duty to draw up a practicable scheme providing an agency to carry out the reforms on which it may decide.

Vaccination operations.

The following table shows the number of primary vaccinations performed in 1887-88 :—

Circles.	Primary. Total number of operations in 1887-88.
Calcutta	9,809
Metropolitan Circles	391,912
Suburbs of Calcutta, including Central Vaccination Depôt and Cooly Depôts	8,763
Total of Metropolitan Circles ...	400,675
Darjeeling Circle	274,876
Ranchi "	144,782
Sonthal Pergunnahs "	108,940
Eastern Bengal "	540,467
Orissa "	84,995
Behar "	70,344
Total of Vaccination Circles ...	1,634,888
Municipalities, dispensaries, &c.	77,409
Grand Total ...	1,712,297

The total number of operations has increased by 108,378 as compared with the previous year: the number of operations in municipal and other areas, not included in the departmental circle, has decreased by 9,140. The depôt for bovine lymphs in the Suburbs of Calcutta has proved very useful. The Sanitary Commissioner suggests that similar institutions on a smaller scale in large municipalities, such as Patna, Dacca, &c., will be of much advantage. Steady progress is being made in the introduction of vaccination, though there is still much opposition in many districts. From Moorshedabad and Beerbhoom it is reported that the long-sustained opposition of the Ferazis is being steadily overcome.

In the Sonthal Pergunnahs circle the services of the Government vaccinators were dispensed with, and the licensed system was introduced throughout the circle. The number of licensed vaccinators employed throughout the province was increased by 130. The Compulsory Vaccination Act [Act V (B.C.) of 1880] was extended to 40 towns during the year. In a good many places more use might be made of the Act. Thus in Patna the backward state of vaccination is said to be due to the apathy and indifference of the Municipality, as well as to the incompetence of the subordinate vaccination staff. In Motihari again no one was prosecuted up to the close of the year, and only 240 persons were vaccinated out of a population of 10,307. The decrease in the death-rate of vaccinated areas from ·13 in 1882-83 to ·04 in 1887-88 contrasts very favourably with that in other areas, where it has varied between ·55 in 1884-85 and ·16 in 1886-87 and 1887-88.

Emigration.

Colonial Emigration.

Requisitions for labourers.

The decline of the sugar industry continued to retard the flow of emigration to the colonies, and requisitions were in 1887 received from Demerara and Trinidad only—from the former for 2,625 adult labourers and from the latter for 2,000, the total thus aggregating 4,625, as against 7,010 in 1886, 6,430 in 1885, and 18,639 in 1884-85. In the current year, however, the demand for Indian labourers promises to be on a larger scale, as the colony of Demerara has already indented for 3,350 labourers, the Fiji and Guadeloupe Governments have also made requisitions, and there is a probability that the Government of Jamaica will shortly apply.

Recruitment.

Licenses to the number of 345 were issued during the year—313 for the two agencies at work and 32 for the Fiji Agency, which, however, made no despatches; against 466 granted in 1886. Only three licenses were cancelled. The recruiters for the Demerara and Trinidad Agencies enlisted 6,882 persons, male and female. Of these, 2,607, against 4,002 in 1886, were registered in the Provinces of Bengal and Behar, 3,413 against 3,274 in the North-Western Provinces, and 862 against 997 in Oudh. There were no noteworthy variations in the classification of districts according to the place of registration or the homes of emigrants, and the more extended recruitment remarked in the North-Western Provinces is in accordance with the experience of former years, that the natives of Lower Bengal generally, the Province of Behar excepted, are, unless pressed by privation, reluctant to emigrate to the colonies, notwithstanding the very favourable terms offered. There was no active rivalry between inland and colonial recruiters; but recruitment for the colonies was most active during the months of June to October, when emigration to the tea districts is at the lowest ebb.

Depôts.

Of a total of 6,882 persons, 6,679 were admitted into the Calcutta depôts. The difference is accounted for by the occurrence of 6 deaths, 97 desertions, 76 detentions in the mofussil depôts, 11 rejections on the ground of unfitness, 2 refusals to emigrate, and 11 reclamations by relatives,—figures which, on the whole, compare favourably with those of the preceding year. Inclusive of the balance of 1886, there were in the depôts 7,264 persons, of whom 49 died, 214 deserted, and 1,035 were discharged for various reasons by the agencies, the number of casualties thus reaching the figure of 17·86 per cent. This high percentage was due in great measure to the larger number of rejections (703), accounted for by the fact that the rejection of one person frequently results in the refusal to emigrate of other members of the same family. The health of the emigrants in the depôts was on the whole good, the mortality being only 0·67, and lower than in the year 1886. The general sanitary arrangements were excellent, and due attention was paid to the health and welfare of the inmates. Only 31 persons were detained for a period exceeding three months, and the detention of these was due to the sickliness of children.

Outward voyages.

The total number of persons who actually embarked for the colonies was 5,966, or 82·13 of the whole number recruited, Demerara being the destination of 3,836 and Trinidad that of the remaining 2,130. Of these, 3,639 were men, 1,518 women, and 809 children; while 565 of both sexes and of all ages were return emigrants, the majority from Demerara, Trinidad, Surinam, and Natal. The rule regulating the proportion of females to males in each shipment was fully complied with. The emigrants were despatched in 11 ships, the length of the voyage

varying from 86 to 105 days, the aggregate mortality during the passage being 1·34 of the whole number embarked, and the death-rate exceeding 2 per cent. in only one instance.

Return emigrants.

Six thousand four hundred and six emigrants returned from the colonies, and brought with them savings amounting to Rs. 7,06,458-5-3, or, on an average, more than Rs. 110 each. Those from Demerara (1,844) and Trinidad (546) had, as usual, amassed the largest sums.

The death-rate on the return voyages was not excessive, and in a solitary case only did it exceed 3 per cent.

Estates of deceased emigrants.

Two hundred and twenty-nine estates of deceased emigrants, valued at Rs. 24,282-15-3, came under the administration of the Emigration Department during the year, and of these only 31, valued at Rs. 2,982-12-6, remained undisposed of, the enquiries for heirs not having been completed before the close of the year.

INLAND EMIGRATION.

Administrative measures.

The only administrative change of importance which occurred during the year was the revision of the form of way-bills for contractors and sardari emigrants, so as to dispense with the inspection formerly insisted upon at Mugra, but rendered unnecessary by the opening of the Hooghly Bridge and the consequent uninterrupted passage of emigrants from the East Indian to the Eastern Bengal line. The removal of the terminus of the latter Railway from Goalundo to Rajbaree, necessitated by the rapid erosion of the river bank, also led to a corresponding transfer of arrangements for the embarkation of emigrants.

Recruitment.

The principal feature of the year was the great increase shown in the emigration of labourers recruited without reference to Act I of 1882. The number of these free emigrants to Assam was 21,851, as against 13,134 in the preceding year, and there was also considerable emigration to Cachar and Sylhet, as to the extent of which no information could be obtained. A virulent outbreak of cholera, which occurred since the close of the year among coolies travelling by the line most frequented by these unregistered emigrants, has led to suggestions, now under consideration, for the sanitary supervision of all coolie traffic to Assam. In regard to the circumstances under which they are collected, detained in depôts, and forwarded to Assam, there is no distinction whatever between free coolies and others; so that the necessity for sanitary control is the same in regard to the two classes of emigrants.

Two agencies are employed for recruiting under the Act—that of licensed contractors, and that of garden-sardars authorized by the employers of labour. The former recruited 2,945 labourers, as against 2,924 in 1886; the latter 6,748 as against 10,124. Only one license, a recruiter's, had to be cancelled on account of the holder's misconduct. Ten female sardars were employed in recruiting females, and these are said to have, as far as is known, worked satisfactorily.

The 24-Pergunnahs and Burdwan in Bengal, and Shahabad in Behar, are the largest recruiting grounds, and the proportion of emigrants who were natives of the districts in which they were registered, was largest in Hazaribagh and Bancoorah, and smallest, as usual, in the 24-Pergunnahs and Burdwan, where registration was most active.

The aggregate number of contractors' emigrants and their dependents was reduced, prior to arrival at Calcutta, by the low percentage of 1·70, there being no deaths, and the results at this stage comparing favourably with those of the preceding year. The percentages of rejections and discharges fell from ·48 to ·23 and from 6·56 to 6·10 respectively; but that of desertions rose from 8·52 to 14·66, an increase which is said to have been due for the most part to a large number of coolies absconding, in their impatience for work, from one of the depôts on the decline of the business of a contractor, who had subsequently to retire from the field altogether.

Depôts.

The depôts for coolies recruited under the Act were maintained throughout the year in a condition favourable to the health of their inmates, and no overcrowding occurred. The food provided for the coolies was sufficient, wholesome, and well cooked, while

the hospitals were properly maintained, and the supply of drugs and other necessaries was adequate. All the coolies received into the depôts were vaccinated, none being allowed to proceed to the labour districts except after successful subjection to the operation, and the general health of the depôt population contrasted favourably with that of 1886, itself a healthy year, the death-rate showing a reduction from 2·4 to 1·3 per mille of the total number of admissions. The satisfactory decrease in the number of rejections was due to greater strictness being observed in the medical inspection of emigrants prior to their despatch from the recruiting districts. During transport on board the river steamers to Assam, only two deaths, one of which was due to cholera, occurred; and the general accommodation, water-supply and sanitary arrangements during the voyage were shown by the remarks of inspecting officers on the way-bills to have been satisfactory. The mortality among coolies during the voyage to Cachar and Sylhet, generally made in country boats, was less than in 1886; but the number of desertions was much larger, the latter result being ascribed in some measure to the circumstance that emigrants in boats have to stop at Naraingunge, where they are said to be enticed away, or induced to abscond and take employment in the jute mills of that place.

Transport.

Particulars of the journeys of sardari emigrants are again incomplete, only 2,280 of a total of 2,802, whose contracts for Sylhet and Cachar were registered in the recruiting districts, having been accounted for by the receipt of 298 batches of way-bills, and no information being available regarding the remaining 522. The percentage of total casualties in 1887, as far as can be judged, was 7·19 against 6·77 in 1886, and this excess occurs exclusively in the number "left behind." It is much to be regretted that the way-bills are not carefully filled in at each of the inspecting stations.

Medical Relief.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

THE year under report was unusually healthy in Calcutta. The death-rate fell from 26·42 per mille in 1886 to 25·34—the lowest on record during the last twelve years. In Howrah the recorded death-rate was 17·55, against 22·63 in 1886, and in the Suburbs 42·17, against 40·51. There was a decrease in mortality in Calcutta under all heads, excepting Other causes.

The following table shows the extent to which the public resorted to the hospitals during the past two years :—

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.	1887.				1886.			
	TOTAL TREATED.			Died per mille of treated.	TOTAL TREATED.			Died per mille of treated.
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	
Medical College Hospital	5,953	48,518	54,471	105·1*	5,880	49,985	55,865	101·7*
General Hospital	2,966	.....	2,966	41·13	3,696	.....	3,696	38·69
Mayo Institutions	2,736	179,249	181,985	85·5	2,697	177,817	180,514	104·5
Campbell Hospital	6,432	.....	6,432	210·35	7,313	.....	7,313	198·68
Municipal Police Hospital ...	2,738	.....	2,738	8·4	2,396	.....	2,396	12·1
Voluntary Lock-hospitals ...	458	2,214	2,672	45·85	484	1,629	2,113	47·52
Total Calcutta Hospitals ...	21,283	229,981	251,264	111·9*	22,466	229,431	251,897	110·65*
Howrah General Hospital ...	1,502	11,083	12,585	183·7	1,615	10,949	12,564	167·8
GRAND TOTAL ...	22,785	241,064	263,849	116·73*	24,081	240,380	264,461	116·49*

Compared with the figures of the previous year, the total number of in-door patients shows a decrease of 1,296, while the total number of out-door patients rose from 240,380 to 241,064. It is remarkable that the total attendance at the hospitals was larger during the last two years than in 1884 and 1885, when the death-rate among the general population was much higher, showing that the attendance at the hospitals does not bear any relation to the death-rate among the general population. The mortality of the population during the years 1886 and 1887 from certain diseases, such as fever, diarrhœa and dysentery, does not correspond with the hospital attendance due to the same diseases during those years.

Of the 263,849 patients treated in the different institutions, 157,269 were adult males, 41,217 were females, and 65,003 were children. There was a large increase in the number of children treated in the General Hospital, where one of the female wards has been set apart for them. Out of 281 children treated in this hospital, only 17 died. The statistics according to race were 7,540 Europeans, 29,116 Eurasians, 91,975 Mahomedans, 125,668 Hindus, and 9,550 other races. There was a considerable falling off in the number of Europeans who sought relief in the hospitals, probably due to the smaller number of sailors who visited the port.

The total death-rate for all the Calcutta hospitals, excluding the Eye Infirmary, is 116 per mille—the same as in 1886, and lower than in any other year since 1880. The very high death-rates in the Campbell Hospital and the Howrah General Hospital are attributed to the large number of destitute and moribund patients annually admitted to those institutions. Though the death-rates are higher than in 1886, they are lower than in any other previous year since 1881.

The number of admissions for dysentery rose from 1,601 in 1886 to 1,703, but there were only 447 deaths, against 455 the year before. There were 612 admissions for cholera, which in 341 cases proved fatal. Mortality among the European patients treated for this disease was greater in the General Hospital than in the Medical College. It is said "that this difference is not likely to be due to any particular mode of treatment, but probably to the more virulent character of disease among the class of patients admitted to the General Hospital." There were no cases of cholera among the patients under treatment in the General Hospital—a result which is attributed by Dr. Birch to the precautions adopted to secure the purity of the water and to the establishment of a dairy within the college compound for the supply of milk and butter to the patients. The decrease in the number of cases of small-pox during the last two years points to the conclusion that the operations of the Vaccination Department have of late been very successful in the town, but the Inspector-General is of opinion that till further experience it is impossible to say whether it is due to this cause alone. In order to effect the complete segregation of small-pox patients, it has been decided in future to admit such patients only to the Campbell Hospital, and for this purpose sanction has been accorded to the construction of a separate ward at a cost of Rs. 50,000. The total number of cases of enteric fever treated in all the hospitals was 13. Of these, 11 were admitted to the Presidency General Hospital and 2 into the Howrah Hospital. Both the cases admitted to the Howrah Hospital and 3 of those admitted to the General Hospital proved fatal. The above figures seem to show that Calcutta enjoys comparative immunity from this disease, and this is attributed to the purity of the water-supply.

The number of important operations performed during the year was 1,488, against 1,561 in the previous year. Of these, 81 only proved fatal, or 50·81 per mille, against 64·07 in 1886. In the Chandney Dispensary attached to the Mayo Hospital, it is reported that 52 out of 66 major operations were dislocations.

In the Eden Hospital, which is devoted entirely to midwifery and diseases of women, 1,607 patients were treated during the year, against 1,541 in the previous year. Of these, 946 were Europeans and 661 natives. The daily average of both classes was 57·8, against 74·1 in 1886. There were 39 deaths among the Europeans and 58 among the natives, against 28 and 40, respectively, in the previous year. The number of confinement cases treated was 439, with 25 deaths, against 445 in the previous year and 17 deaths. The above figures show a diminution, in the number of cases admitted, and an increase in the number of deaths, due to the prevalence of septicæmia in the hospital, which has caused no less than 15 deaths. It is remarked by the Superintendent of the hospital that all precautions to prevent the recurrence of this cause will be fruitless until better arrangements are made for the washing of soiled bedding and linen. The erection of a steam laundry has been sanctioned with a view to providing the requisite arrangements.

The nurses employed in the hospitals continue to afford satisfaction. The superintendence exercised by the ladies of the Clewer Sisterhood is also recognized in the reports of the medical officers of the different institutions as of the greatest value. The Honorary Secretary of the Hospital Nurses' Institution reported that the nurses employed in the Canning Hospital attended 54 cases of illness, in addition to their work at the hospital, and have earned for the institution a sum of Rs. 7,011 in fees. The *dhais* also attended nine cases in native families. Two passed females of the North-Western Provinces Branch of Lady Dufferin's Fund have been sent to the Eden Hospital to be trained in midwifery.

The total invested capital of the institutions rose from Rs. 5,49,300 to Rs. 5,80,200. The increase appertains to the Medical College Hospital, Mayo Hospital, Ezra Hospital, and the Howrah General Hospital. The total income during the year, including opening balance, amounted to Rs. 4,45,839. Of this sum, Rs. 2,53,419 were contributed by Government. The total expenditure fell from Rs. 4,37,671 to Rs. 3,99,069. The decrease falls mainly under the heads of diet, miscellaneous charges, and buildings and repairs. Dieting expenses decreased considerably in the Medical, Presidency, and Campbell Hospitals, owing to the smaller number of patients. There was also

a considerable reduction in the miscellaneous charges in the Medical and Presidency Hospitals. The increased expenditure on establishment in the Presidency Hospital was due to the opening of a contagious diseases ward, and to the entertainment of extra establishments for cholera and small-pox cases.

EDEN SANITARIUM.

The following statement shows the number of patients with their relatives and attendants admitted into the institution during the past five years:—

EDEN SANITARIUM.

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Patients ...	88	153	192	273	344
Attendants and relatives ...	33	73	68	120	84
Total ...	121	226	260	393	428

The above figures do not include infants in arms, although perhaps there is no class of patients which benefits more by the institution. The steady increase in the number of admissions during the past five years, and the great distance from which the patients came, testify to the growing popularity of the institution. Of the 428 persons admitted during the year, 79 were admitted in the first class, 273 in the second class, and 76 in the third class.

The institution was, as usual, kept open during the cold weather, and 20 patients were admitted during that season. The planters of the district are beginning to appreciate the usefulness of the Sanitarium, and 93 of them applied for admission during the year, against 61 in 1886.

The daily average number of patients during the year was 27·30, against 21·82 in the previous year. During the actual working season the average was 35·67 against 28·96. The average stay of each patient was 22·60 days, as compared with 20·26 in 1886. Most of the patients admitted were suffering from malarial fever and its complications, liver affections and various forms of dyspepsia. Respiratory affections and consumption caused 18 and 8 admissions respectively. There were three deaths during the year, due—one to dysentery, one to heart-disease, and one (the case of an infant aged one month) to a large abscess.

The total receipts from patients amounted to Rs. 29,454, against Rs. 25,714 in the previous year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 3,740. During the months of January to June the receipts were Rs. 8,456-4-2, and the amount actually expended was Rs. 9,409-5-9, exclusive of Rs. 1,425 due on account of the allowance of the Superintendent and municipal tax. During the last six months of the year, *i.e.*, from July to December, the receipts amounted to Rs. 20,998-3, and the expenditure to Rs. 18,014-8-5. This gives, deducting Rs. 1,250 due on account of municipal taxes, a net profit of Rs. 682-8-10. The expenditure under the heads of medicines, diet, and miscellaneous shows a considerable increase. This is said to be due to the improvements made in the quality and cooking of the food, and the working of the bakery which has been newly established.

The Committee are obliged to defer the payment of the Superintendent's allowance till they have sufficient funds in hand. They have succeeded during the last two years in paying off Rs. 7,400 of arrears under this head.

CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES.

The total number of dispensaries at the beginning of the year was 234. Nine new institutions were opened during the year, raising the number to 243.

The number of in-patients treated in the several dispensaries was 24,474, against 24,820 in 1886. This shows a slight diminution. The number of out-door patients, however, increased from 1,006,457 to 1,055,465. This increase is said to be due to the opening of the new dispensaries. The daily average number of in and out patients was 1,105 and 7,582 respectively. The death-rate among the in-door patients shows a decrease from 14·48 to 12·71 per cent. The mortality among the general population, however, rose from 21·99 per mille in 1886 to 23·46 during the year under review. This leads to the conclusion that the above institutions are not as a rule resorted to by the people

as largely as might be wished. The death-rate of in-door patients was very large at Balasore, where a number of pilgrims were admitted in a moribund condition.

The diseases most prevalent during the year were cholera, rheumatic affections, liver, worms, spleen diseases, skin diseases and ulcers. There was a fair increase both in the number of major and minor operations, which rose from 3,454 and 52,620 in 1886 to 4,139 and 54,189, respectively, during the year under report.

The following table shows the income and expenditure of the dispensaries during the year :—

	1886. Rs. A. P.		1887. Rs. A. P.
Cash balance on 1st January 1886	34,012 14 5	Cash balance on 1st January 1887	25,753 7 1
From Government—			
As salaries	15,551 13 6	.....	15,445 7 1
„ registers and forms ...	1,397 3 11	.....	1,794 10 8
„ European medicines ...	690 12 3	.....	487 3 0
For diet of police cases ...	1,874 0 1	.....	1,842 0 9
Sale of medicines ...	.....	.....	.....
Special allowances ...	1,292 14 5	.....	1,979 8 1
Total ...	20,806 12 2	.....	21,548 13 7
From local or other funds ...	54,823 0 9	.....	58,985 5 7
„ municipal funds ...	1,58,491 12 10	.....	1,47,681 1 6
Interest on investments ...	32,422 9 11	.....	29,215 6 7
Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits ...	23,542 6 8	.....	20,191 12 11
European subscriptions ...	15,266 5 6	.....	14,667 12 0
Native ditto ...	1,05,492 8 7	.....	1,10,462 12 0
Total income ...	4,44,858 6 10	.....	4,28,506 7 8
EXPENDITURE.			
On establishment ...	2,16,045 14 5	.....	2,15,873 4 5
„ bazar medicines ...	9,357 12 11	.....	9,711 10 2
„ European medicines, whether from Government stores or purchased otherwise	46,705 1 1	.....	46,895 14 4
„ on diet	37,493 11 10	.....	36,975 12 8
„ miscellaneous charges ...	29,646 7 7	.....	27,174 3 11
„ buildings and repairs ...	46,325 13 4	.....	36,091 14 2
Invested during the year ...	29,357 13 4	.....	22,027 4 6
Total expenditure ...	4,14,932 10 6	.....	3,94,750 0 2
Cash balance on 31st December 1886	29,925 12 4	.....	33,756 7 1

The opening balance on the 1st January 1887, as shown above, is less by Rs. 4,172, which is said to be due to the removal of the dispensary at Chandra from Government supervision and deficit in the accounts of 1886 in two dispensaries.

The total receipts from Government amounted to Rs. 21,549, against Rs. 20,807 in the previous year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 742. The receipts from local and municipal funds show a falling off of Rs. 6,650. The subscriptions from Europeans have slightly decreased, while those from the natives increased by Rs. 4,970. The gross expenditure on dispensaries, exclusive of the amounts invested, was Rs. 3,72,723, showing a decrease of Rs. 12,852. Rupees 22,027 were invested during the year.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

The number of admissions into the asylums fell from 200 in 1886 to 168. Of these, 144 were males and 24 females. The number of re-admissions was 13, against 18 in the previous year. The total number of persons treated for insanity was 1,137, as compared with 1,173 in the previous year, and the daily average population of the asylums was 943·11, against 963·9 in 1886. Of those under treatment, 88 were discharged cured, 39 were transferred to the care of friends, 86 died, and 2 were otherwise disposed of. The

percentage of recoveries on the average strength was 9·33, against 9·02 in the previous year. Nine hundred and twenty-two lunatics remained in the asylum at the close of the year, of whom 729 were males and 193 females.

The number of criminal lunatics, which had risen considerably in 1886, has fallen off slightly, the figures being 384 on the 31st December 1887, against 397 on the same date of the preceding year. There were 80 new admissions during the year, against 81 in 1886, of whom 73 were males and 7 females. The daily average strength was 390·88; 75 persons were discharged or transferred, and 28 died.

For the last few years the number of criminal lunatics has increased in all the asylums in Bengal. The question also of the conditions under which it becomes safe to release a criminal lunatic appeared to be in a very unsatisfactory state, detention in many cases continuing longer than seems necessary for the public safety, and much difference of opinion, with consequent friction, being brought to the notice of Government. With a view to remedy these evils, a Committee was appointed to consider and submit definite proposals as to how such cases were to be dealt with in future. Special reference was made to the system of appointing recovered lunatics to the posts of paid warders in jails. The report of the Committee has been received, and is now under the consideration of Government.

The nomenclature of diseases, which has recently been published by the Royal College of Physicians, will have the effect of removing to some extent the difficulty hitherto experienced in classification. During the year 116 persons have been shown as suffering under the head of mania, 32 under melancholia, 16 under dementia, 3 under epileptic insanity, and 5 under toxic insanity. In 439 cases the disease is attributed to physical causes, and in 132 to moral causes. Of the former, 247 cases are said to be due to ganja, 4 to bhang and charas, 54 to spirit, 7 to opium, 25 to fever, 41 to heredity, 27 to epilepsy, and 34 to other causes. Of the 132 cases attributed to moral causes, 89 were due to grief, 9 to fear, 13 to jealousy, and 21 to other causes. The above figures point to the conclusion that indulgence in ganja is the most potent factor in the production of insanity in these Provinces. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, however, remarks that in this country causes of insanity are involved in much obscurity, and are often unascertainable.

The health of the lunatics has been fairly good, except in the Dullunda and Berhampore Asylums. At Dullunda the daily average number of sick was 12·89, against 7·65 in the previous year, while in Berhampore the average was 7·33 against 3·09. The sick list of the Dullunda Asylum is said to have swollen by an epidemic of chicken-pox and by the prevalence of fever. At Berhampore bowel-complaints and fever were more than usually common. The diseases most prevalent in the asylums were anæmia and debility, diarrhœa, dysentery, fever, pneumonia and phthisis. There was no epidemic visitation of cholera in any of the asylums, although the disease was more or less prevalent in the towns where the asylums are situated. There were 86 deaths, against 85 in 1886. This gives an annual death-rate of 9·11 per cent., which only slightly exceeds that of the asylums in England.

There is a somewhat long catalogue of cases of injury. In the Dullunda Asylum one criminal lunatic killed another by striking him with an iron chopper while engaged in the kitchen. Another lunatic was severely injured by a warder. At Dacca there were three cases of injuries of trivial character. There was one case of suicide at Cuttack and two at Berhampore. One lunatic escaped from the Patna Asylum.

This year again the number of male lunatics confined in the Dacca and Cuttack Asylums was in excess of the accommodation provided for them. At Dullunda the space allotted for female lunatics has been found insufficient for the number of patients admitted. The sanction of Government has been accorded to the conversion of the jail hospital building at Dacca into an asylum for female lunatics, and to certain additions and alterations in the asylum buildings at Cuttack. It is hoped that the orders under which fewer districts are in future to send patients to Dullunda will afford sufficient relief. There is not a sufficient number of separate cells in the Dacca Female Asylum, but the defect is now being remedied.

The following table shows the receipts and expenditure in each asylum during the year 1887 :—

Table showing the Receipts and Expenditure of each Asylum for the year 1887.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Asylums.	Daily average strength.	Total expenditure.	Realized from friends of patients.	Actual profit from Manufacture Department.	Average cost of each patient as per column 3.	Average cost of each patient deducting columns 4 and 5.	Average cost of each patient in relation to— Establishment.	Diet.	Bazar medicines.	Clothing.	Contingencies.	Other charges.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dullunda	265·39	27,237 4 1	988 4 8	1,713 3 8	102 10 1	92 7 2	40 12 5	39 9 9	0 1 5	2 7 7	11 5 3	8 5 8
Dacca	221·56	16,761 11 6	114 13 6	1,417 9 0	75 10 5	67 8 11	36 15 3	31 3 1	0 0 8	2 14 1	3 15 7	0 9 9
Patna	234·73	16,207 15 0	215 13 0	1,559 4 2	69 6 11	61 13 11	36 6 0	26 13 4	0 0 3	2 6 3	3 13 2	0 0 11
Cuttack	52·38	5,235 11 9	.....	158 13 10	99 15 3	96 14 5	63 3 6	27 0 0	0 1 5	1 15 8	1 13 3	5 13 5
Beerbhoom	169·05	13,464 1 0	.....	724 12 9	79 10 3	75 5 8	46 7 2	27 13 10	0 1 0	1 11 10	2 9 5	0 15 0
Total ...	943·11	78,996 11 4	1,318 15 2	5,573 11 5	83 12 2	76 7 3	41 0 9	31 10 1	0 0 11	2 6 3	5 10 2	3 0 0

The total expenditure on the asylums during the year was Rs. 78,996-11-4 against Rs. 88,109-11-7 in 1886. The reduction of Rs. 9,113-0-3 is due partly to the diminution in the Public Works charges, and partly to the saving effected in the cost of diet. The average cost for each patient was Rs. 83-12-2, against Rs. 91-6-6 in the previous year. Dullunda continues to be the most costly of all the asylums. The total expenditure on diet amounted to Rs. 19,137 against Rs. 22,061 in 1886, thus showing a reduction of Rs. 2,924, due partly to the smaller number of lunatics dieted, and partly to the reduction in the price of food-supplies. The value of articles of diet supplied from the manufacturing departments amounted to Rs. 10,694, against Rs. 11,160 the year before. The cost of establishment was Rs. 20,008, and of superintendence Rs. 18,704. The corresponding figures in 1886 were Rs. 20,061 and Rs. 18,401. The cost of clothing and bedding was Rs. 908 against Rs. 832, and the expenditure on account of manufactures amounted to Rs. 24,703, against Rs. 22,791 in 1886.

The number of patients in the European Asylum at Bhowanipore at the beginning of the year was 29, of whom 15 were males and 14 females. During the year 21 persons were admitted and 3 re-admitted, making a total of 53 patients. Of these, 8 were discharged cured, 2 were made over to military authorities, 2 were despatched to Europe under the Merchant Shipping Act, 4 were transferred to the care of friends, 2 were deported to Europe as still insane, and 4 died, leaving 31 patients in the asylum at the close of the year. The daily average number was 29, against 31 in 1886. The causes of insanity were chiefly intemperance, heredity and epilepsy. The death-rate in the asylum was 13·79, against 6·45 in 1886, but it is impossible to draw any conclusions from figures relating to so small an average population. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 20,709, against Rs. 20,271 in 1886, and the average yearly cost of each lunatic was Rs. 714, against Rs. 654 in the previous year. The receipts from paying patients amounted to Rs. 8,115, against Rs. 6,722 the year before.

The sanitary condition of the asylum has been much improved by filling up an offensive drain on the western side of the building, and substituting a shallow saucer-drain of pucca masonry.

VOLUNTARY LOCK-HOSPITALS.

Voluntary lock-hospitals.

There were 2,672 admissions to the voluntary lock-hospitals for venereal diseases, against 2,113 in 1886. The number of in-door patients show a slight diminution, being 458 against 484 in the previous year. Of the total number of in-door patients, 28 were Europeans and 430 natives. The following table shows the number of patients treated for venereal diseases in the other hospitals:—

Hospitals.	Number of in-door patients treated in 1887.	Number of out-door patients treated in 1887.	Total.
Medical College Hospital ...	162	2,817	2,979
Presidency General Hospital ...	282	.....	282
Campbell Hospital ...	589	.....	589
Mayo Hospitals	60	7,341	7,401
Howrah General Hospital ...	92	477	569

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 20,444, against Rs. 21,871 in 1886. There was a reduction under every head of expenditure except Europe medicines, the cost of which rose from Rs. 151 to Rs. 413. Rupees 3,327 were spent on buildings and repairs, against Rs. 4,340 in 1886.

CANTONMENT LOCK-HOSPITALS.

The general results of the working of the four Cantonment lock-hospitals in Bengal during the year are exhibited in the following table :—

NAME OF CANTONMENT.	Area in which the rules are in force.	Estimated native population within the area.	Average strength of European troops.	Average number of prostitutes on the register.	Number reported to Cantonment Magistrate or other civil authorities for non-attendance.	Number of women found diseased and admitted to hospital.	NUMBER OF MEN FOUND DISEASED AND ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL. Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Other diseases.	Total.	Number of admissions of men per 1,000 of average strength.	Total expenditure. Rs. A. P.
Dinapore ...	4 miles ... ... / ...	91,169	443	42·51	.....	169	8	36	...	44	99·32	2,371 2 11
Barrackpore ...	5 miles round the Cantonment on the Barrackpore side of the river.	28,144	244	25·43	8	33	64	61	...	125	512·2	1,376 5 3
Dum-Dum ...	24 square miles ..	32,853	626·82	17·29	23	60	32	126	...	158	252·06	1,342 7 5
Darjeeling ...	7½ ditto ...	8,190	272	8·08	.....	22	46	36	11	93	341·91	569 4 9

There has been an improvement in the results of the Dinapore Cantonment. The results of the Barrackpore Cantonment also show a slight improvement. At Darjeeling the results were very unsatisfactory, showing a considerable increase in the number of admissions into hospital for venereal diseases.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT.

The number of analyses performed during the year under report was 2,402, against 2,286 in 1886. The following table shows the general nature of the work done during the year, compared with that of the previous year :—

	1886.	1887.
Medico-legal—		
Human viscera tested for poison	266	233
Animal ditto ditto	157	119
Fowls ditto ditto	8	.....
Substances suspected to be or to contain poison, including cattle-poison	634	594
Articles tested for blood stains	148	180
Ditto for seminal stains	37	54
Articles tested for purity and quality—		
Potable water	71	47
Petroleum and inflammable oils	103	212
Lime-juice	9	15
Opium, confiscated	55	119
Do. from the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces	4	4
Salt	8	9
Ghee	30	10
Spirit for deleterious adulterations	44	8
Do. determinations for the Collector of Customs	104	139
Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum ...	400	402
Fort William Arsenal	23	22
Ishapore Gunpowder and Cossipore Shell Factories	10	3
Medical Store Department	14	14
Telegraph ,, ,, ...	24	8
Commissariat ,, ...	38	96
Army Clothing ,, Alipore	48	2
Other departments	51	112
Total ...	2,286	2,402

There was an increase of 116 cases in the number of analyses performed during the year under review. Twenty reports were also submitted on

technical questions to departments under the Imperial and Bengal Governments. The increase in analytical work was mainly under the following heads: articles tested for blood and seminal stains, petroleum, opium confiscated, Commissariat and other departments. There was a diminution under other heads, namely, human and animal viscera tested for poison, suspected substances, potable water, ghee, spirit for deleterious adulteration, Telegraph Stores, and Army Clothing Department.

The number of medico-legal examinations was 1,180, against 1,250 in 1886 and 1,437 in 1885. Among these the most important were those of human viscera: in 14·6 per cent. of those examined arsenic, and in 24 per cent. opium, was detected, while other poisons were found in 6 per cent. of the cases. Poison was thus detected in 44·6 per cent. of the viscera, against 42·48 per cent. in 1886. There was a decrease in the number of cases in which arsenic was detected, but the number for the last three years (118) is very much larger than in any other similar period since 1875. From 1880-81 to 1882-83 only 72 such cases were discovered. The increase is probably largely due to the fact that during the last four years a far larger proportion of the *post-mortems* have been conducted by highly qualified officers than was formerly the case. In 1882-83 Hospital Assistants held 49 per cent. of *post-mortem* examinations, against 3·4 per cent. in 1887; 201 substances suspected to be cattle-poisons were examined, against 144 in 1886, and in 133 cases, against 115 last year, poisons were detected. One hundred and nineteen animal viscera were examined, against 157 in 1886, and arsenic was detected in 76·9 per cent. of those examined, against 75·79 in 1886. A large number of samples of petroleum were tested, and in every case satisfied the requirements of the Petroleum Act. A very much smaller number (10) of samples of ghee were tested in 1887 than in 1886, and only in three cases were the samples found to be adulterated.

The Chemical Examiner has continued to investigate the properties of indigenous drugs, and has also succeeded in isolating from *Embelia ribes* an acid which appears to be its active principle.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.

Controlling agencies.

THE most important event in the educational history of the year under this head was the transfer of the control of primary education from District Magistrates, acting under the advice of Local Committees, to District Boards.

University education.

The history of higher instruction during the year is marked by three striking features—the foundation of new colleges, increased attendance at all colleges, and the development of private enterprise, which at first supplemented, and now rivals, the efforts of the State in promoting this form of education. The new colleges are four in number—the Bangabasi, founded by Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., F.C.S., a returned Agricultural Scholar, which had 53 students at the close of the year; the Roberts Memorial College, with 3 students only; the Tej Narain Jubilee College at Bhagulpore, with 17 students; and the collegiate classes added by the late Baboo Joy Kissen Mookerjea to the Utterpara School, with 29 students. All these are private institutions, founded and kept up without direct aid from the State, and their establishment raises the number of colleges in Bengal to 33, of which only one-third are maintained by Government. The increase in the attendance is shown in the following statement:—

Colleges—General.	Number on the rolls at the end of the year				
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Government—					
First grade Colleges.					
Presidency College	342	204	180	258	333
Hooghly „	130	141	143	104	156
Dacca „	246	149	131	193	250
Krishnagar „	53	43	55	51	70
Patna „	178	774	204	189	270
Ravenshaw „ Cuttack	32	29	38	52	60
Rajshahye „	81	57	44	78	110
Bethune School (College classes)	5	6	5	4	6
Second grade Colleges.					
Sanskrit College	56	52	48	54	60
Calcutta Madrassa	20	15	20	15	23
Chittagong College	22	22	26	39	45
Total ...	1,165	892	894	1,037	1,383
Municipal—					
Midnapore College	19	23	21	24	42
Aided—					
General Assembly's College, Calcutta ...	165	274	304	342	415
Free Church „ „ ...	272	289	273	202	203
St. Xavier's „ „ ...	170	198	206	160	189
London Mission „ Bhowanipore	59	70	64	61	83
Doveton „ Calcutta ...	47	46	25	16	16
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (College classes).	.....	.....	3	5	5
Narail Victoria College	.....	.....	.....	9	22
Utterpara College	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
Total ...	713	877	875	795	962

Colleges—General.	Number on the rolls at the end of the year				
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Unaided—					
Metropolitan Institution	500	506	556	590	837
City College	175	185	174	232	269
LaMartiniere „ Calcutta ...	26	4	4	5	6
Albert „	35	34	37	55	111
Ripon „	65	82	149	188	274
Maharajah's „ Burdwan ...	101	97	142	136	223
Jagannath „ Dacca ...	.....	48	112	129	245
Berhampore „	27	31	34	24	54
Bishop's „ Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Tej Narain Jubilee „ Bhagulpore ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Bangabasi „	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
Roberts Memorial „ Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Doveton Institution for Young Ladies (College classes).	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Total ...	929	987	1,208	1,359	2,107
Grand Total ...	2,826	2,779	2,998	3,215	4,494

The fact that the increase was unusually large this year is in consequence of the results of the Entrance examination of 1887, at which 2,409 candidates were successful, or 69 per cent. of the candidates, against 913, or 29 per cent., in the previous year. This success was itself due to an alteration in the system of examination designed to facilitate admission to the University, the number of marks required for success being reduced from 33 to 30 per cent. in English, and from 33 to 25 per cent. in the second language and mathematics, while the aggregate minimum of 33 per cent. was not insisted on. The increase has been greatest in the unaided colleges, both absolutely and in proportion to their previous attendance. The following statement indicates the efficiency of the colleges ascertained by the only test readily applicable, that of success at public examinations:—

Class of College.	Number of students passed at Examinations in 1887-88.				
	F. A.	F. A. Scholarship.	B. A.	B. A. Honours.	M. A.
State	183	28	68	43	27
Private	287	23	152	42	13

Government colleges, with somewhat less than half the students, obtained more than half the degrees of all kinds, and the proportion in their favour was larger as the examinations progressed in difficulty. This is most marked in the M. A. course, and is there entirely due to the superior instruction given in the Presidency College, a most useful and necessary institution, which maintains by its example, more than by its direct support, the standard of education in the province.

Some of the Government colleges are most useful in giving the means of higher education in distant places, which are almost distinct provinces, particularly in Patna, Orissa, and Chittagong, where this work would not have been performed by private enterprise. It is in them chiefly that scientific knowledge is fostered, a consideration which, so far as it applies, is very important, as it appears that the science course is losing its popularity. It has long been the policy of Government to give a more practical bent to education, and yet, whether from the effect of the system on which University examinations are conducted, or owing to the predilections of the students themselves, the actual tendency appears to be in the contrary direction. It appears that of 51 senior scholars elected in 1888, only 21 chose the science course against 26 in 1887 and 29 in 1886, but marked superiority in success

at the examinations in science over all private institutions is almost confined among Government colleges to the Presidency. Among the other colleges managed by the State, the three best are those at Hooghly, Krishnagar and Dacca, which together passed 14 candidates at the science course, B.A. examination of 1888, two with honours in the first division, three with honours in the second division. Three unaided institutions—the Metropolitan, City and Ripon Colleges—passed 22 candidates by that course, three with honours in the second division.

Secondary education.

The progress of secondary education during the year, as indicated by the multiplication of schools and the increased attendance of pupils, has been substantial and satisfactory, though it has not been quite as great as that made in collegiate instructions.

The following statement defines its extent:—

Class of Schools.	1886-87. Schools.	1886-87. Pupils.	1887-88. Schools.	1887-88. Pupils.
High English	272	61,227	292	67,430
Middle „	718	51,134	745	54,651
„ Vernacular	1,157	64,478	1,189	67,022
Total ...	2,147	176,839	2,226	189,103

The expenditure of Government under this head was Rs. 5,17,235 in 1886-87, and increased in 1887-88 by the sum of Rs. 16,057. Applications for new grants have been accumulating for the last two or three years, and it is doubtless desirable that Government could afford more liberal aid, but the fulfilment of the wish is very improbable, considering not only existing financial conditions, but also the more urgent claims of primary and technical education.

Primary education.

There has also been some slight progress in the department of primary education, the number of schools having increased from 48,483 in 1886-87 to 48,621 in 1887-88, the number of pupils from 1,080,085 to 1,103,422, but here the gain in numbers is comparatively small, and does not compensate for the great loss in 1885-86. Practically, primary education in Bengal has reached a stationary state, and such variations as occur from year to year in the numbers are due rather to alterations in the system of registration than to any real advance or retrogression. The Provincial Government has not in recent years been able to make any increase in the assignment under this head, and there is not, as in the case of English education, a spontaneous tendency to the spread of elementary instruction, irrespective of Government assistance, beyond the classes which it at present reaches.

The total expenditure from Provincial and District Funds on primary education during the year was Rs. 6,82,089 against Rs. 7,36,243 in 1886-87, the decrease of Rs. 54,154 being apparently due to delay in payments, which caused large sums due for 1887-88 to fall over into the following year.

The following statement shows the manner in which the available funds were utilised in the different divisions:—

Divisions.	Schools.	Pupils.	Expenditure.	Cost per school in rupees.	Cost per pupil in annas.
			Rs.		
Presidency	4,284	125,460	82,268	19·2	10·4
Calcutta	165	7,060	7,700	46·6	17·4
Burdwan	8,338	210,549	1,01,485	12·1	7·7
Rajshahye	2,501	60,544	74,034	29·6	19·5
Dacca	4,734	119,636	86,154	18·2	11·5
Chittagong	4,469	103,662	63,481	14·2	9·7
Patna	5,546	116,104	84,717	15·3	11·7
Bhagulpore	3,211	68,319	66,073	20·5	15·4
Chota Nagpore	1,423	42,777	52,425	36·8	19·8
Orissa	4,002	89,312	61,908	15·4	11·0
Orissa Tributary Mehals ...	89	1,274	1,850	20·7	23·2

Special instruction.

There are in Bengal 37 institutions for imparting special instruction in some profession, art, or industry as distinguished from the general education more commonly sought. Some details as to their strength are given below:—

	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1888.	Average monthly roll number.	Expenditure— From public funds. From Provincial revenues.	From public funds. From Municipal Funds.	From private funds.	Total.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil. Cost to public funds.	Total cost.
I.—Law.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Law Schools.									
Hooghly College	1	26	32	.....	.....	2,044	2,044	.....	63 14 0
Krishnagar ,, ...	1	6	7	.....	.....	579	579	.....	82 11 5
Dacca ,, ...	1	32	36	.....	.....	2,400	(a) 2,400	.....	66 10 8
Patna ,, ...	1	37	34	.....	.....	2,400	(b) 2,400	.....	70 9 4
Rajshahye ,, ...	1	11	19	.....	.....	1,319	1,319	.....	69 6 8
Ravenshaw ,, (Cuttack)	1	13	12	.....	.....	775	775	.....	64 9 4
Total ...	6	125	140	.....	.....	9,517	9,517	.....	67 15 7
Unaided Law Schools.									
Metropolitan Institution ...	1	503	464	.....	.....	6,000	6,000	.....	12 14 10
City College	1	151	119	.....	.....	4,800	4,800	.....	40 5 4
Ripon ,, ...	1	355	352	.....	.....	6,300	6,300	.....	17 14 4
Jagannath ,, (Dacca) ...	1	38	24	.....	.....	1,004	1,004	.....	41 13 4
Total ...	4	1,047	959	.....	.....	18,104	18,104	.....	18 14 9
Total Law Schools ...	10	1,172	1,099	.....	.....	27,621	27,621	.....	25 2 1
II.—Medicine.									
Medical College, Calcutta ...	1	160	194	1,61,502	.....	8,735	1,70,237	832 7 9	877 8 1
Government Medical Schools.									
Sealdah	1	198	202	42,043	.....	6,664	48,707	208 2 1	241 1 11
Patna	1	109	111	4,053	.....	1,830	5,883	36 8 2	53 0 0
Dacca	1	229	218	12,773	.....	7,241	20,014	58 9 5	91 12 11
Cuttack	1	53	39	4,933	.....	68	5,001	126 7 9	128 3 8
Total ...	4	589	570	63,802	.....	15,803	79,605	111 14 11	139 10 6
Unaided Medical Schools.									
Dacca Homœopathic Schools	2	138	115	.....	.....	355	355	.....	3 1 4
Total Medical Schools...	7	887	879	2,25,304	.....	24,893	2,50,197	256 5 1	284 10 2
III.—Engineering.									
Civil Engineering College, Seebpore	1	164	156	70,775	.....	6,646	77,421	453 10 11	496 4 7
Government Surveying Schools.									
Dacca	1	115	115	2,788	.....	1,334	4,122	24 3 10	35 13 5
Patna	1	61	59	2,749	.....	670	3,419	46 9 5	57 15 2
Cuttack	1	83	80	1,811	.....	835	2,646	22 10 2	33 1 2
Total ...	3	259	254	7,348	.....	2,839	10,187	28 14 10	40 1 8
Total Engineering Schools	4	423	410	78,123	.....	9,485	87,608	190 8 8	213 10 9
IV.—Art and Industry.									
Government School of Art ...	1	158	148	24,978	.....	3,168	28,146	168 12 3	190 2 9
Government Industrial Schools.									
Ranchi Industrial School ...	1	41	35	1,200	.....	600	1,800	34 4 6	51 6 10
Aided Industrial Schools.									
In the Presidency Division ...	2	73	66	.....	511	325	836	7 11 10	12 10 8
,, Calcutta ,, ...	1	27	27	300	.....	996	1,296	11 1 9	48 0 0
,, Burdwan ,, ...	3	158	158	895	.....	2,834	3,729	5 10 7	23 10 7
,, Orissa ,, ...	1	49	43	.....	.....	312	312	.....	7 4 3
Total ...	7	307	294	1,195	511	4,467	6,173	5 12 10	21 0 0
Unaided Industrial Schools.									
In the Presidency Division ...	3	101	91	.....	.....	521	521	.....	5 11 7
,, Bhagulpore ,, ...	2	70	61	.....	.....	240	240	.....	3 14 11
Total ...	5	171	152	.....	.....	761	761	.....	5 0 1
Other Art Schools ...	14	677	629	27,373	511	8,993	36,880	44 5 3	58 10 1

(a) Surplus fees ... Rs. 436
(b) Ditto ... ,, 3,515

The law students are far the most numerous, and excepting a small and decreasing minority, not constituting a ninth of the whole, they read in unaided schools, and cost the public nothing even when they attend Government schools. These facts and the increase in the number of law students

illustrate the popularity of the profession, and its profitable nature. The study of medicine on the other hand, at least on the ordinary lines, is confined to Government institutions, and in its higher department is proportionately very expensive to the State, each student costing Government Rs. 877-8-1 a year—a sum far in excess of that reported in regard to any other college. The number of pupils in the Medical College has diminished from 172 last year to 160, though there has been an increase of ten in the free female class. On the other hand, the schools where instruction is given in the vernacular are advancing in number and reputation. There has been an increased attendance in the Engineering College, Seebpore, but it is marked as an unfavourable sign that only one passed at the B. E. examination. The condition of this most important school has formed the subject of enquiry during the year, with special reference to the small success which has attended it at the University examinations. The report of the Committee appointed to investigate has not yet reached the Government. The survey schools have done well during the year, and their pupils readily find employment. The number of pupils in the Government School of Art increased from 152 to 158.

The industrial schools are conducted on a small scale, aiming at little more than the teaching of ordinary mechanical arts to a limited number of pupils of the artisan class; but on the whole they did well during the year.

Female education.

The medical education of women made a decided advance during the year. In the Medical College five young ladies were reading as regular students for the L.M.S. or M. B. degree, and one of them (Miss Virginia Mitter) headed the list of successful candidates at the first M. B. examination. Besides the regular students, 21 young ladies attend lectures in the Medical College for a special certificate under the new regulations, to be obtained after a course of three years. The class consists of Europeans and Eurasians exclusively. The number increased from 11 to 21. From the midwifery class, seven native *dais* and 16 pupil-nurses passed out with certificates. A class for instructing females through the medium of the vernacular was opened in June 1886 in the Campbell Medical School, and is attended by 15 students.

The progress of female education generally is indicated by the figures given below:—

	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Girls' schools	2,198	43,290	2,247	46,038
Girls in boys' schools	.....	37,764	.....	37,785
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,198	81,054	2,247	83,823

There has been a most satisfactory advance in the number of girls under instruction in the Dacca and Patna Divisions, counterbalanced, to some extent, by a falling off in some other divisions. In the higher walks of female education it is noticed that the Bethune College, the Free Church Normal School, the Doveton Institution for Young Ladies, sent up successful candidates for the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University, while the Bethune College also passed two candidates at the B.A. examination.

Education of Europeans.

The number of European schools remained the same as in the previous year, being 72 in all: there was an increase in the attendance from 6,391 to 6,541. The Government expenditure under this head was Rs. 1,73,018 against Rs. 2,50,367 last year, the decrease being in the grants for buildings. The effort which has been made for some years to give to the education of Europeans a more practical turn, by substituting special examination for that of the Entrance to the Calcutta University, has entirely failed, not a single boy having appeared as a candidate at the special examination. It is evident that the authority of a University having a monopoly of the granting of degrees is sufficient to regulate the course of study in all Bengal schools, of whatever class, and this is an additional argument in favour of introducing an alternative standard, adapted to the requirements of those who do not need merely a literary education. The allowances to high schools continue to be regulated by a very minute system of payment by results, involving the examination by a Government Inspector of every boy in every subject. The success of the schools may be roughly

gauged by the percentage earned of the total possible grant, which was 73 per cent.—a great improvement on the results of the previous year. This progress is, however, attributed in part to a change in the system of working.

Education of Muhammadans.

There has been a satisfactory increase in the higher institutions of organised instruction. In Arts colleges, Muhammadan pupils have increased from 138 to 217; in English schools, high and middle, from 13,218 to 14,864; in middle vernacular schools, from 9,053 to 9,860; and, besides this absolute increase, the percentage is in each case higher than last year. The total number of Muhammadan students also rose from 366,886 to 401,671, and the percentage, from 26·9 to 27·6, figures to be compared with the percentage of 31·5 borne by Muhammadans to the whole population of Bengal; but this is due not to any real development, but to the correction of an error made during the last two years in the method of registering certain Koran schools, which were removed from the aided list without being placed on that of private institutions. There is still much doubt as to the expediency of the course adopted in withdrawing aid from these schools, and the matter is under consideration. The appointment of two Muhammadan Assistant Inspectors, which has been sanctioned for some time, and is now to be immediately carried into effect, will afford facilities for considering such questions from the Muhammadan point of view. Three scholarships were founded in July 1886 of Rs. 20 a month each, tenable for a year and a half, by any student of the Calcutta Madrassa who has obtained the B. A. degree with honours. This raises the total number of special Muhammadan scholarships to 134. The attendance at Madrassas generally increased from 1,120 to 1,229, in the Calcutta Madrassa (Oriental Department) from 339 to 362. The total number of students in the Calcutta Madrassa was 1,183 against 1,119 in the previous year. A change has recently been effected in the constitution of the College Department of the Madrassa, which, it is hoped, will give the students the advantage of the superior tuition of the Presidency College without depriving them of the special attraction of a denominational institution.

General summary.

The progress made in the extension of education of all kinds during the year may be gathered from the following statement of the number of enrolled pupils:—

	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
In public institutions—		
Colleges	29·9	.....
Secondary schools	6·7	.....
Primary schools	2·3	.....
Special schools	.....	3·4
Total ...	3·01	.....
In private institutions—		
Advanced	3·3	.....
Elementary	451·8	.....
Other schools	.....	75·3
Total ...	112·3	75
GRAND TOTAL ...	6·6	.....

There has been an improvement in every department, except that rather vaguely characterised as other schools under private management, where the falling off has not been such as to affect appreciably the general result.

Art, Literature, and the Press.

English Press

THE principal English newspapers published in the Lower Provinces during the year 1887-88 were—the *Englishman*, *Indian Daily News*, *Statesman and Friend of India*, *Hindu Patriot*, *Indian Nation*, *Bengali*, *Indian Mirror*, *Reis and Rayyet*, *Indian Planters' Gazette and Sporting News* (Calcutta), *Darjeeling News* (Darjeeling), *East* and *Bengal Times* (Dacca), and *Behar Herald* (Patna).

Publications of the Bengal Secretariat.

The following important publications other than annual reports were published during the year from the Bengal Secretariat Press:—

(1). Seven grammars of the dialects and sub-dialects of the Behari language, Part VIII—Maithil-Bengali dialect of the Central and Western Puraniya.

(2). Police Manual, Bengal Lower Provinces, volumes I and II.

(3). The Administration of the Lower Provinces of Bengal from 1882-83 to 1886-87.

(4). Selections from the records of the Government of Bengal—Correspondence on the revenue administration of the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

(5). Selections from the records of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces—Completion report on the survey and settlement of the Khoordah estate in Puri, by Mr. W. C. Taylor.

(6). Note on the establishment of a teaching University in Calcutta, by Messrs. Eliot and Pedler.

(7). Proceedings of the Public Service Commission, volume VI—Proceedings relating to Bengal.

Vernacular Press.

The number of vernacular newspapers supplied to the Bengal Library during the year, including two newspapers published in Assam, was 66 against 63 in the preceding year. Twelve new papers came into existence, while nine papers were either discontinued or incorporated with other papers. Of the 66 papers, 7 were monthly, 9 fortnightly, 44 weekly, 1 bi-weekly, and 5 daily. All were published in Bengali, with the exception of the following:—

Daily papers—one in Urdu; bi-weekly papers—one in Urdu; weekly papers—one in English and Bengali, six in Hindi, one in Persian, five in Urdu, and five in Uriya; monthly papers—two in Hindi and three in Uriya. Twenty-five papers were published in Calcutta, five in the remainder of the Presidency Division, seven in the Dacca Division, three in the Burdwan Division, six in the Patna Division, four in the Chittagong Division, three in the Rajshahye Division, seven in the Orissa Division, and two in the Bhagulpore Division. Of the remaining newspapers, two were published at Chandernagore and two were published in the Province of Assam. No papers were published in the Chota Nagpore Division. The leading papers were—the *Sahachar*, the *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, the *Sanjivani*, the *Bangabasi*, the *Surabhi and Pataka* (Calcutta), the *Burdwan Sanjivani* (Burdwan), and the *Dainik* (Calcutta).

Of the daily newspapers, one—the *Dainik*—had a circulation of 7,000, and three between 500 and 200; of the weekly papers, one—the *Bangabasi*—had a circulation returned as 20,000, one of 4,000, two of 3,000, one of 2,500, one of 2,350, two of 1,000, and the rest of under 1,000; of the fortnightly papers, one had a circulation of 700.

Report on the Bengal Library.

The number of publications received in the Bengal Library during the year 1887 was 2,255, or 316 less than the number received in 1886. Of these publications, 266 were in English and 1,989 in other languages. Their distribution as regards the place of publication was as follows:—

	Number published.
Town of Calcutta	1,577
Burdwan Division	24
Chittagong „	19
Dacca „	245
Orissa „	129
Patna „	126
Presidency „	122
Rajshahye „	13
	2,255

No publications were received from the Bhagulpore and Chota Nagpore Divisions.

Of the total number of publications received, 211 were periodicals; of the remaining 2,044 books, 298 were bi-lingual and 1,746 uni-lingual. The uni-lingual books are classified according to the languages in which they were written and the subjects of which they treat, as follows:—

Number.	Languages.	Originals.	Republications and translations.	Number.	Subjects.	Originals.	Republications and translations.
1	Arabic	2	4	1	Art	43	2
2	Assamese	22	3	2	Biography	33	2
3	Bengali	934	114	3	Drama	77	2
4	English	188	52	4	Fiction	89	20
5	Garo	1	.....	5	History (including Geography)	77	10
6	Hindi	101	3	6	Language	412	25
7	Khasi	1	.....	7	Law	39	9
8	Musalmani-Bengali ...	61	12	8	Medicine	43	14
9	Nepalese	.....	1	9	Miscellaneous	190	19
10	Persian	3	5	10	Philosophy	5	6
11	Sanskrit	25	95	11	Poetry	150	29
12	Santali	1	2	12	Politics	3	.....
13	Urdu	14	4	13	Religion	171	165
14	Uriya	88	10	14	Science (Mathematical) ...	77	1
				15	Ditto (Natural and other) ...	30	1
				16	Travels and Voyages ...	2	.....
	Total ...	1,441	305		Total ...	1,441	305

Art.

None of the publications received under the head of Art call for special notice.

Biography.

Of the publications received under the head of Biography, special mention may be made of the life of Babu Keshub Chundra Sen, by Baboo Protapa Chandra Mozoomdar, and that of Baboo Krishna Das Pal, by Mr. N. Ghose. The following works may also be noticed:—*Hazrat Mohammader Jiban Charit o Dharmaniti*, by Sheik Abdur Rahim, *Mudrájantrer Swádhinatápradátá Lord Metkafer Samskhipta Jibani*, by Babu Chandicharan Sen.

Drama.

Of the Bengali dramas received during the year, Baboo Profulla Chandra Mukhopádhyáya's *Apurba Mayamilan* may be mentioned. It is a work of imagination of a very high order.

Fiction.

Of the works of fiction written during the year, the following deserve special notice:—*Sitaram*, by Baboo Bankim Chandra Chatterji, teaches the lesson of complete self-effacement in doing one's duty to the animated world around. *Rajarshi*, by Baboo Rabindra Nath Tagore, contains touches of genuine poetical feeling. *Harishe Bishád*, by Baboo Tarak Chandra Ganguli, is full of sympathy for the lower classes of Bengali society, and teaches respect for virtue and worth wherever found.

History. Of the works under this head, a translation of the *Rájátaraṅgini*, or annals of Kashmir, the only historical work of the Hindus, by Baboo Jogesh Chandra Datta, deserves notice.

Language. The educational works received under this head do not deserve special notice. *Barat's Pronouncing and Etymological Dictionary of the English and Bengali Language* is progressing. The republication of Rájá Sir Radha Kánta Deva's *Sabdakálpadruma*, with copious additional matter and a complete etymology of every word, has been undertaken by Baboos Barada Prashad Basu and Hari Charan Basu. An edition of Katantra Grammar in Sanskrit with text, *Britti* by Durgasinha, and a commentary by a living author, has also been commenced.

Law. Among the legal publications of the year the enlarged edition of the Bengal Municipal Act, III of 1884, and of the Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, by Mr. Stanley Collier, C.S., may be mentioned.

Medicine. The works received under this head do not call for any special remarks. Besides the usual number of Allopathic, Homœopathic and Ayurvedic publications, a work on the dosimetric system of treatment of diseases, namely, *Dosimetrik Chikitsa Tattwa*, has been published in Bengal.

Miscellaneous. Of miscellaneous works received during the year, the pamphlets on technical education by Mr. Cotton and by Mr. Spring, and *Máchher Chas*, by Baboo Nidhiram Mukerjee, on the subject of pisciculture, may be specially mentioned.

Philosophy. The philosophical works received last year consisted mainly of republications or translations of ancient Sanskrit philosophical works, and none deserve special notice. Several fasciculi of the celebrated Buddhist philosophical work entitled the *Prajnaparamita* have been issued by Rájá Rajendralala Mittra, C.I.E.

Poetry. Under this head most of the works are republications of well-known poetical works. The following, however, may be specially mentioned:—*Raivataka*, an epic poem based on the *Adiparba* of the Mohábhárata, by Baboo Nabin Chandra Sen, describes the struggle between Conservatism and Liberalism in ancient Aryan society. *Hema Praabha* describes the heroism displayed by the young Rani of Jomrajya in reconquering from the Muhammadans Mohesh Khali, the kingdom of her husband Manindra.

Politics. Under this head no work of such importance as to call for notice here was published.

Religion. The publications under the head of religion are numerous, consisting of translations and republications of the *Puranas*, the *Vedas*, the *Upanishads*, the *Darsanas*, the *Smrit Samhitas*, and the *Tantras*.

Among Hindu religious literature, Mr. R. C. Dutt's Bengali translation of the Rig Veda may be specially mentioned.

Among Baishnab religious literature, the oldest Baishnab work of Bengal—the oldest known work in the Bengali language—published by Baboo Kedarnath Datta, may be mentioned. It is a translation in verse of the last two chapters of the *Srimad Bhagabata*.

Science. The scientific publications of the year in all the different languages were confined to works designed for educational purposes. None deserve to be specially noticed.

Travels and Voyages. Under this head only one book was received, namely, *From the City of Palaces to Ultima Thule*, describing a voyage to Iceland, and giving an account of the great geysers of that island.

Periodical Literature. More periodicals disappeared than were started in 1887. The Art periodicals, which numbered five at the beginning of the year, all disappeared during its currency. Of old periodicals, the *Nabajiban*, the *Bharati*, and the *Nabyabharat* were conducted with great ability.

The various publications received under this head belong to Art, Biography, Drama, Poetry, and Miscellaneous; they comprised both new works and 'Jubilee' editions; many of them were distributed gratis in honour of the Jubilee.

The Jubilee publications.

The number of publications registered under Act XXV of 1867 was 2,406 in 1887-88 as against 2,570 in 1886-87. Of this number, 1,721 were registered in the office of the Inspector-General of Registration, and 685 in district offices.

Act XXV of 1867.

The cost of books purchased under section 10 of the Act amounted to Rs. 4,271-9-9, against Rs. 3,957-11-9 in the preceding year, and the fees levied under section 18 to Rs. 124 against Rs. 170.

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

Owing to want of funds for such works, but little progress has been made in the conservation of ancient monuments. Works were undertaken with the object of preserving the temple at Konch, a Hindu Saivic temple, dating probably from the eighth century. It was found that the temple had been repaired at least four times previously, on each occasion a fresh layer being laid on the original floor of the temple, till at last the successive layers not only covered up the argha of the Saivic symbol in the sanctum, but also closed up the outlet for water to the north, and in the course of the last repairs it was found necessary to build a fresh argha of stucco, and to make a new channel for the water.

There were indications showing that the vaulting within the temple dates to a period posterior to the building of the original temple, but it was in fairly good order, and has not been interfered with.

The verandahs, cloisters, and terracing round the outside of the central tower had fallen down and been repaired, and had again fallen many years ago, forming a high irregular mound round the sanctum, into which the rain water penetrated. They have been now wholly removed; the pillars and architraves found buried have been arranged on the levelled surface and on its slopes, and portions have been laid in steps so as to form a sort of approach to the temple. The sculpture found has been arranged within the temple as far as possible to preserve it from the weather; the walls where decayed have been repaired and strengthened, and the concreting and plastering renewed or repaired to render it fairly watertight, but no attempt was made to restore any of the ornamental work or any portion of the walls which were not necessary for the stability or safety of the existing portions.

The tomb at Maner has also been conserved. A great many of the beams of the verandah on one side had been broken many years ago by the fall of the thick layer of concrete covering the dome on the verandah roof, and the verandah was kept from complete destruction by wooden props: the broken beams and ceilings have been replaced by new ones similarly arranged, but quite devoid of all ornamentation, the object being to preserve what remained from destruction, not to restore what had been broken.

The revetments keeping up the high earthen mound on which the tomb stands had been in places eaten away by saltpetre to the depth in some cases of as much as three feet, and it was considered essential for the safety of the walls to renew thoroughly the portions so eaten away.

No work, however, has been done in the fine gateway or in preserving the attached masjid. Both are buildings well deserving of conservation, and it is intended to preserve what remains of them yet intact from further destruction when funds for the purpose become available.

Besides these two important buildings, an old Christian tomb in Chapra, dated A. D. 1712, and a Muhammadan tomb in Shamshernagar in the Gaya district were repaired to some extent so as to preserve them from destruction.

In archæological research some progress has been made in obtaining complete records of, and in illustrating the more important monuments in, Rohtasgarh, which had been conserved some years ago, and which are now in fairly good order. Some progress has also been made in securing complete drawings of the tomb of Sher Shah at Sasseram, which had also been repaired in 1884, and materials have also been obtained for fully illustrating the sculpture and architecture of the tomb, masjid, and gateway at Maner, of the fortified sarai with its fine gateway at Daudnagar, the tomb at Chapra, the tomb at Shamshernagar, and the fine tomb and gateway at Chaganpur. Three

of the masjids at Gaur have been measured, and the materials for fully illustrating their sculpture and architecture have been obtained. The drawings of the Adina Masjid at Pandua were well advanced, and materials have been obtained for illustrating the more important buildings in Rajmahal, viz. the Jama Masjid and its fine gateway, the curious baradwari near it, an old Hindu temple, and a bridge built on the system of corbelled openings.

One hundred inscriptions of varying degrees of value have been classified and partially examined, and mechanical impressions taken of them during the year, bringing up the total number of Bengal inscriptions recorded with particulars of their size, material position, language, and the number of lines of writing on them to 318. In this work the officers of the Survey have been aided by the various district officers, the Magistrate of Maldah contributing a large number of records of inscriptions.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical.

Ecclesiastical Administration.

THE Ecclesiastical establishment, paid entirely or partly by Government, consisted of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Archdeacon of Calcutta, the Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop, the Registrar of the Diocese, the Archbishop of Calcutta, 16 Chaplains of the Church of England, 1 Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, 9 Ministers of the Additional Clergy Society, and 8 Priests of the Roman Catholic Church.

Working of the Brahmo Marriage Act.

Ten marriages were registered during the year under the *Brahmo Marriage Act*, viz. 6 at Calcutta, 1 at Dinagepore, 1 at Bankipore, 1 in the 24-Pergunnahs, and 1 at Mymensingh, as against 18 in the preceding year.

Burial Board under Act V (B.C.) of 1881.

There is nothing of importance to note under this head, except that the rules for the management of cemeteries under the control of the Board were revised during the year.

Mahomedan holidays.

With the view of obviating any inconvenience that might be felt by Mahomedan suitors and legal practitioners, whose engagements required them to attend revenue or criminal courts presided over by Christian or Hindu officers on Mahomedan festivals, instructions had been issued to those courts to fix, as far as possible, cases in which Mahomedan suitors or witnesses were concerned, so that they would not be called up for hearing on any of the Mahomedan festival days. During the year under report the National Mahomedan Association represented that the instructions referred to had not been productive of any practical benefit, and they submitted a list of festivals and ceremonial and religious occasions which, in the estimation of the Mahomedan community, should be observed as close holidays. Of the days shown in the list, the Association mentioned the five marginally noted holidays* as the most important and sacred. It was pointed out to the Association that the effect of declaring a public holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act would practically be to put a stop to all mercantile business on that day; and it was finally determined that all that was necessary was to close all public offices and courts in Bengal on those days.

* Eed-ul-fitr.
Eed-uz-zoha.
The last two days of the Mohurrum.
Fatiah-doaz-dahum.

Stationery and Printing.

Stocks, receipts and issues.

THE following statement shows the value of the stocks, receipts, and issues of Stationery during the year 1887-88, as compared with those of 1886-87:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
Value of stores at the beginning of the year ...	7,46,621	5,44,996
Ditto received and credited during the year	16,86,415	17,94,324
Total	24,33,036	23,39,320
Value of stores issued	18,88,040	20,20,351
Balance	5,44,996	3,18,969

There was a decrease of Rs. 2,01,625 in the value of the stores in stock at the beginning of the year, and this amount was still further reduced by the close of the year, when the balance of stores left in stock was Rs. 3,18,969. The value of the stores received and issued during the year increased by Rs. 1,07,909 and Rs. 1,32,311 respectively.

The value of English articles obtained from the India Office (calculated at two shillings per rupee) decreased from Rs. 5,05,926 to Rs. 5,03,109. There was a reduction of Rs. 23,987 in the purchases of articles of English manufacture in the local market, due to the enforcement of the rule that no special articles of stationery, which are not ordinarily kept in stock, should be supplied without the sanction of the Local Government. The value of paper received from the local mills increased from Rs. 7,95,784 to Rs. 8,30,650, owing partly to the rise in the prices of country-made paper and partly to an increase in the quantity of white printing paper supplied to the Presses.

The cost of the stationery issued to departments and officers under Local Governments free of charge was Rs. 8,07,035, against Rs. 8,30,599 in the preceding year. The largest reductions were effected in Bengal (Rs. 40,261) and the North-Western Provinces (Rs. 39,105). In Burma (Upper and Lower) there was an increase of Rs. 45,322. There was an increase of Rs. 1,45,870 in the value of stationery supplied to departments and officers under the Government of India.

There was an increase of Rs. 44,472 in the value of the issues of water-marked paper used with court-fee stamps, of which Rs. 32,397 occurred in Bengal.

After eliminating from the total issues the cost* of water-marked paper of all kinds, and the items noted in the margin,† the actual cost of the stationery supplied by the Stationery Office amounted to Rs. 6,05,458 in 1886-87, as against Rs. 5,58,161 in the year under review. In view of the fact that the prices of stationery have risen, and that the number of indenting officers has increased during the year by 98, this result is satisfactory, and may be attributed to the increased care which is now bestowed in checking the indents.

	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
* Cost of water-marked paper	1,07,818	1,53,647
†1. Value of articles issued to Presses for blank books, &c.	36,973	39,605
2. Value of unserviceable stores	2,924	7,401
3. Value of stores transferred to Bombay and Madras	9,159	185
4. Value of deficiencies in stock	.....	19,803
5. Value of other miscellaneous adjustments ...	566	5,960
6. Supplies to Presses ...	11,25,142	12,35,589
	12,82,582	14,62,190

The quantity of paper supplied to the Government Presses has decreased under every head except cream-wove and white printing.

The Form Store Department.

In the Form Store Department, 80,434,719 forms were received and 67,574,770 issued in 1887-88, against 88,398,815 received and 71,827,500 issued in the previous year. This decrease is principally due to the fact that from the beginning of the year the Northern Bengal State Railway and the Dacca State Railway obtained their forms from the Contractor for printing Government of India Stock forms, instead of from the Calcutta Stationery Office. The number of indent for forms diminished from 6,834 in 1886-87 to 5,778 in 1887-88, and the decrease is the result of greater care employed by indenting officers in the preparation of the annual indents. The total cost of the forms used in Government offices in Bengal during the year under review is estimated to be over four lakhs of rupees, of which three lakhs represent the cost of the paper and the remainder the cost of printing.

Indents for newspapers and periodicals.

The Superintendent of Stationery, Calcutta, has been entrusted with the duty of obtaining periodicals and newspapers for Government officials in Bengal, making payments for them, and submitting returns showing the expenditure incurred.

PRINTING.

The following statement exhibits the operations of the Printing Department during the year:—

	1886-87.		1887-88.	
OUTTURN.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Jail Press	1,16,118 12 9		1,18,210 11 3	
Ditto, Third Division ...	.....		4,612 12 6	
Secretariat Press	2,44,850 0 8		2,28,740 15 10	
Receipts in the Publishing Department	40,467 11 9		54,632 0 8	
Darjeeling Press	5,698 4 0		1,164 11 7	
		4,07,134 13 2		4,07,361 3 10
ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.				
Jail Press	45,447 5 7		65,927 1 11	
Book debit charges	104 4 9		764 8 3	
Secretariat Press	2,10,314 12 7		2,06,576 4 1	
Book debit charges	266 15 0		.....	
Publishing Department ...	27,610 14 2		23,436 6 3	
Darjeeling Press	6,337 6 11		1,949 2 11	
		2,90,081 11 0		2,97,753 7 5
Difference ...	.....	1,17,053 2 2	.....	1,09,607 12 5

Jail Press.

The outturn of the Jail Press during the year amounted to Rs. 1,22,823-7-9, against Rs. 1,16,118-12-9 in the previous year, the expenditure being Rs. 65,927 against Rs. 45,447 in 1886-87. The profits of the year amounted to Rs. 66,874, against Rs. 78,538 in the previous year. There is an increase of Rs. 20,480 in the expenditure of the year, mainly owing to the release of convicts on the occasion of Her Imperial Majesty's Jubilee, and the consequent introduction of a paid establishment to the Jail Press.

Secretariat Press.

The outturn of the Secretariat Press amounted to Rs. 2,28,740, against Rs. 2,44,850 in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 2,06,576, against Rs. 2,10,314 in 1886-87. The profits amounted to Rs. 7,761, against Rs. 26,477 in the previous year. The main cause of the reduced outturn and a falling off in the profits was that several heavy publications remained incomplete at the end of the year, and were consequently not brought into account.

The Publishing Department shows a considerable increase in the receipts.

The following statements show the profit and loss for the year, and the cash actually received and disbursed:—

Dr. *Profit and Loss Statement of the Bengal Secretariat Press*, 1887-88. Cr.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
To Establishment	1,87,580	13	2	By value of work done ...	2,28,740	15	10
„ Contingencies	7,992	1	4				
„ Postage	159	8	0				
„ Wear and tear of materials ...	15,839	12	0				
„ House-rent	9,407	0	0				
Difference ...	7,761	13	4				
Total ...	2,28,740	15	10	Total ...	2,28,740	15	10

Publishing Department, 1887-88.

	Rs	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
To establishment, including the salaries of the despatcher, sirkars, and Gazette dufteries	3,486	3	8	By proceeds from *Calcutta Gazette*, *Bengali Gazette*, Civil List, and other miscellaneous publications	54,632	0	8
„ Contingencies	9,357	10	7				
„ Postage	10,592	8	0				
„ Portion of house-rent ...	720	0	0				
Difference ...	30,475	10	5				
Total ...	54,632	0	8	Total ...	54,632	0	8

Actual Cash Receipts.

	Rs.	A.	P.
In the Publishing Department	54,632	0	8
For work done for semi-Government offices ...	26,020	12	9
Total ...	80,652	13	5

Actual Cash Expenditure.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Establishment	1,92,116	3	9
Contingencies	11,516	8	11
Materials	7,916	13	7
Postage	10,752	0	0
Contract and miscellaneous printing	8,760	3	0
Total ...	2,31,061	13	3

Zoological Gardens.

THE total income of the Gardens during the year under report, inclusive of the Government grant of Rs. 20,000, amounted to Rs. 45,279 against Rs. 47,541 in the previous year, while the expenditure rose from Rs. 40,650 to Rs. 43,992, this increase being due chiefly to the comparatively heavy outlay incurred in the purchase of several valuable animals from the menagerie of the late King of Oudh. Of the advance of Rs. 5,000 sanctioned by Government for this purpose, a portion only, viz. Rs. 1,487-11, was drawn, the greater part of the cost being defrayed from the ordinary resources at the disposal of the Committee.

The income derived from donations and subscriptions fell to Rs. 1,030 only as against Rs. 5,989 in 1886-87, when, however, the figure reached was, owing to the munificent gift of Rs. 5,000 made by the Nawab of Moorshedabad, unusually high. The entrance receipts amounted to Rs. 8,294 against Rs. 7,140 in the previous year, and the receipts from the other sources, detailed on the margin, aggregated Rs. 7,684 against Rs. 7,295 in 1886-87.

Rents, Rs. 2,226; carriages and horses, Rs. 556; boats and palkies, Rs. 627; and miscellaneous, inclusive of the percentage on the Fancy Fair and *Fete* collections, Rs. 4,275.

The establishment employed in the Gardens cost Rs. 9,809, or Rs. 661 more than in the previous year; feeding, Rs. 9,335; purchase of animals, Rs. 5,211; transport of animals, Rs. 1,449; and construction and repair of buildings and roads, Rs. 13,527. The opening balance of the year was Rs. 6,891, and the closing balance Rs. 1,286.

The principal works undertaken during the year were the construction of a snake-pit and rockery at an expenditure of Rs. 2,000, the construction of a deer-kiosk costing Rs. 1,220, and the removal of the peafowl house from the former site and its reconstruction in a more conspicuous part of the Gardens.

The number of visitors to the Gardens who paid entrance fees was 108,041 against 97,099 in the previous year, and against an average number of 127,313 for the six preceding years. These figures are exclusive of a large number of students and children under eight years of age, who were admitted into the Gardens during the year free of charge.

The most important additions made in the course of the year were an Indian and a Javan rhinoceros, two Bactrian camels, three Russian bears, a young clouded leopard, and an adult man-eating tiger. The leopard was presented by Mr. C. J. Soltoun, Assam, the man-eating tiger by His Highness the Maharajah of Gidhaur, and the remaining animals were obtained by purchase. Of the presentations made, there were 48 mammals, 79 birds, and four reptiles. As many as 131 presentations were made during the year.

Economic and Art Museum.

UNDER the provisions of Act IV of 1887, the Trustees of the Indian Museum received charge, on the 1st April 1887, of the collections of the late Bengal Economic and Art Museum.

The year was mainly devoted to the arrangement of the collections in classes and sub-classes, under the three main heads of Art Manufactures, Economics, and Ethnology. Want of accommodation and of funds, however, prevented much progress in this direction.

Three hundred and seven articles were added to the Museum during the year, the greater number of which were presented on return from the Indian and Colonial Exhibition of London. A beautifully embroidered harness and saddle-cloth, worth Rs. 600, belonging to Maharajah Krishna Pertap Sahee Bahadur of Hutwa, in the district of Sarun, is amongst the number. A figure of Buddha in bronze, costing Rs. 75, and an illuminated Pali manuscript, costing Rs. 120, were purchased from the Museum funds. A large number of economic products, 252 tin specimen cases, and 220 strong tin-boxes containing surplus specimens of economic products, were received from the Government of India. In the Ethnological Branch the most important addition was that of thirty-six life-sized new models of Indian races. Forty-one specimens of peasant jewellery and fifty other specimens were returned from the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London. The arch formed from the specimens of Indian timbers in the late Bengal Economic Museum, and exhibited in the London Indo-Colonial Exhibition, has since been returned, and the timbers will now be separated and arranged. No addition was made to the "Industrial Court," which contains a collection of European manufactures presented to the Government of Bengal by the exhibitors at the Calcutta International Exhibition of 1883-84.

Collections of economic products were sent to the Governments of Bombay and the North-Western Provinces, to the Administrations of Burma and the Central Provinces, to the Australian Colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania, and to the Government of Russia.

The Trustees are in communication with gentlemen in Europe and Australia for the purpose of obtaining specimens of art manufactures and economic products from those countries, and they have asked the co-operation of the Government of India in obtaining a list of wholesale prices of the least known products in all parts of India. They have also arranged for the exhibition and sale, by local dealers, of selected articles of economic and art value in an annexé of the Museum.

ADDENDA.

Political.

His Majesty Wajid Ali Shah, King of Oudh, died at Garden Reach in September 1887. As the King was during his lifetime exempt from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, it was considered expedient after his death to make provision for the management of his estate otherwise than under the authority of those Courts, and Act XIX of 1887 was passed, conferring upon the Governor-General in Council exclusive authority to administer the property left by His Majesty.

During his residence at Garden Reach it was considered necessary on political grounds to entertain a special officer for the performance of the duties of the Agent to the Governor-General in connection with the late King and of the Superintendent of Political Pensions, which were combined in one office; but on his death the Government of India decided to entrust to the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs the payment of stipends to the members of the Oudh and Mysore families, and to appoint the Government Solicitor Agent to the Governor-General in Council for the purposes of Act XIX of 1887. These arrangements were not carried out till May 1888, when Colonel Prideaux, the Agent and Superintendent of Political Pensions, proceeded on leave.

Prisons.

In consequence of the release of a large number of prisoners at the celebration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, a reduction was made in the expenditure of the Jail Department in Bengal. The Bhagulpore District Jail was closed, the prisoners having been transferred to the Central Jail at that station, and 14 District Jails were reduced to the status of Intermediate Jails; an establishment costing Rs. 142 instead of Rs. 436 per mensem, the charge for the lowest grade of District Jails, being attached to each. This change has resulted in an immediate saving of Rs. 24,633 per annum, which sum will increase when 14 jailors of the lowest grade, whose services are no longer required, have been provided with appointments elsewhere, or have retired from the service.

Medical.

Hitherto the Professorships of the Medical College, Calcutta, have been filled by medical officers serving in Bengal. It was decided during the past year to throw open these appointments to the whole of the Bengal Medical Service, and to select the best officers irrespective of their connection with any particular province or department. Such an enlargement of the field of selection would, it was considered, be to the advantage not only of the College, but also of the Bengal Medical Service, inasmuch as the best qualified officers of the Presidency would be thus readily available for appointment to the teaching staff of the College, while an incentive would be given to increased industry, and to the acquisition of extended professional knowledge by such as might be ambitious to be selected for one of these appointments.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

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Principal Geographical Divisions.	Total area in square miles.
British Possessions directly administered—	
Bengal	70,519*
Behar	44,164
Orissa	9,041
Chota Nagpore	26,965
Total directly administered ...	150,689
Tributary States—	
Cooch Behar Tributary States	1,307
Orissa ditto	15,187
Chota Nagpore ditto	16,054
Hill Tipperah (both surveyed and unsurveyed tract)	4,086
Total ...	36,634
Native States and Tributaries—	
Sikkim	2,600
Total area of Bengal ...	189,923

* Excluding the Sunderbuns, 5,309 square miles.

Observing Stations.	Rainfall in inches.				Average			
					May.			
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.
Burdwan	16·84	35·60	1·55	53·99	96·0	77·4	107·2	67·4
Bankoora	7·96	38·51	1·40	47·87	98·0	77·6	109·1	66·7
Soory	16·19	37·40	3·30	56·89				
Midnapore	12·59	38·46	3·36	54·41	97·9	77·6	107·9	64·7
Hooghly	10·83	35·43	2·34	48·60				
Howrah	12·74	33·02	2·28	48·04				
Saugor Island	8·68	53·99	13·39	76·06	92·0	80·7	96·7	70·5
Alipore	12·20	45·40	3·07	60·67	92·7	77·6	98·9	65·2
Kishnaghur	16·95	30·58	4·75	52·28	94·2	76·2	103·8	66·3
Jessore	13·88	34·55	3·06	51·49	93·6	77·6	99·3	68·0
Berhampore	17·06	41·29	7·23	65·58	95·0	76·5	104·7	68·2
Dinagepore	24·69	65·93	4·94	95·56	93·3	75·0	99·1	65·7
Maldah	16·94	36·72	1·53	55·19	96·7	75·6	105·3	68·4
Beauleah	13·53	38·74	4·92	57·19	95·4	74·4	105·4	65·7
Rungpore	25·62	63·80	3·70	93·12	90·1	74·1	96·8	66·3
Bogra	16·27	53·59	3·01	72·87	94·7	75·2	102·8	68·3
Pubna	12·69	32·23	3·28	48·20				
Darjeeling	28·92	93·24	3·48	125·64	63·6	52·9	72·1	46·2
Julpigoree	30·72	102·50	4·09	137·31	87·9	72·9	95·5	66·8
Cooch Behar	28·30	106·92	2·48	137·70				
Dacca	13·19	38·05	5·47	56·71	91·4	77·4	98·1	68·6
Furreedpore	11·29	31·30	5·27	47·86	87·7	76·0	92·5	67·9
Burrisal	18·41	43·82	11·08	73·31	90·3	77·7	96·5	66·5
Mymensing	18·64	59·00	6·29	83·93	90·2	74·3	95·3	65·1
Chittagong	17·72	63·27	8·49	89·48	89·5	76·7	96·2	70·0
Noakhally	18·77	64·35	7·40	90·52	89·1	76·6	94·0	67·5
Comilla	14·34	41·57	6·01	61·92	92·3	76·6	98·3	68·8
Rangamati Hill... ...	19·73	55·03	5·30	80·06				
Agortola	22·33	37·80	4·19	64·32				
Patna	11·75	23·69	3·20	38·64	98·0	78·0	109·6	69·7
Gya	6·26	37·15	0·73	44·14	103·1	81·3	110·6	73·8
Arrah	13·15	24·06	5·89	43·10	100·3	78·6	109·4	72·7
Mozufferpore	8·83	34·16	3·35	46·34				
Durbhunga	10·15	43·79	3·19	57·13	94·9	77·2	102·9	65·9
Chupra	10·18	26·51	4·95	41·64	100·0	77·9	109·5	71·2
Motihari	5·04	49·55	7·21	61·80	95·9	76·2	105·8	66·3
Monghyr	15·95	33·03	3·64	52·62				
Bhagulpore	11·92	32·87	1·28	46·07	94·6	76·9	104·7	68·0
Purneah	27·39	40·38	3·62	71·39	95·8	76·7	104·3	64·7
Nya Doomka	16·13	32·82	0·90	49·85	96·6	76·9	108·2	67·9
Cuttack	7·71	44·63	1·23	53·57	101·3	81·2	113·9	70·8
False Point	15·96	35·57	16·96	68·49	87·0	77·0	94·5	70·1
Pooree	3·02	23·66	8·20	34·88				
Balasore	13·35	33·60	4·56	51·51	93·2	78·6	102·1	69·9
Hazaribagh	8·87	37·66	2·49	49·02	97·2	75·3	106·5	63·7
Ranchee	14·49	43·78	1·63	59·90	97·6	74·1	105·0	65·9
Chybassa	12·07	39·89	0·32	52·28	101·9	79·2	111·3	69·7
Purulia	9·47	35·60	2·86	47·93				

1887.

TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.								CLOUD PROPORTION.		
July.				December.						
Mean of maximum	Mean of minimum.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
90·4	79 1	94·6	76·9	78·1	54·7	81·5	49·3	2·4		2·5
88·4	78 1	94·1	75·6	78·5	53·0	82·2	48·3	1·1	5·6	1·6
89·3	78·1	97·3	75·3	79 5	53·6	82·3	49·2	1·7	4·9	1·8
87·5	79·8	93·7	76·5	76·4	58·2	80·7	53·3	3·7	7·9	3·1
87·3	78·2	92·5	76·2	76·2	56·0	79·5	52·5	2·1	8·1	2·8
89·3	78·1	93·8	75·3	77·4	52·5	80·8	46 9	2·5	7·7	2·8
89·3	78 9	94·3	76·9	78·8	54·1	82·7	47·4	3·2	8·2	3·0
89·2	78·5	93·7	75·6	76·5	54·8	79·6	51·2	2·5	8·9	2·1
89·9	79·2	95·6	76·1	77·0	50·1	79·6	46·3	2·6	6·1	1·4
90·1	78·9	94·0	75·3	77·1	50·7	79·5	44·1	1·4	4·9	0·9
89·7	72·8	94·3	69·7	77·2	51·2	80·2	46·7	1·3	4·3	1·1
90·8	78·8	95·3	74·7	77·1	50·6	79 8	47·8	0·6	4·3	0·5
89·4	78·6	94·8	75·3	77·4	52·7	81·6	45·9	2·9	8·1	1·4
66·4	57·4	70·1	55·6	49·7	36·6	56·8	34·0	6·2	8·4	3·4
89·6	77·1	94·0	74·8	75·8	51·1	78·9	48·4	3·1	7·1	1·1
88·7	79·1	92·1	76·7	79·0	55·6	84·1	50·7	3·1	7·2	2·4
86·1	78·4	87·0	71·9	74·6	54·3	80·7	47·5	1·0	3·5	1·0
87·5	78·2	92·3	76·3	76·8	55·2	81·8	50·1	2·8	7·8	1·8
89·0	78·3	93·3	76·1	76·9	52·7	82·4	49·1	3·8	7·2	3·2
85·8	76·4	90·6	74·0	78·9	56·4	83·1	53·7	4·3	8·3	2·6
86·2	77·6	90·5	75·8	78·5	52·6	84·3	49·5	2·0	4·0	1·5
88·5	76·8	92·3	74·8	79·9	52·4	85·4	48·1	3·3	6·1	1·8
90·9	79·9	95·0	77·2	75·5	51·3	79·3	45·8	2·0	7·9	1·5
91·5	78·9	95·0	76·8	76·3	50·5	79·7	46·3	1·9	6·4	1·7
91·8	79·3	95·4	76·6	75·0	49·2	78·3	42·9	1·5	6·0	1·0
90·3	80·1	93·4	77·0	74·5	53·5	77·9	48·1	1·7	6·2	1·2
92·6	79·5	97·5	77·1	74·4	51·5	77·0	46·1	1·5	5·6	0·5
91·7	78 6	95·8	75·4	75·6	45·9	77·7	40·8	2·7	7·4	1·4
89·8	78·6	94·4	75·0	74·5	49·2	78·4	45·0	1·2	4·1	0·7
89·6	78·6	93·2	75·6	74·6	48·4	78·2	43·4	2·1	5·4	1·0
88·4	77·7	93·6	73·8	76·4	49 7	79·8	45·1	0·9	5·0	0·8
89·3	78·3	96·4	74·8	82·9	57·8	88·4	52·4	2·2	7·1	2·4
86·9	77·6	93·0	75·1	77·5	56·0	80·4	51·0	3·5	7·0	3·1
88·0	77·5	92·4	75·3	79·7	52·8	82·4	47·4	0·6	5·7	1·1
84·9	73·1	92·0	70·7	72·2	50·3	75·2	45·3	1·5	8·4	1·9
83·6	72·0	89·0	68·4	72·6	48·7	75·5	43·5	1·7	7·9	2·6
88·1	76·9	94·6	74·4	78·0	51·2	80·3	46·0	1·1	6·8	2·0

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF

1	2		3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10
PROVINCES.	Commissionership.	Names of Executive Districts.	How many executive sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	CHIEF TOWNS, WITH POPULATION. Head-quarters town.	Population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil Judges. (a).	How many Stipendiary Magistracies. (b).	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.
BENGAL ...	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	4	2,689	1,391,823	Burdwan ...	32,627	3,667	2	10	20
		Bankoora	2	2,621	1,041,752	Bankoora ...	18,747	5,460	1	5	29
		Beerbhoom	2	1,752	794,428	Soory ...	7,848	3,273	2	5	28
		Midnapore	4	5,186	2,515,565	Midnapore ...	33,560	13,875	3	12	45
		Hooghly	3	1,225	1,015,005	Hooghly and Chinsurah.	31,177	2,292	5(c)	10	30
		Howrah	2	476	635,381	Howrah ...	99,764	1,487	(d)	5	19
		Total ...	17	13,949	7,393,954		223,723	30,054	13	47	.....
	Presidency ...	Calcutta	...	8	433,219	Calcutta and the Suburbs.	684,658	1	5	2	.....
		24-Pergunnahs	6	2,124	1,869,859			5,079	4	16(e)	29
		Nuddea	5	2,763	1,655,721	Kishnaghur ...	27,477	2,964	5	9	24
		Jessore	5	2,925	1,939,375	Jessore ...	8,495	4,732	3(f)	10	32
		Khoolna	3	2,077	1,079,948	Khoolna ...	506	2,890	1	6	40
		Moorshedabad	4	2,141	1,226,790	Berhampore ...	23,605	3,585	2	10	24·50
		Total ...	23	12,038	8,204,912		744,741	19,251	20	53	.....
	Rajshahye ...	Dinagepore	2	4,117	1,514,346	Dinagepore ...	12,560	6,921	2(g)	6	Criminal 60 Civil 30
		Rajshahye	3	2,359	1,338,638	Rampore Beauleah	19,228	5,159	2(h)	8	34
		Rungpore	4	3,488	2,097,964	Rungpore ...	13,320	6,737	2(i)	8	25
		Bogra	1	1,452	734,358	Bogra ...	6,179	4,202	...	3	42
		Pubna	2	1,839	1,311,728	Pubna ...	15,267	3,921	2(j)	6	32
		Darjeeling	1	1,164	155,179	Darjeeling ...	7,018	943	...	5(k)	70
		Julpigoree	2	2,952	581,562	Julpigoree ...	7,936	971	...	5	.....
		Total ...	15	17,371	7,733,775		81,508	28,854	8	41	.....
	Dacca ...	Dacca	4	2,796	2,116,350	Dacca ...	79,076	6,422	4	11	48
		Furreedpore ...	3	2,267	1,631,734	Furreedpore ...	10,263	4,655	2	6	35
		Backergunge ...	4	3,648	1,900,889	Burrisal ...	13,136	4,336	4	10	90
		Mymensingh ...	5	6,332	3,051,966	Mymensingh ...	10,561	12,609	3	10	71
		Total ...	16	15,043	8,700,939		113,036	28,022	13	37	.....

(a) Exclusive of Munsifs.
(b) Magistrates, Joint-Magistrates, Assistant Magistrates and Deputy Magistrates, including Subdivisional Officers.
(c) The Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, has been included among the Civil Judges of Hooghly.
(d) The District Judge, Hooghly, is also Judge of Howrah, and the 1st Sub-Judge, Hooghly, is also Small Cause Court Judge, Howrah.
(e) Including the Cantonment Magistrates of Barrackpore and Dum-Dum.
(f) The District Judge of Jessore is also Judge of Khulna.
(g) Ditto ditto of Dinagepore is also Judge of Darjeeling.

BRITISH TERRITORY.

11	12	13	14								
			REVENUE.								
Average distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Land.	Excise.	Stamp.	Registration.	Road cess.	Public works cess.	Municipal taxes.	Income tax.	Total of preceding columns.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12	578	3,30,751	29,54,226	3,01,941	3,14,896	30,186	1,65,263	1,65,262	80,726	39,047	40,51,547
15	349	1,46,535	4,58,141	87,784	1,67,521	15,845	41,205	41,206	13,221	12,571	8,37,494
.....	268	1,46,279	10,17,971	1,21,570	1,58,297	14,794	57,703	57,704	4,424	14,347	14,46,810
15	955	3,88,336	24,03,399	2,41,410	4,54,506	40,127	1,33,515	1,33,514	43,337	53,619	35,03,427
12	768	4,13,189	13,38,130	3,01,164	5,10,203	24,335	1,00,368	1,00,368	1,07,612	36,142	28,78,800
9	627	2,45,184		(*l*)87,256		17,127			2,38,467	17,628	
.....	3,545	16,70,274	81,71,867	11,43,125	16,05,423	1,42,414	4,98,054	4,98,054	4,87,787	1,73,354	1,27,18,078
.....	2,392	27,13,817	19,816	(*m*)20,90,633	19,51,964	61,021	.....	.....	28,92,193	14,46,263	84,61,890
10	1,281	6,44,613	15,72,989	(*n*)4,16,130	6,22,150	64,517	1,09,072	1,09,071	5,54,876	65,566	35,14,371
24	691	3,12,496	8,68,965	1,24,112	2,59,315	19,720	62,155	62,156	57,376	38,181	14,91,980
16	518	2,62,952	8,54,493	94,227	4,24,217	67,661	91,240	91,241	15,979	40,269	16,79,327
12	410	1,66,731	6,17,387	76,666	2,47,329	28,003	60,292	60,291	11,076	24,809	11,25,853
13·33	778	2,96,676	10,73,517	1,63,015	2,27,518	13,901	68,116	68,117	56,854	47,537	17,18,575
.....	6,070	43,97,285	50,07,167	29,64,783	37,32,493	2,54,823	3,90,875	3,90,876	35,88,354	16,62,625	1,79,91,996
Criminal 30	409	1,78,650	16,42,371	1,00,025	1,98,762	10,292	83,751	83,752	14,207	56,135	21,89,295
Civil 15											
22	421	3,08,987	9,28,934	92,692	1,57,731	7,389	77,283	77,284	28,447	39,935	14,09,695
10	458	2,12,647	9,95,070	1,59,522	3,17,079	23,695	1,17,375	1,17,374	8,490	48,283	17,86,888
22	247	91,086	4,91,068	57,220	97,124	7,610	44,693	44,694	10,744	23,902	7,77,055
8	353	1,72,562	3,91,793	93,243	2,42,536	15,535	44,651	44,650	25,509	29,669	8,87,586
20	246	1,82,501	1,16,560	1,22,043	25,222	1,099	18,807	14,879	60,986	43,700	4,03,296
.....	273	1,13,625	4,13,303	89,598	93,236	5,813	43,286	43,286	10,430	20,409	7,18,776
.....	2,407	12,60,058	49,79,099	7,14,258	11,31,690	70,933	4,29,846	4,25,919	1,58,813	2,62,033	81,72,591
12·5	648	4,73,778	5,15,989	2,44,089	6,90,869	37,846	74,882	74,966	1,24,114	83,882	18,46,637
31·6	417	2,02,965	5,70,608	74,204	3,68,936	31,539	62,709	63,439	13,621	30,809	12,15,865
29	545	2,95,654	14,82,688	1,17,719	5,96,183	58,091	98,247	1,93,038	26,638	55,524	26,28,128
16	555	3,00,476	8,52,995	3,37,076	7,37,237	40,310	1,63,087	1,63,086	37,274	74,742	24,05,807
.....	2,165	12,72,873	34,22,280	7,73,088	23,93,225	1,67,786	3,98,925	4,94,529	2,01,647	2,44,957	80,96,437

(*h*) The District Judge of Rajshahye is also Judge of Maldah.
(*i*) Ditto ditto of Rungpore is also Judge of Julpigoree.
(*j*) Ditto ditto of Pubna is also Judge of Bogra.
(*k*) Including the Deputy Commissioner.
(*l*) Exclusive of the towns of Howrah and Bali.
(*m*) Inclusive of the Suburbs and the towns of Howrah and Bali.
(*n*) Exclusive of the Suburbs.

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF

1		2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10
PROVINCES.	Commissionership.	Names of Executive Districts.	How many executive sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	CHIEF TOWNS WITH POPULATION. Head-quarters town.	Population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil Judges. (b).	How many Stipendiary Magistrates. (c).	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.
BENGAL—concld.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong	2	2,567	1,132,341	Chittagong ...	20,969	1,376	3	8	11·2
		Noakholly	2	1,641	820,772	Sudharam ...	5,124	2,471	1	6	30
		Tipperah	3	2,491	1,519,338	Commillah ...	13,372	6,451	2	9	10
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	2	5,419	101,597	Rangamati ...	792	815	...	3(k)	80
		Total ...	9	12,118	3,574,048		40,257	11,113	6	26	.....
		Total of Bengal ...	80	70,519	35,607,628		1,203,265	117,294	60	204	.....
BEHAR ...	Patna ...	Patna	4	2,075	1,751,299	Patna	170,654	5,635	4	8(d)	26
		Gya	4	4,712	2,124,682	Gya	76,415	9,657	3	9	48
		Shahabad	4	4,366	1,964,909	Arrah	42,998	5,641	3	10	56
		Durbhunga	3	3,335	2,633,447	Durbhunga ...	65,955	6,359	...	6	50
		Mozufferpore	3	3,004	2,582,060	Mozufferpore ...	42,460	5,154	3(e)	6	32
		Sarun	3	2,628	2,285,939	Chupra	51,670	4,379	3(f)	8	53
		Chumparun	2	3,531	1,721,608	Motihari	10,307	7,766	...	4	60
	Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr	3	3,922	1,969,774	Monghyr ...	55,372	6,448	1	7	40
		Bhagulpore	4	4,263	1,966,158	Bhagulpore ...	68,238	6,177	3(g)	9	45
		Purneah	4	4,957	1,848,687	Purneah	15,016	5,687	2	7	45
		Maldah	1	1,901	711,487	English Bazar ...	12,430	3,261	...	4	50
		Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	6	5,470	1,567,054	Doomka	2,075	11,243	...	12(h)	35
		Total of Behar ...	41	44,164	23,127,104		613,590	77,407	22	90	.....
ORISSA ...	Orissa ...	Cuttack (a)	3	3,639	1,795,065	Cuttack	42,656	13,018	2(i)	7	30
		Ungool	...	881	101,903	.....	.....	379	...	1(j)	.....
		Pooree	2	2,472	888,487	Pooree	22,095	5,166	...	5	70
		Balasore	2	2,056	945,280	Balasore	20,265	6,331	...	5	40
		Total of Orissa ...	7	9,041	3,730,735		85,016	24,894	2	18	.....
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Chota Nagpore.	Hazaribagh	2	7,021	1,104,742	Hazaribagh ...	15,306	7,833	...	5(k)	70
		Lohardugga	2	12,044	1,609,244	Ranchi	18,443	12,130	1(l)	7(k)	60
		Singbhoom	1	3,753	453,775	Chyebassa ...	6,006	3,001	...	3(k)	70
		Manbhoom	2	4,147	1,058,228	Purulia	6,115	6,147	...	7(k)	60
		Total of Chota Nagpore	7	26,965	4,225,989		45,870	29,111	1	22	.....
		GRAND TOTAL ...	135	150,689	66,691,456		1,947,741	248,706	85	334	.....

(a) Including Bankee.
(b) Exclusive of Munsifs.
(c) Magistrates, Joint-Magistrates, Assistant Magistrates, and Deputy Magistrates, including Sub-divisional officers.
(d) Including the Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapore.
(e) The District Judge of Mozufferpore is also Judge of Durbhunga.
(f) Ditto ditto of Sarun is also Judge of Chumparun.
(g) Ditto dttto of Bhngulpore is also Judge of Monghyr.
(h) Including the Deputy Commissioner.
(i) The District Judge of Cuttack is also Judge of Poboree and Balasore.
(j) Tahsildar.
(k) Including the Deputy Commissioner.
(l) Judicial Commissioner, Chote Nagpore.

BRITISH TERRITORY—*concluded.*

11	12	13	14								
			REVENUE.								
Average distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Land.	Excise.	Stamp.	Registration.	Road cess.	Public works cess.	Municipal taxes.	Income tax.	Total of preceding columns.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
44	465	3,30,593	9,06,792	1,75,946	4,07,261	48,601	1,01,368	1,01,369	23,132	30,784	17,95,253
12	303	1,49,692	6,15 315	14,162	2,91,492	37,720	67,253	67,901	3,975	19,742	11,17,560
30	322	2,26,685	10,57,761	70,516	4,93,776	35,230	1,01,781	1,01,780	19,877	37,131	19,17,852
80	628	1,23,542	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,718	8,30,512	25,79,868	2,60,624	11,92,529	1,21,551	2,70,402	2,71,050	46,984	87,657	48,30,665
.....	15,905	94,31,002	2,41,60,281	58,53,878	1,00,55,360	7,57,507	19,88,102	20,80,428	44,83,585	24,30,626	5,18,09,767
11·5	1,217	5,75,234	14,75,775	8,12,158	3,33,416	34,617	1,80,969	1,80,970	1,26,335	75,038	32,19,278
24	716	2,87,311	14,41,374	5,47,112	2,44,551	22,579	1,83,826	1,83,827	47,783	56,043	27,27,095
35	601	3,93,210	17,13,741	2,93,899	3,15,989	18,074	1,41,702	1,41,703	41,270	33,380	26,99,758
24	471	1,79,290	8,06,388	1,74,899	1,71,806	19,090	2,06,088	2,06,089	32,985	51,014	16,68,359
15	432	2,35,518	9,68,084	2,33,196	3,80,196	30,457	1,46,279	1,46,279	37,497	57,874	19,99,862
41	538	2,47,123	12,17,759	3,44,654	2,80,866	22,188	1,55,599	1,55,600	36,524	81,518	22,94,708
.....	328	1,48,700	5,09,818	2,52,153	96,664	12,743	75,153	75,154	11,882	39,351	10,72,918
25	489	1,78,719	8,79,251	3,59,596	2,75,424	17,498	1,17,952	1,17,952	47,316	67,461	18,82,450
25	464	3,36,985	5,94,341	2,84,756	2,60,695	17,408	1,48,917	1,48,911	48,863	68,381	15,72,272
20	530	2,20,456	11,83,720	2,82,651	2,54,877	13,573	77,938	77,938	14,414	53,901	19,59,012
26	262	95,376	4,26,122	1,41,707	89,827	5,670	28,836	28,836	9,598	23,803	7,54,399
.....	391	1,66,357	2,78,396	1,43,247	94,609	5,277	.....	.....	9,202	19,807	5,50,538
.....	6,439	30,64,279	1,14,94,769	38,70,028	27,98,920	2,19,174	14,63,259	14,63,259	4,63,669	6,27,571	2,24,00,649
25	608	4,51,263	8,85,975	2,40,909	2,11,894	10,967	65,818	65,817	34,887	25,872	15,42,139
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
20	426	1,27,150	5,14,039	96,446	84,165	6,566	31,872	31,871	14,627	12,147	7,91,733
12 to 15	498	1,80,194	4,09,786	1,92,895	61,002	5,000	29,936	29,936	10,453	14,071	7,53,079
.....	1,532	7,58,607	18,09,800	5,30,250	3,57,061	22,565	1,27,626	1,27,624	59,967	52,090	30,86,983
30	521	1,83,109	1,21,164	1,79,930	65,902	6,657	36,869	36,870	12,191	26,262	5,05,845
.....	473	2,43,351	1,03,272	2,97,341	1,10,533	7,723	48,450	48,450	9,736	29,119	6,54,624
44	161	58,950	68,337	31,672	9,785	558	8,379	8,380	2,085	4,973	1,34,169
30	302	1,30,059	82,418	98,956	1,12,995	7,798	48,708	48,709	4,750	19,485	4,23,819
.....	1,457	6,15,469	3,75,191	6,07,899	3,19 215	22,736	1,42,406	1,42,409	28,762	79,839	17,18,457
.....	.....	1,38,69,357	3,78,40,041	(*m*)1,08,62,055	(*n*)1,35,30,556	10,21,982	37,21,393	38,13,720	50,35,983	31,90,126	7,90,15,856

(*m*) Exclusive of Rs. 2,942, being the license fees of the shops in Gurjat States.

(*n*) These figures are exclusive of miscellaneous receipts, Rs. 1,48,025; receipts from sale of plain paper prescribed by the High Court for use with the court-fee stamps, Rs. 1,85 367; duty and penalty realised by Civil Courts under section 34 of Act I of 1879, Rs. 10,555; duty and penalty realised by Collectors under section 37 of Act I of 1879, Rs. 23,010; and fines imposed for infringement of the provisions of the Stamp Act, Rs. 7,506.

D.—Popu

Districts.	Inhabited houses.	Population.						Classi		
		Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.		
				Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed races.	Natives.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BENGAL.										
Western Districts.										
Burdwan Division.										
Burdwan	289,047	472,824	535,253	195,471	188,275	1,391,823	516·82	317	470	123
Bankoora	168,321	330,617	365,203	176,519	169,413	1,041,752	397·46	15	13	28
Beerbhoom	181,068	265,840	297,348	115,723	115,517	794,428	453·43	9	10	29
Midnapore	416,642	843,428	885,633	399,767	386,737	2,515,565	494·99	68	26	646
Hooghly	239,039	358,048	401,397	131,983	123,577	1,015,005	828·57	145	249	261
Howrah	113,644	220,186	227,544	96,293	91,358	635,381	1,33·483	967	744	340
Total	1,407,761	2,490,943	2,712,378	1,115,756	1,074,877	7,393,954	533·89	1,521	1,512	1,427
Central Districts.										
Presidency Division.										
Calcutta	34,534	253,483	113,172	35,334	31,230	433,219	54,152·37	13,806	9,658	2,966
24-Pergunnahs	307,499	681,350	618,208	294,080	276,221	1,869,859	880·35	3,979	813	9.184
Nuddea	292,542	513,265	570,562	292,514	279,380	1,655,721	600·99	62	58	6,302
Jessore	294,729	621,237	661,209	338,034	318,895	1,939,375	668·03	30	72	390
Khoolna	156,223	385,235	338,132	183,167	173,414	1,079,948	519·96	9	15	723
Moorshedabad	257,967	382,731	444,035	203,752	196,272	1,226,790	572·99	81	139	250
Total ...	1,343,494	2,837,301	2,745,318	1,346,881	1,275,412	8,204,912	682·04	17,967	10,755	19,815
Rajshahye Division.										
Dinagepore	268,647	512,530	477,868	269,762	254,186	1,514.346	367·82	12	29	416
Rajshahye	224,678	421,090	451,688	239,136	226,724	1,338,638	567·46	40	10	71
Rungpore	337,096	708,563	693.843	359.138	336,420	2,097,964	601·48	21	29	36
Bogra	99,473	238,499	232,855	134,178	128.826	734,358	505·75	16	10	1
Pubna	200,447	403,671	425,538	244,640	237,879	1,311,728	710·19	62	47	5
Darjeeling	29,028	65,738	44,923	23.210	21,358	155,179	133·31	616	73	153
Julpigoree	94,795	203,325	180,528	102,230	95,479	581,562	197·00	83	37	39
Total ...	1,254,164	2,553,416	2,507,243	1,372,294	1,300,822	7,733,775	445·01	850	235	721
Eastern Districts.										
Dacca Division.										
Dacca	308,695	636,256	690,193	397,607	392.294	2,116,350	756·92	188	901	7,710
Furreedpore	224,134	515,410	544,421	290,579	281,324	1,631,734	719·78	72	78	2.591
Backergunge	222,912	644,804	604,145	328,675	323,265	1,900,889	521·07	62	763	2,892
Mymensingh	403,162	987,770	949,541	565,627	549,028	3,051,966	481·99	31	13	107
Total ...	1,158,903	2,784,240	2,788,300	1,582,488	1,545,911	8 700,939	578·40	353	1,755	13.300
Chittagong Division.										
Chittagong	211,387	313.535	390,844	218,114	209,848	1,132,341	441·11	211	108	736
Noakholly	86,958	256,933	254,391	158,315	151,133	820,772	500·17	8	19	561
Tipperah	179,374	496,290	474.823	274,703	273,622	1,519,338	609·93	7	107	85
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	15,003	36,908	27,269	19,638	17,792	101,597	18·75	8	34	7
Total ...	492,722	1,103,566	1,147,317	670,770	652,395	3,574,048	294·94	234	268	1,389
Total for Bengal ...	5,657,044	11,769,466	11,900,556	6,088,189	5,849,417	35,607,628	505·57	20,925	14,525	36,652

* Excluding Chittagong Hill Tracts

LATION.

FICATION OF POPULATION.						OCCUPATION.				
Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	All others.	Total male agriculturists.	Total male non-agriculturists.	Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	REMARKS.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1,120,676	263,816	.....	.....	6,418	3	256,085	412,210	Bengali.		
910,845	46,274	.....	.....	84,559	18	176,820	330,316	Bengali and Sonthali.		
617,310	162,621	.....	.....	14,449	.....	148,931	232,632	Bengali.		
2,233,300	164,001	2	36	113,869	3,617	508,197	734,998	Ditto.		
825,207	188,800	.....	290	37	16	182,344	307,687	Ditto.		
500,870	132,118	1	40	282	19	108,525	207,954	Ditto.		
6,208,208	957,630	3	366	219,614	3,673	1,380,902	2,225,797			
278,762	124,430	141	1,721	.....	1,735	8,595	280,222	Bengali.		
1,153,040	701,306	11	357	414	755	327,825	647,605	Ditto.		
727,890	921,395	.....	1	1	12	717,419	1,047,631	Ditto.		
768,322	1,170,505	.....	.....	.....	56			Ditto.		
523,657	555,544	.....	.....	.....	.....	266,181	302,221	Ditto.		
634,796	589,957	.....	676	836	55	199,094	387,389	Ditto.		
4,086,467	4,063,137	152	2,755	1,251	2,613	1,519.114	2,665,068			
716,630	795,824	.....	.....	1,435	.....	396,278	386,014	Bengali.		
288,749	1,049,700	.....	59	7	2	299,161	361,065	Ditto.		
816,532	1,279,605	.....	334	41	1,266	539,886	527,815	Ditto.		
140,860	593,411	.....	56	.....	4	188,550	184,127	Ditto.		
361,479	949,908	.....	227	.....	.....	284,132	364,179	Ditto.		
126,717	8,204	.....	18,775	624	17	22,968	65,980	Thibetan dialects and Pahari.		
367,891	208,513	.....	492	3,212	1,295	147,297	1,58,258	Bengali.		
2,818,858	4,885,165	.....	19,943	5,319	2,684	1,878,272	2,047,438			
856,680	1,250,687	.....	49	4	131	411,928	621,935	Bengali.		
653,992	974,983	.....	13	.....	5	373,639	432,350	Ditto.		
624,597	1,267,694	.....	4,797	.....	84	439,175	534,304	Ditto.		
987,355	2,038,505	.....	.....	25,955	.....	776,817	776,380	Ditto.		
3,122,624	5,531,869	.....	4,859	25,959	220	2,001,559	2,365,169			
275,177	801,986	.....	54,110	.....	13	148,049	383,600	Bengali.		
211,476	608,592	.....	114	2	.....	148,964	266,284	Ditto.		
511,025	1,007,740	.....	374	.....	.....	344,956	425,937	Ditto.		
20,285	7,292	.....	73,970	1	.....	Not available.		Burmese dialects.		
1,017,963	2,425,610	.....	128,568	3	13	641,969	1,075,821			
17,254,120	17,863,411	155	156,491	252,146	9,203	7,421,816*	10,379,293*			

for which no details are available.

D.—Popu

Districts.	Inhabited houses.	Population.						Classi		
		Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.		
				Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed races.	Natives.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BEHAR.										
Patna Division.										
Patna	278,406	574,142	613,675	281,924	281,558	1,751,299	848·91	1,541	627	420
Gya	346,794	684,633	726,035	358,808	355,206	2,124,682	450·91	42	23	31
Shahabad	274,934	613,268	690,695	336,982	323,964	1,964,909	450·04	166	100	10
Durbhunga	362,576	828,627	879,909	467,161	457,750	2,633,447	789·64	102	39	184
Mozufferpore	368,254	808,953	869,539	456,778	446,790	2,582,060	859·54	140	53	179
Sarun	327,748	695,873	811,981	390,093	387,992	2,285,939	866·54	138	10	134
Chumparun	282,821	581,365	564,087	289,262	286,894	1,721,608	487·57	84	38	1,814
Total ...	2,241,533	4,786,861	5,155,921	2,581,008	2,540,154	15,063,944	636·92	2,213	890	2,772
Bhagulpore Division.										
Monghyr	280,234	618,509	654,177	350,615	346,473	1,969,774	502·23	393	498	200
Bhagulpore	321,469	627,589	644,261	351,530	342,778	1,966,158	460·67	154	101	323
Purneah	304,712	613,666	602,128	323,414	309,479	1,848,687	372·94	75	182	70
Maldah	126,401	224,702	241,954	122,806	122,025	711,487	374·27	26	.....	1
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	246,547	470,918	468,063	313,902	314,171	1,567,054	286·74	181	158	2,717
Total ...	1,279,363	2,555,384	2,610,583	1,462,267	1,434,926	8,063,160	393·07	829	939	3,311
Total for Behar	3,520,896	7,342,528	7,766,315	4,043,308	3,974,953	23,127,104	523·66	3,042	1,829	6,083
Orissa Division.										
Cuttack	325,617	558,007	606,775	319,695	310,588	1,795,065	494·24	278	234	1,830
Ungool	17,719	32,377	30,142	19,442	19,942	101,903	115·67	1	.....	5
Pooree	127,369	295,701	291,219	150,908	150,659	888,487	359·42	19	32	768
Balasore	160,799	297,071	322,318	164,390	161,501	945,280	459·76	134	38	643
Total for Orissa ...	631,504	1,183,156	1,250,454	654,435	642,690	3,730,735	412·64	432	304	3,246
Chota Nagpore Division.										
Hazaribagh	185,280	324,772	343,593	220,131	216,246	1,104,742	157·35	167	58	327
Lohardugga	289,886	476,501	498,332	320,156	314,255	1,609,244	133·60	80	209	35,992
Singbhoom	85,843	142,631	144,941	84,050	82,153	453,775	120·91	.....	.....	2,988
Manbhoom	178,494	327,871	336,013	197,457	196,887	1,058,228	255·18	24	3	525
Total for Chota Nagpore ...	739,503	1,271,775	1,322,879	821,794	809,541	4,225,989	156·72	271	270	39,832
Grand Total ...	10,548,947	21,566,925	22,240,204	11,607,726	11,276,601	66,691,456	442·87	24,670	16,928	85,813

* Excluding Chittagong Hill Tracts.

LATION—*concluded.*

FICATION OF POPULATION—*continued.*						OCCUPATION.				
Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	All others.	Total male agriculturists.	Total male non-agricultural turists.	Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	REMARKS.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1,535,593	213,052	1	22	6	37	253,734	602,332	Hindustani and Hindi.		
1,891,484	233,098	.....	.....	4	.....	315,024	728,417	Ditto ditto.		
1,817,881	146,732	.....	.....	20	.....	328,421	621,829	Ditto ditto.		
2,323,979	308,985	.....	.....	158	.....	564,311	731,477	Ditto ditto.		
2,265,380	316,308	.....	.....	.....	.....	529,843	735,888	Ditto ditto.		
2,016,426	269,231	.....	.....	.....	.....	511,376	574,590	Hindi.		
1,476,985	242,687	.....	.....	.....	.....	395,639	474,988	Hindustani and Hindi.		
13,327,728	1,730,093	1	22	188	37	2,898,348	4,469,521			
1,774,013	187,517	.....	.....	7,153	.....	342,855	626,269	Hindi.		
1,764,304	185,533	.....	.....	15,732	11	392,663	586,456	Hindustani and Hindi.		
1,076,539	771,130	.....	.....	679	12	345,126	591,954	Hindustani and Bengali.		
380,170	329,546	.....	.....	1,734	10	136,459	211,049	Bengali.		
846,573	108,878	.....	134	605,517	2,896	337,081	447,739	Sonthalia and Bengali.		
5,841,599	1,582,604	.....	134	630,815	2,929	1,554,184	2,463,467			
19,169,327	3,312,697	1	156	631,003	2,966	4,452,208	6,933,628			
1,744,227	47,529	.....	3	29	935	308,196	569,506	Uriya.		
100,366	275	.....	.....	304	952	21,410	30,409	Uriya and aboriginal dialects.		
873,664	14,003	.....	.....	.....	1	180,534	266,075	Uriya.		
915,792	23,804	.....	4	4,332	533	199,446	262,015	Do.		
3,634,049	85,611	.....	7	4,665	2,421	709,586	1,128,005			
924,811	106,097	.....	.....	73,281	1	204,178	340,725	Hindi.		
868,842	77,403	.....	57	626,816	345	318,560	478,097	Hindi and aboriginal dialects.		
447,810	2,329	.....	.....	648	.....	85,402	141,279	Uriya and aboriginal dialects.		
946,247	45,453	.....	23	43,189	22,764	210,234	315,094	Bengali and aboriginal dialects.		
3,187,710	231,282	.....	80	743,434	23,110	818,374	1,275,195			
43,245,206	21,493,001	156	156,734	1,631,248	37,700	13,401,984*	19,716,121*			

for which no details are available.

E.—

1.—*Approximate return of Field Work executed by the Professional Survey Parties in the Lower*

Name of survey division.	Names of Superintending Officers.	District under survey.	Pergunnah.		Number of perguncahs and village circuits.
			Completed.	Partially completed.	
No. 8 Party.—Bengal and Orissa Survey.	Lieutenant-Colonel W. Barrow, s.c., Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, on privilege leave, and Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Cowan, s.c., Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, in temporary charge from 16th July 1888.				Street and hou
			Calcutta Town ...		345
					Field survey 16″=
		Dinagepore ...	Sunkerpore Estate ...		319
			Maldwar Estate ...		231
		Cuttack ...	Angul		383
			Banki		128
					Boundary
		Ditto ...	Kujung		388
		Bhagulpore ...	.....	.....	196
		Monghyr ...	.....	.....	118
		Purneah ...	.....	.....	225
Srinagar Estate Survey.	Mr. G. B. Scott, Assistant Superintendent in charge, on privilege leave, and Mr. W. J. O'Sullivan, Surveyor in temporary charge from 9th July 1888.	Maldah ...	.....	.....	70
					Street and hou
					Field-by-field
					Boundary trav

FISCAL.

Provinces for season 1887-88, *or from* 1*st October* 1887 *to end of Field Season.*

Average size of village circuits in acres.	Approximate total area in square miles.	Estimated total cost of all kinds, including contingencies for season 1887-88, or from 1st October 1887 to 30th September 1888.	Probable rate per square mile in surveyed area.	Extract from remarks by Executive Officer.
se survey.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	*On maps of previous surveys used as guides to boundaries.*
.....	6·2	50,088 3 0	8,079 0 0	"The old maps of Calcutta (Simms', 1848-50, with boundaries by Heysham in 1855-57) are not on a sufficiently large scale to show the actual limits of holdings, nor can the areas of holdings be taken from it, but it is very useful as a guide to their numbers and position.
scale. 1 mile.				
.....	98·85	29,213 1 9	295 0 0	In Dinagepore it is found that all boundaries shown on the old 4″ maps do not, as a rule, agree with the present 16″ maps. Trijunction points agree in some cases, but generally they differ.
.....	136·47	23,980 11 3	176 0 0	In Banki no comparison could be made with the old 4″ maps, as the village boundaries were changed at the last settlement.
.....	333·56	42,987 9 0	129 0 0	In Angul there were no settlement or thakbust maps for comparison.
				On demarcation in the field.
.....	120·00	18,686 9 5	155 0 0	"Demarcation in Sunkerpore and Maldwar was partly done by the Manager of the estates, and partly left undone.
survey.				"In Banki the demarcation of village boundaries was fairly well done, but the demarcation of tenures caused much trouble and loss of time.
.....	200·00	3,433 0 11	17 0 0	"In Kujung the demarcation was very defective, the Manager having no idea of what was required, and it is more than probable than in many cases separate villages have been clubbed within one traverse circuit."
				General.
				"The approximate area remaining for survey :— Calcutta town survey ... 1·3; Sunkerpore ... ... 31·9, cadastral; Maldwar ... ... 15·9, do.; Angul ... ... 110, do. / 320, topographical; Kujung ... ... 362, cadastral."
				On maps of previous surveys used as guides to boundaries.
				"The 4″ maps of the previous village surveys have been used for comparison with boundaries obtained during the present survey."
				On demarcation in the field.
.....	357·00	65,610 11 10	184 0 0	"The boundaries were pointed out by patwaries or mahadums at time of survey, and all permanent points were marked by them by pieces of split bamboos.
				"In Bhagulpore the traverse survey stations have been marked chiefly with stones, and in Monghyr stones at salient points and the rest by baked clay marks with charcoal.
				In Purneah and Maldah only baked clay marks were used throughout, as the unbedding of stones made outside zemindar's suspicious, and resulted in Furkia in removing them after the sub-surveyors had been on the ground. All important points will be carefully re-marked by stones during coming field season by cadastral camp officers."
				General.
se survey	6·2			"About 40 villages, = 25 square miles, still remain to be traversed in Maldah. Field-work had to be discontinued early in July, owing to fever breaking out amongst the khalassies."
survey ...	1,045·88	2,33,999 15 2	.....	In the district of Bhagulpore the villages of pargana Dhapar were cadastrally surveyed by amins under the orders of the Settlement Officer, and those of Kubhund, Utterkhund, Chhai, and Narsingpore Khura by amins under the orders of the executive officer in charge of this party.
erse survey	200·00			In district Monghyr the villages of pargana Furkia and one village in pargana Balliah were done under the orders of the executive officer. The last squad of amins returned to office on the 1st August. "The area remaining for survey is 300 square miles."

E.—

2.—*Statement of work done by Non-Professional Parties*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Division.	Districts in which demarcation is going on.	Number of villages demarcated.	Estimated area in demarcated square miles.	Number of thakbust maps made over to the surveyor.	Number of boundary disputes decided.	Number of other description of cases disposed of.
Burdwan	Bankoora (ghatwali lands).	.....	155,603	.....	2,188	.....
	Manbhoom (Burrabhoom ghatwali survey maps).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

5.—*Land revenue demand, collections,*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Divisions.	Demand.				
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Credited to land revenue.	Ten per cent. deductions for the management and improvement of Government estates.
				Current.	Current.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	82,66,635	4,14,088	86,80,723	77,71,996	38,286
Presidency	50,47,506	2,38,833	52,86,339	48,08,766	29,094
Rajshahye	49,51,291	1,70,721	51,22,012	47,80,058	40,036
Dacca	33,93,000	2,93,957	36,86,957	31,41,903	47,886
Chittagong	25,65,416	2 21,631	27,87,047	23,62,670	48,384
Patna	81,76,195	3,88,872	85,65,067	77,74,247	24,266
Bhagulpore	33,63,883	97,350	34,61,233	32,46,952	27,919
Orissa	18,72,797	75,696	19,48,493	17,22,167	30,430
Chota Nagpore	3,79,680	15,866	3,95,546	3,45,347	17,894
Total ...	3,80,16,403	19,17,014	3,99,33,417	3,59,54,106	3,04,195

6.—*Land*

1	2	3	4	5
Description of revenue.	Revenue for 1886-87.		Revenue for 1887-88.	
	Assessed.	Realised.	Assessed.	Realised.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year ...	3,50,07,076	3,50,72,317	3,48,61,050	3,46,78,762
Ditto added to revenue-roll during present year	33,161	68,116	36,299	36,582
Ditto taken off revenue-roll during present year	16,449	.....	54,631	.....
Collections from Government estates ...	30,74,610	32,67,340	31,73,685	31,24,697
Income from the sale of Government estates ...	.....	1,66,887	.....	29,527
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above	.....	1,73,591	.....	1,43,455
Total ...	3,80,95,298	3,87,48,251	3,80,16,403(a)	3,80,13,023

(a) These amounts will not correctly result from subtracting the figures in column 5 from column 4 owing to the arrear collec both arrear balances and collections are taken into account in column 8. There is also a

FISCAL—*concluded.*

from 1st April to 31st March 1888.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Number of duplicate maps prepared.	Number of Registers completed.				Expenditure from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888.	Rate per square mile of area demarcated.	Remarks.
	English.		Vernacular.				
	Village.	Estate.	Village.	Estate.			
					Rs.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,380	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,090	.....	

remissions, and net balances for 1887-88.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Collections.			Remissions.	Net Balances.			Payments in advance.
Credited to land revenue.	Ten per cent. deductions for the management and improvement of Government estates.	Total.		Current.	Arrear.	Total.	
Current.	Current.						
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,48,050	13,535	81,71,867	918	4,56,348	51,590	5,07,938	36,944
1,64,696	4,611	50,07,167	6,156	2,09,646	63,370	2,73,016	1,04,588
1,51,468	7,537	49,79,099	579	1,31,187	11,147	1,42,334	58,436
2,13,962	16,529	34,22,280	4,673	2,03,207	56,797	2,60,004	1,89,530
1,54,633	14,181	25,79,863	4,564	1,54,362	48,253	2,02,615	39,995
3,26,985	7,441	81,32,939	4,609	3,77,433	50,086	4,27,519	3,47,188
82,628	4,331	33,61,830	799	89,012	9,592	98,604	81,407
51,738	5,465	18,09,800	1,381	1,18,904	18,408	1,37,312	1,04,637
10,877	1,073	3,75,191	141	16,439	3,775	20,214	5,785
15,05,037	76,703	3,78,40,041	23,820	17,56,538	3,13,018	20,69,556	9,68,480

revenue.

6	7	8	9	10	11
Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Net outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue with explanation of any items realised in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	
.....	3,46,78,762	(*a*)12,85,421	.....	.....	* The decrease is chiefly due to reduction of revenue allowed in Midnapore on account of the Majnamoota and Jellamoota estates.
.....	36,582	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2,04,857	29,19,840	(*a*)7,84,135	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	215	.....	.....	
2,04,857	3,76,35,184	20,69,771	1,863	2,22,209	

tions (Rs. 15,81,740) having been included in column 5, while the arrear balances have not been taken into account in column 4, while further difference *per contra* of Rs. 23,820 on account of remission.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Province of Bengal in 1887-88.

TITLE OF BILL.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	If pending, why, and in what stage.
1. Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Canoongoes and Patwaris.	Hon. Mr. MacDonnell.	To enable the Government to establish an independent agency to maintain the record of rights and the settlement of rents when ascertained and fixed by a cadastral survey. The cost of such agency to be defrayed by the levy of a cess on immoveable property in the manner prescribed by the Cess Act.	Read in Council and referred to Select Committee on the 14th February, 1885. The Bill has not been further proceeded with.
2. Bill to provide for the registration of permanent tenures.	Hon. Mr. Reynolds	To provide for the preparation and maintenance of registers of permanent tenures. The registration, as a rule, is to be optional, but the Bill enables the Government to direct compulsory registration within specified areas when it thinks fit.	Read in Council on the 20th December, 1884. Select Committee appointed on the same date. Preliminary report on the 10th April, 1886. The Bill has not been further proceeded with.

Statement of Acts passed by the Legislative Council of Bengal in 1887-88, *and sanctioned as required by law.*

TITLE OF ACT.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
ACT No. I OF 1888.			
1. An Act to amend the Bengal Municipal Act, III of 1884.	Hon. Mr. Macaulay	To enable the Local Government to exclude of its own motion from the operation of municipal regulations, lands and buildings in the occupation of the State for military and naval purposes.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 16th May, 1888. Governor-General's assent, 27th June, 1888.
ACT No. II OF 1888.			
2. An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal affairs of the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta.	Hon. Sir Henry Harrison.	The object of this Act is to extend the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Corporation over a large portion of the Suburbs, which by the growth and extension of the house property have become part and parcel of the urban area.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 18th May, 1888. Governor-General's assent, 12th September, 1888.
ACT No. III OF 1888.			
3. An Act to amend the Howrah Bridge Act, IX of 1871.	Hon. Mr. Macaulay	To empower the Lieutenant-Governor to exempt all or any passengers, animals, vehicles, and goods using or conveyed on the Howrah Bridge from payment of the tolls, fees and charges prescribed in the schedule annexed to Act IX of 1871; and to re-impose, should such a step be hereafter considered necessary, the payment of the fees on any goods or any passengers which may have been exempted from such payment.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 16th May, 1888. Governor General's assent, 20th September, 1888.

B.—Judicial Statement.

1—(*Civil and Criminal*).—*Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Province of Bengal on the last day of the year* 1887, *with the cost of Tribunals.*

B.—JUDICIAL

1—(*Civil and Criminal*).—*Statement showing the Number of Judicial Divisions and the Number of Officers year* 1887, *with the*

Name of Province.		Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of Districts.	Number of Sub-districts.	Total number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction.				
							Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Sq. miles.	Souls.								
Province of Bengal.											
Territory subject to the High Court.	Civil ...	138,896	64,612,563	(a) 30	30	(b) 155	12	...	30	69	250
	Criminal...				44	(c) 132				(d) 45	(e)2,105
	Revenue...				...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
Territory not subject to the High Court.	Civil ...	11,788	1,771,593	1	3	8	1	...	3	2	16
	Criminal...										
	Revenue...										
	Total ...	150,684	66,384,156	31	77	295	13	...	33	116	2,371

Notes.—Column 1, Sub-head total.—The entries to be made here will show the area and population of the entire Province, the average number of them, with the

Columns 16 and 17.—The judicial receipts and charges should be shown as a whole just as they appear in the treasury accounts, care

(a) District Judgships and sessions divisions.
(b) Munsifs.
(c) Executive Divisions.
(d) District Magistrates, including two Presidency Magistrates.

STATEMENT.

exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Province of Bengal on the last day of the cost of Tribunals.

Total Number of Cases decided.				Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.	Remarks.
Original.		Appeals.				
Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
				Rs.	Rs.	
498,206	44,156	21,336	2,669	1,06,90,663	81,75,160	
156,653	(*f*)7,869	9,902	(*g*) 3,937			
11,305	523	574	231			
16,352	1,117	1,094	75	74,435	1,64,695	
682,516	53,665	32,906	6,932	1,07,65,298	83,39,855	

	Grades of judicial officers.	Europeans.	Natives.
Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction.	High Court Judges ...	10	2
	District Judges ...	27	2
	Additional Judges ...	1	...
	Subordinate Judges ...	(*h*) 7	46
Officers exercising original jurisdiction only.	Small Cause Court Judges...	8	8
	Munsiffs	1	249

districts and sub-districts for civil, criminal and revenue purposes, the actual number of persons exercising jurisdiction, and the total work done by financial results.

being taken that the charges on account of buildings are included in column 17.

(*e*) Three hundred and forty-one Stipendiary and 1,764 Honorary and Special Magistrates.

(*f*) Miscellaneous proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(*g*) Applications for revision of proceedings of Lower Courts.

(*h*) Of these, six are Deputy Commissioners and one an Assistant Commissioner vested with the powers of a Subordinate Judge.

B.—JUDICIAL

2—(*Criminal*).—*Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted, and*

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.
1	2	3	4
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	.....	.....	.....
Do. relating to the army and navy, Chapter VII	3	2	2
Do. against the public tranquillity, do. VIII	3,782	3,157	2,819
Do. by or relating to public servants, do. IX	218	186	177
Contempts of the lawful authority of pubilc servants, do. X	5,106	5,019	4,814
False evidence and offences against public justice do. XI	3,415	3,286	3,120
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, do. XII	166	159	150
Do. relating to weights and measures, do. XIII	326	322	310
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals ... do. XIV	6,099	6,018	5,927
Do. relating to religion ... ... do. XV	41	30	26
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	1,143	1,044	946
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births ...	137	116	93
Hurt	14,479	11,788	6,953
Attempt at hurt	.....	.....	.....
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	4,019	2,617	1,842
Criminal force and assault	51,572	39,666	17,840
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour	524	310	257
Rape	207	138	120
Unnatural offence	65	60	46
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft	32,440	25,129	15,050
Attempt at theft	7	5	1
Extortion	1,020	542	403
Robbery and dacoity	357	273	172
Attempt at robbery and dacoity	3	3	3
Criminal misappropriation of property ...	753	510	425
Criminal breach of trust	2,728	1,803	1,324
Receiving of stolen property	1,971	1,911	1,889
Cheating	1,543	776	573
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	49	29	26
Mischief	9,057	6,434	3,936
Attempt at mischief	12	12	12
Criminal trespass	32,834	28,065	8,399
Attempt at criminal trespass	85	83	12
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII ...	200	161	149
Criminal breach of contracts of service ... ... do. XIX ...	73	47	37
Offences relating to marriage ... ... do. XX ...	4,415	2,310	1,236
Defamation ... ... do. XXI ...	621	363	228
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance ... ... do. XXII ...	2,376	1,856	917
Offences under special and local laws	92,276	89,250	74,816
Total ...	274,122	233,480	155,050
For the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	5,701	4,355	3,952
GRAND TOTAL ...	279,823	237,835	159,002

STATEMENT—*continued.*

acquitted of each class of Offence in the Province of Bengal in the year 1887.

NUMBER OF PERSONS.					REMARKS.
Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	
5	6	7	8	9	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	1	1	.....	.....	
12,842	3,980	7,589	19	1,254	
234	126	95	.....	13	
7,364	2,133	5,105	5	121	
4,036	2,014	1,811	16	195	
185	79	97	2	7	
336	80	252	1	3	
8,964	551	8,401	1	11	
74	25	47	.....	2	
1,643	694	684	29	236	
117	46	64	.....	7	
10,878	5,320	5,042	28	488	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	
3,403	2,285	943	5	170	
24,842	13,986	10,283	13	560	
503	343	136	3	21	
158	106	33	.....	19	
57	34	19	.....	4	
22,678	9,315	11,971	38	1,354	
3	3	.....	.....	.....	
614	430	138	1	45	
689	378	191	2	118	
4	.....	4	.....	.....	
583	261	302	.....	20	
1,613	931	590	6	86	
3,108	975	1,997	14	122	
771	466	256	1	48	
37	21	10	.....	6	
5,456	3,237	2,029	6	184	
15	4	11	.....	.....	
13,176	6,976	5,717	15	468	
13	5	8	.....	.....	
291	174	76	3	38	
66	29	37	.....	.....	
1,688	1,344	226	3	115	
312	238	64	.....	10	
1,227	727	472	1	27	
99,700	14,871	83,852	38	939	
227,683	72,189	148,553	250	6,691	
5,530	2,098	3,157	7	268	
233,213	74,287	151,710	257	6,959	

B.—JUDICIAL

3.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the*

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.
1	2	3
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VIC and section 485 ...	26	26
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	2,935	11,870
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII.—Security for good behaviour ...	1,581	1,604
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X	453	925
5. Possession, Chapter XII	(a)392	.....
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints, summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, section 250.	898	900
7. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, section 332 ...	54	54
8. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	836	836
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	993	1,365
Total ...	8,168	17,490
Total for the Scheduled Districts of Ungul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	174	241
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,342	17,731

Notes.—Column 1, sub-head 6.—Complainants fined under section 250 are not to be entered as convicted in statements 2, 4 or 5, preferred
Column 1, sub-heads 2, 3, and 8.—Charges of contempt of Court, and cases under sections 107, 109, 110 118, 120, 123, these heads, and required to give security or recognizance under sections 120, 123,
Column 1, sub-heads 4, 5, and 9.—Cases under these sub-heads will not appear in statements 2, 4 or 5. Jury cases
N.B.—Besides the proceedings shown in this statement, there was one cases for the restoration of an abducted female under Chapter

4.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the*

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of persons under trial.	PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED			
		Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.	
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Village Officers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subordinate Magistrates... Special Magistrates under section 14	102	1	45	43	11
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	2.048	.....	703	1,183	36
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly... ...	178,383	209	57,717	62,084	50,014
Benches of Magistrates	44,413	19	11,956	7,786	24,112
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code	140	.....	6	125	.....
Chief Magistrates of Districts	2,327	2	570	969	580
Courts of Sessions	3,145	18	1,141	1,523	2
Superior Courts	(a)169	1	45	94	.....
Total ...	230,727	250	72,183	73,807	74,755
Total for the Scheduled Districts of Ungul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	5,561	7	2,098	2,115	1,042
GRAND TOTAL ...	236,288	257	74,281	75,922	75,797

Notes.—Column 1, sub-head "Court of Sessions," includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under sections 31, 34, and 123, C.P.C.
" 1, sub-head "Superior Courts," includes cases decided by the High Courts on reference under sections 307 and 374, C.P.C.
" 2.—That is, the total of the entries in columns 3 to 8. The cases of persons transferred from one Court to another in the same province will appear
" 3.—A note against the figure for each Court should be made in the column of Remarks showing separately how many accused person were transferred
Columns 5 and 6.—Persons whose cases were referred to a Superior Court for higher punishment or for confirmation of sentence will be entered in column 7, the orders passed by it, or as pending.
Column 7.—These cases will also be shown against the Magistrates who made the reference, entry being made as directed above.
" 8.—An insane accused who has been sent to a lunatic asylum should be kept on the file and entered in this column until he has been tried and either
" 9.—Omit cases in which the accused died, escaped, or was transferred.
" 10.—In calculating the duration before the Magistrates' Courts, the starting point to be taken is, not the date of complaint or information, but that from the date of commitment. Cases in which the accused has absconded before arrest or has escaped from custody should be taken off the
General.—The figures in this statement should not include those of statement No. 3 but should agree with those of statement No. 2.

STATEMENT—*continued.*

Criminal Procedure Code in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1887.

Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	REMARKS.
4	5	
12	14	
4,179	7,113	
510	1,002	
184	672	
.....	.....	(*a*) Of these 380 cases were decided during the year.
19	881	
32	22	
452	371	
166	1,198	
5,554	11,273	
141	99	
5,695	11,372	

but the fact of the fines having been imposed may be noted in the column of Remarks of statement 2 against the complaints by them.
C. P. C., will also appear under the appropriate head of the schedule in statement 3 and in statement 4. Persons convicted under C. P. C., will also appear in statement 5.
under Chapter X will, however, appear in statement 13.
XLVI, section 551 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Tribunals of various classes in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1887.

OF. Committed or referred.	Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	REMARKS.
7	8	9	10	11	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(*a*) Of these nine persons were remanded for re-trial.
.....	2	81	20·4	225	(*b*) Average duration of cases decided by Stipendiary Magistrates and Benches of Magistrates in the mofussil.
.....	126	1,331	7·07	3,778	
2,858	5,501	113,487	(*b*)9·8	351,959	Information regarding the duration of cases decided by Presidency Magistrates and Benches of Magistrates in Calcutta is not available.
4	536	38,386	(*b*)3·6	43,483	
4	5	108	6·4	20	
91	115	1,630	5·4	4,176	
74	387	1,525	47·1	11,478	
.....	20	105	26·4	474	
3,031	6,692	156,653	8·6	415,593	
31	268	3,632	.....	10.421	
3,062	6,960	160,285	.....	426,014	

only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year if not decided.
to other provinces.
and not in columns 5 and 6, against the Court making the reference. Against the Court receiving the reference they will be shown as convicted or acquitted, according to if orders have not been passed.

convicted or acquitted.

of apprehension, or attendance on summons or otherwise of the accused. As regards Courts of Sessions, the actual number of days occupied should be given, commencing file till the persons implicated appear again.

B.—JUDICIAL

5—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various*

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO											
				IMPRISONMENT.								
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
											Rs. A. P.	
Village Officers	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under section 14.	...	...	...	1	2	...	51	...	.....	.....	43	0 0
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	106	3	...	1,123	1	5	1	1,038	0 0
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	21,258	999	...	83,756	1,191	7,897	778	73,141	0 0
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates ...	...	...	...	926	43	...	28,879	28	57	.....	27,124	0 0
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, C. P. C.	...	...	...	110	4	...	15	15	1	.....	5	0 0
Chief Magistrates of districts	...	...	...	287	15	...	1,128	12	169	63	959	0 0
Courts of Sessions	...	142	...	1,290	12	...	103	20	34	33	22	0 0
Superior Courts	30	14	...	48	2	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	30	156	...	24,026	1,080	...	1,15,055	1,267	(*a*)8,163	(*b*)875	1,02,332	0 0
Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	944	67	...	2,084	125	56	35	1,818	0 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	30	156	...	24,970	1,147	...	1,17,139	1,392	8,219	910	1,04,150	0 0

Notes.—Column 1, Sub-head "Courts of Sessions." Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under Sections 31, 34, and 123, C. P. C.
Column 1, Sub-head "Superior Courts." Includes cases decided by the High Court on reference under Sections 307 and 374, C. P. C.
Column 19.—Includes fines realized during the year, though imposed in previous years. This column is intended to show the realized portion of fines imposed
Column 20.—Represents compensation awarded to complainants under Section 545, Act X of 1882. These awards should also be shown under the head *fines*
General.—(1) The total of columns 5, 6, and 11 should correspond with the total of columns 21 to 25 (both inclusive), and the total of column 8 should corres
(2) This statement is meant to exhibit every sentence passed, and, where two penalties are inflicted on the same offender, to exhibit them both, such as those in which fulfilment of contract is ordered under Act XIII of 1859 in a footnote. As regards persons whose cases were referred the Court making the reference.

(*a*) Of these, 674 persons were ordered under Section 106, Criminal Procedure Code, to furnish securities in addition to other punishments.
(*b*) In the case of 2 persons the imprisonment was simple.

N.B.—Besides the persons entered in the statement, there were 2,587 persons who were warned and discharged; 283 workmen were ordered to fulfil their contracts them; 84 persons ordered to get their children vaccinated; 133 persons ordered to pay hackney carriage fare. Recognizance to keep from placing stones on the Railway was passed on each person.

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Criminal Tribunals in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1887.

DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.																
FINE.								IMPRISONMENT.					WHIPPED.			
Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realised during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 0 0	.....	...	...	...	345 0 0	345 0 0	.....		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	7,233 0 0	6,808 0 0	488 0 0	54	56	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
9,882 0 0	535 0 0	185	12	1	5,74,725 0 0	5,04,640 0 0	28,201 0 0	4,740	14,131	4,101	63	....	553	482	156	53
1,709 0 0	40 0 0	6	...	...	89,777 0 0	83,577 0 0	2,421 0 0	415	524	30	...	...	16	8	4	2
8 0 0	.....	2	...	...	209 0 0	19 0 0	.....	3	22	88	1	...	2	9	4	3
146 0 0	16 0 0	7	...	...	9,482 0 0	7,555 0 0	194 0 0	79	188	91	7	...	2	7	3	4
50 0 0	15 0 0	15	1	...	7,570 0 0	3,471 0 0	108 0 0	14	175	408	679	59	...	3	17	1
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	2	6	38	3	...	...	...	...
11,887 0 0	607 0 0	215	13	1	6,89,341 0 0	6,06,415 0 0	31,412 0 0	5,308	15,099	4,724	788	62	574	509	184	63
249 0 0	12 0 0	5	...	....	15,777 0 0	14,056 0 0	162 0 0	271	634	103	38	...	29	59	37	...
12,136 0 0	619 0 0	220	13	1	7,05,118 0 0	6,20,471 0 0	31,574 0 0	5,579	15,733	4,827	826	62	603	568	221	63

by officers in the exercise of original jurisdiction only.
"imposed" and "realized" in columns 18 and 19, for they form part of such fines.
pond with the totals of columns 12 to 17 inclusive.
Further, to reconcile the number of persons entered in this statement as punished with the number entered as convicted in Statement 4, it is necessary to note cases
or higher punishment or for confirmation of sentence, the punishment, if any, sanctioned by the higher Court should be entered against such higher Court and not against

nder Act I of 1882; 27 seamen were ordered to forfeit wages; 39 vagrants were sent to the workhouse; 9 deserters were sent to the military authorities to be dealt with by
ne was taken from the father of 5 accused boys; 40 persons were order to give recognizance as well as sureties; 3 persons were convicted in 9 cases, but only one sentence

B—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

5*A*—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the particulars of whipping inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during* 1887.

PART I.

Showing Whippings inflicted under Sections 2 *and* 3, *Act VI*, 1864, *in lieu of other punishments.*

OFFENCES FOR WHICH AWARDED.	NUMBER OF STRIPES AWARDED.												TOTAL.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	
IN LIEU OF OTHER PUNISHMENTS.													
(SECTIONS 2 AND 3, ACT VI, 1864).													
1. Theft as defined in ... Section 378, I. P. C. ...	64	1	209	2	148	...	113	2	32	...	29	1	601
" 380 " ...	27	...	114	1	57	2	26	...	12	...	11	3	253
" 381 " ...	8	...	19	...	14	...	9	...	5	...	6	...	61
" 382 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion as defined in ... " 388 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 389 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property as defined in ... " 411 " ...	4	...	28	...	10	2	17	2	3	...	15	1	82
" 412 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ... " 443 " ...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	12
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in ... " 444 " ...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5
6. House-breaking, as defined in " 445 " ...	3	...	1	...	3	...	11	...	5	...	4	1	28
7. Ditto by night, as defined in ... " 446 " ...	3	...	7	...	6	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	22
8. Offences under Section 14, Act III, 1880	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	111	1	382	3	242	4	181	4	59	...	69	9	1,065
Total for the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	2	...	35	2	28	...	20	2	19	...	6	...	114
GRAND TOTAL ...	113	1	417	5	270	4	201	6	78	...	75	9	1,179

PART II.

Showing Whippings inflicted in addition to other Punishments, Sections 3 *and* 4, *Act VI*, 1864.

OFFENCES FOR WHICH AWARDED.	NUMBER OF STRIPES.						TOTAL.
	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	
IN ADDITION TO OTHER PUNISHMENTS.							
(*Sections* 3 *and* 4).							
A.—SECTION 3—							
1. Theft, as defined in ... Section 378, I. P. C. ...	.....	10	8	15	1	20	54
" 380 " ...	1	.....	9	4	3	9	26
" 381 " ...	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	4
" 382 " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Extortion, as defined in ... " 388 " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 389 " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in ... " 411 " ...	.....	2	.....	6	.....	2	10
" 412 " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ... ... " 443 " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Ditto by night, as defined in ... ... " 444 " ...	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3
6. House-breaking, as defined in ... ... " 445 " ...	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	3
7. Ditto by night, as defined in ... ... " 446 " ...	.....	2	2	8	.....	4	16
8. Offence under Section 14, Act III, 1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

PART II—*concluded.*

Offences for which awarded.				Number of stripes.						Total.
				5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	
B.—Section 4—										
1. False evidence, as defined in	Section	193,	I. P. C. ...	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	,,	194	,, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	,,	195	,, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in ...	,,	211 and	,, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	,,	377	,, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Assault, as defined in ...	,,	354	,, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Rape, as defined in	,,	375	,, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in	,,	377	,, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Robbery, as defined in ...	,,	390	,, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
7. Dacoity, as defined in ...	,,	391	,, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in	,,	393	,, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in ...	,,	394	,, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in	,,	413	,, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Forgery, as defined in ...	,,	463	,, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	,,	466	,, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	,,	467	,, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	,,	468	,, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	,,	469	,, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in	,,	443	,, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13. Ditto by night, as defined in	,,	444	,, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14. House-breaking, as defined in	,,	445	,, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
15. Ditto by night, as defined in	,,	446	,, ...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
			Total ...	1	15	23	37	5	40	121
Total for the Scheduled Districts of Ungul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts				.....	.....	2	1	1	3	7
			Grand Total ...	1	15	25	38	6	43	128

PART III.

Showing Whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI, 1864, on juveniles, for offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.

Offence.	Stripes.												Total.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	
Section 44, Railways	5	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
,, 61, Excise Act	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
,, 183 I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
,, 186 ,, ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
,, 193 ,, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
,, 224 ,, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
,, 290 ,, ...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
,, 304 ,, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
,, 309 ,, ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
,, 324 ,, ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
,, 325 ,, ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
,, 336 ,, ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
,, 352 ,, ...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
,, 354 ,, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
,, 377 ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
,, 379 ,, ...	11	...	8	3	5	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	30
,, 380 ,, ...	1	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8
,, 417 ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
,, 426 ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
,, 447 ,, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
,, 451 ,, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
,, 457 ,, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
,, 463 ,, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	29	...	26	6	11	1	6	...	...	...	2	...	81
Total for the Scheduled Districts of Ungul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs and the Chittagong Hill Tracts...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Grand Total ...	29	...	26	6	15	1	6	...	...	...	2	...	85

PART IV.

Showing relative number of times whipping was awarded, as compared with other punishments.

Punishments.	Number.	Remarks.
Total number of whippings awarded	1,267	Total number of convicted persons who might have been, but were not, whipped—19,718.
Total number of other punishments	147,286	
Percentage of whipping	·85	
Total for the Scheduled Districts of Ungul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts—		
Total number of whippings awarded	125	
Total number of other punishments	3,190	
Percentage of whipping	3·7	
Percentage of whipping for the whole province ...	·92	

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

6.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1887.

Tribunals.	Number of persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.†	Died, escaped, transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Appeals.													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts*	5,379	.....	653	2,772	...	442	1,170	23	72	3	244	.....	
„ Courts of Sessions	9,455	8	2,408	3,456	...	1,051	1,921	11	76	8	502	.....	
„ Superior Courts { by persons convicted	1,348	1	675	308	4	136	70	.....	5	.....	149	.. ...	
„ Superior Courts { by Government from judgments of acquittal ...	4	.....	3	.....	...	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total of appeals ...	16,186	9	3,739	6,536	4	1,629	3,162	34	153	11	895	.....	
Total for the Scheduled Districts of Ungul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	271	.....	136	48	...	24	26	1	22	.....	14	.....	
Total ...	16,457	9	3,875	6,584	4	1,653	3,188	35	175	11	909	.....	
Revision.													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts...	1,455	.....	1,120	383	...	2	195	3	612	129	135	.....	
„ Courts of Sessions	3,026	2	1,983	756	...	21	77	13	448	703	4,001	.. ...	
„ Superior Courts	1,894	1	356	467	10	158	595	5	166	.....	36	.....	
Total of revision ...	6,375	3	3,459	1,606	10	181	867	21	1,226	832	534	.....	
Total for the Scheduled Districts of Ungul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	39	.....	14	9	...	2	3	1	9	.....	1	.....	
Total ...	6,414	3	3,473	1,615	10	183	870	22	1,235	832	535	.....	
Grand Total ...	22,871	12	7,348	8,199	14	1,836	4,058	57	1,410	843	1,444	.....	

* Or other Magistrates authorised to hear appeals under section 266, Criminal Procedure Code.
†That is the total of columns 2 to 12. Cases transferred from one Court to another *in the same Province* will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year if not decided.

7.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1887.

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	SUITS FOR MONEY OR MOVEABLE PROPERTY.											SUITS UNDER THE RENT LAW.								
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work, and materials.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Moveable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Other suits for money or moveables not already mentioned.	Total.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or for withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint, or other cause.	For pottahs or kabulyats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																				
1.—CIVIL COURTS.																				
Unpaid Tribunals ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Village Courts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals	125,328	17,096	13,359	4,155	10,721	1,917	3,883	5,578	6,419	2,060	190,516	172,968	726	175	337	44	310	76	352	174,988
Small Cause Courts ...	27,293	5,802	2,629	823	10,016	1,167	3,287	588	1,961	368	53,927	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	5,623	549	583	145	390	72	101	140	177	58	7,838	776	5	.....	.....	4	4	19	13	821
Chief Courts of Districts	44	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	40	3	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	43
Total ...	158,288	23,449	16,566	5,125	21,127	3,156	7,271	6,306	8,557	2,486	252,331	173,784	734	175	337	48	314	95	365	175,852
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	2,373	692	914	549	706	133	27	331	382	838	6,945	2,745	.....	.....	11	2	.....	3	3	2,764
Total of Civil Courts ...	160,661	24,141	17,480	5,674	21,833	3,289	7,298	6,637	8,939	3,324	259,276	176,529	734	175	348	50	314	98	368	178,616

II.—Revenue Courts.																			
Unpaid Local Tribunals...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Subordinate Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,655	7	144	45	17	135	10	7	5,020
District Courts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,487	70	37	20	10	4	6	27	5,661
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,142	77	181	65	27	139	16	34	10,681
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	90
Total of Revenue Courts...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,221	77	181	65	27	150	16	34	10,771
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																			
Presidency Small Cause Courts	5,107	3,056	1,182	531	9,334	3,282	3,437	381	354	147	26,811	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Superior Courts ...	164	.....	44	22	24	11	3	8	18	16	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	5,271	3,056	1,226	553	9,358	3,293	3,440	389	372	163	27,121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total ...	165,932	27,197	18,706	6,227	31,191	6,582	10,738	7,026	9,311	3,487	286,397	186,750	811	356	413	77	464	114	402	189,387

7.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1887.

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	TITLE AND OTHER SUITS.																			
	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Total.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																					
1.—CIVIL COURTS.																					
Unpaid Tribunals ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Village Courts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals	17,702	773	6,746	4,280	480	675	31	432	33	528	456	...	7	...	8	15	.....	393	32,559	398,063	
Small Cause Courts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,927	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	592	121	26	234	46	91	6	72	3	9	126	...	...	2	2	10	.....	65	1,405	10,064	
Chief Courts of Districts	12	.....	1	11	.....	1	4	5	4	.....	1	...	...	...	...	.....	261	7	307	400	
Total ...	18,306	894	6,773	4,525	526	767	41	509	40	537	583	...	7	2	10	25	261	465	34,271	462,454	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	1,504	5	236	252	5	3	1	18	7	30	7	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	4	2,072	11,781	
Total of Civil Courts ...	19,810	899	7,009	4,777	531	770	42	527	47	567	590	...	7	2	10	25	261	469	36,343	474,235	

II.—Revenue Courts.																				
Unpaid Local Tribunals...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Subordinate Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,020
District Courts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,661
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,681
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	326	326	.....
Total of Revenue Courts...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	326	326	11,097
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																				
Presidency Small Cause Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,811
Superior Courts ...	3	3	.....	7	15	81	1	.....	7	1	37	...	...	13	...	10	6	37	221	531
Total ...	3	3	.....	7	15	81	1	.....	7	1	37	...	...	13	...	10	6	37	221	27,342
Grand Total ...	19,813	902	7,009	4,784	546	851	43	527	54	568	627	...	7	15	10	35	267	832	36,890	512,674

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

8.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1887.

Value of Suits.	Number of Suits instituted in the different Courts.									Total value of suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Ditto Rs. 50.	Ditto Rs. 100.	Ditto Rs. 500.	Ditto Rs. 1,000.	Ditto Rs. 5,000.	Ditto Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.										Rs.	
I.—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	
Village Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	
Full Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	79,674	200,295	64,508	47,878	5,148	.....	...	...	560	2,34,14,092	
Small Cause Courts	8,739	25,651	10,874	8,663	.....	.....	...	...	...	32,32,782	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	508	2,681	1,650	890	2	3,578	427	309	19	2,88,42,261	
Chief Courts of Districts	.....	7	12	77	46	182	15	23	38	22,25,701	
Total ...	88,921	228,634	77,044	57,508	5,196	3,760	442	332	617	5,77,14,836	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	3,917	5,722	1,359	673	35	35	1	3	36	4,78,093	
Total of Civil Courts ...	92,838	234,356	78,403	58,181	5,231	3,795	443	335	653	5,81,92,929	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	
Other Subordinate Courts	1,956	2,280	455	267	35	13	...	...	14	1,81,424	
Collector's Court	1,226	2,742	978	596	74	31	...	...	14	3,60,449	
Total ...	3,182	5,022	1,433	863	109	44	...	...	28	5,41,873	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	43	39	2	6	.....	.....	...	...	326	1,543	
Total of Revenue Courts ...	3,225	5,061	1,435	869	109	44	...	...	354	5,43,416	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Presidency Small Cause Court ...	7,596	11,850	3,052	3,500	493	320	...	...	...	20,81,620	
Superior Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	160	72	67	224	28,25,118	
Total ...	7,596	11,850	3,052	3,500	501	480	72	67	224	49,06,738	
Grand Total ...	103,659	2,51,267	82,890	62,550	5,841	4,319	515	402	1,231	6,36,43,083	

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

9.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the general Result of the Trial of the Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1887.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.		REMARKS.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Unpaid Tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Village Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	475,396	.....	64,703	62,034	24,260	160,472	4,073	895	335	66,789	19,259	72,576	25,814	135	59	
Small Cause Courts	59,968	.....	9,181	7,016	7,512	21,239	388	50	25	7,984	2,774	3,799	63	44	27	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	13,063	.....	1,398	1,485	643	3,551	22	39	9	2,285	776	2,855	1,363	165	57	
Chief Courts of Districts	603	.....	37	52	18	62	1	.....	1	160	112	160	84	180	126	
Total ...	549,030	.....	75,319	70,587	32,433	185,324	4,484	984	370	77,218	22,921	79,390	27,324	127	55	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	13,875	.....	2,869	921	2,324	1,566	242	282	83	2,652	1,317	1,619	191	.....	.....	
Total of Civil Courts ...	562,905	.....	78,188	71,508	34,757	186,890	4,726	1,266	453	79,870	24,238	81,009	27,515	127	55	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Other Subordinate Courts	12,859	.....	2,553	529	868	4,298	47	2	2	2,348	635	1,577	204	101	63	
District Courts	38	.....	9	2	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	15	.....	251	26	
Total ...	12,897	.....	2,562	531	868	4,307	47	2	2	2,351	635	1,592	204	102	63	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	505	1	15	1	54	350	.....	.....	.....	80	12	42	34	.....	.....	
Total of Revenue Courts ...	13,402	1	2,577	532	922	4,657	47	2	2	2,381	647	1,634	238	102	63	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Court ...	30,023	.....	3,552	9,539	2,830	6,092	51	490	170	4,070	1,210	2,019	585	111	14	
Superior Courts	996	.....	150	21	74	140	10	6	.....	128	33	434	372	349	301	
Total ...	31,019	.....	3,702	9,560	2,904	6,232	61	496	170	4,198	1,243	2,453	957	117	19	
GRAND TOTAL ...	607,326	1	84,467	81,600	38,583	197,779	4,834	1,764	625	86,449	26,128	85,096	28,710	346	137	

B.—Judicial Statement—*continued.*

9.—(*Civil.*)—*Statement showing the general Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Corts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1887.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Cases—(JUDICIAL).

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.*	Number of cases disposed of										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases contested and uncontested.	Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.					
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															
I—Civil Courts.															
Unpaid Tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Village Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	35,308	.....	5,180	1,317	726	3,154	743	47	17	10,691	7,980	5,453	807	52	
Small Cause Courts	3,858	.....	624	139	68	288	77	.....	.....	1,209	1,159	294	4	36	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	3,404	.....	455	60	95	249	49	1	2	1,117	870	506	122	60	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	7,835	.....	753	191	66	3,519	300	2	4	727	640	1,633	333	63	
Total ...	50,405	.....	7,012	1,707	955	7,210	1,169	50	23	13,744	10,649	7,886	1,266	53	
Civil Courts in the Sheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	817	.....	316	31	24	36	59	1	.....	135	69	146	62	.....	
Total of Civil Courts ...	51,222	.....	7,328	1,738	979	7,246	1,228	51	23	13,879	10,718	8,032	1,328	53	
II.—Revenue Courts.															
Unpaid Local Tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Other Subordinate Courts	276	.....	79	9	16	1	19	.....	.....	85	33	34	1	35	
District Courts	295	.....	73	15	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	153	7	14	3	54	
Total ...	571	.....	152	24	16	34	19	.....	.....	238	40	48	4	46	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	938	.....	145	.....	.....	289	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	438	.....	
Total of Revenue Courts ...	1,509	.....	297	24	16	323	23	.....	.....	238	40	548	442	46	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.															
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	1,773	.....	317	109	162	108	22	6	1	545	367	136	19	27	
Superior Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	1,773	.....	317	109	162	108	22	6	1	545	367	136	19	27	
Grand Total ...	54,504	.....	7,942	1,871	1,157	7,677	1,273	57	24	14,662	11,125	8,716	1,789	126	

That is the total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Cases transferred from one Court to another *in the same Province* will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

10.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1887.

Part I.—Appeals from Decrees.

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Court.*	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 551, C. P. C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex-parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under section 561, Act X of 1877.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
Appeals from Original Decrees ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
A.—Civil Courts.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	15,369	.....	.....	788	187	47	100	61	6,828	1,171	2,191	617	3,379	2,196	203	479	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	14,257	.....	19	652	77	11	77	26	3,937	722	1,129	235	7,372	4,468	194	574	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	29,626	.....	19	1,440	264	58	177	87	10,765	1,893	3,320	852	10,751	6,664	200	1,053	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	934	.....	157	29	134	14	18	85	139	31	69	82	176	52	.....	.....	
Total of Civil Courts ...	30,560	.....	176	1,469	398	72	195	172	10,904	1,924	3,389	934	10,927	6,716	200	1,053	
B.—Revenue Courts.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts... ...	654	.....	3	5	10	1	...	3	360	49	90	53	80	10	115	.....	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	38	.....	.....	3	6	...	...	...	6	.....	3	.....	20	20	.....	.....	
Total of Revenue Courts ...	692	.....	3	8	16	1	...	3	366	49	93	53	100	30	115	.....	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from Original Decrees ...	659	.....	.....	64	4	...	1	1	168	12	28	8	373	220	339	46	
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from Appellate Decrees ...	4,215	.....	.....	129	...	...	...	...	1,749	51	147	99	2,040	1,401	259	.....	
Total ...	4,874	.....	.....	193	4	...	1	1	1,917	63	175	107	2,413	1,691	268	46	
Grand Total ...	36,126	.....	179	1,670	418	73	196	176	13,187	2,036	3,657	1,094	13,440	8,437	583	1,099	

Notes.—Column 2. Total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Cases transferred from one Court to another *in the same Province* will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided. This column should also include appeals pending from the preceding year, the number of such being noted in the column of Remarks.

* That is the total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Cases transferred from one Court to another *in the same Province* will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS (JUDICIAL) CASES BEFORE APPELLATE COURTS.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Court.*	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 551, C. P. C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD *ex-parte*.				CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Objections under section 561, Act X of 1877.	REMARKS.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	620	.....	1	32	21	...	34	...	193	2	232	5	100	17	68	.....	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	2,136	.....	35	144	137	9	127	4	787	49	400	55	389	98	73	3	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	2,756	.....	36	176	158	9	161	4	980	51	632	60	489	115	72	3	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	96	.....	36	5	9	1	2	9	10	2	4	3	15	8	.....	.....	
Total of Civil Courts ...	2,852	.....	72	181	167	10	163	13	990	53	636	63	504	123	72	3	
B.—REVENUE COURTS.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts ...	108	.....	1	2	...	3	2	...	45	4	39	.....	12	2	79	.....	
Total ...	108	.....	1	2	...	3	2	...	45	4	39	.....	12	2	79	.....	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total of Revenue Courts ...	108	.....	1	2	...	3	2	...	45	4	39	.....	12	2	79	.....	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province ... Appeals from original decrees ...	340	.....	.....	15	...	...	...	...	166	4	34	12	109	54	126	.....	
Chief Court of Province ... Appeals from appellate decrees ...	269	.....	.....	20	...	...	...	...	105	5	35	26	78	40	125	.....	
Total ...	609	.....	.....	35	...	...	...	...	271	9	69	38	187	94	125	.....	
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,569	.....	73	218	167	13	165	13	1,306	66	744	101	703	219	276	3	

Notes.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts transferred from one Court to another *in the same Province* will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

General.—This statement should include not only appeals from orders under section 588 of the Code of Civil Procedure, but also appeals in miscellaneous judicial cases, *i.e.*, the cases entered in Judicial Statement IX, Part II, and the following classes of applications under the Civil Procedure Code which are dealt with by Appellate Courts only, *viz.*—

(1) Application to an Appellate Court to withdraw or transfer an appeal, section 25.
(2) Applications for admission or re-hearing of an appeal, sections 558, 560.
(3) Applications for leave to appeal as a pauper, section 592.
(4) Applications for review of judgment, section 623.

* That is the total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Appeals transferred from one Court to another *in the same Province* will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

11.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1887.

B.—JUDICIAL

11.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of the*

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of applications for the execution of decree before the Courts.*	APPLICATIONS DISPOSED OF				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	AMOUNT REALISED.	
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.								Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I.—CIVIL COURTS.									
Unpaid Tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Village Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals...	347,399	5 697	80,623	58,327	140.960	61,792	13,732	67,60.759 0 0	10,97.933 0 0
Small Cause Courts	44,425	300	5,430	8,121	26,780	3,794	10	3,34,692 0 0	77,141 0 0
District Courts other than Chief Courts of district	15,066	646	3.004	2,598	5,201	3,617	1,587	62.17,614 0 0	7,76,283 0 0
Chief Courts of districts ...	1,940	189	6..9	226	528	368	199	16,38,219 0 0	60,096 0 0
Superior Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	408.830	6,832	89,666	69,272	173.469	69,591	15,528	1,49,51,284 0 0	20,11,453 0 0
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	9,129	.....	2,189	1,210	4,047	1.683	279	91,754 0 0	5,905 0 0
Total of Civil Courts ...	417,959	6,832	91,855	70,482	177,516	71,274	15.807	1,50.43,038 0 0	20,17,358 0 0
II.—REVENUE COURTS.									
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Subordinate Courts ...	6,713	47	1,779	665	2,915	1,307	151	1,14,425 0 0	5,366 0 0
District Courts	1,234	216	323	266	296	133	14	42,984 0 0	136 0 0
Total ...	7,947	263	2,102	931	3,211	1,440	165	1,57.409 0 0	5,502 0 0
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	440	4	353	2	1	80	62	7,635 0 0	.....
Total of Revenue Courts ...	8,387	267	2,455	933	3,212	1,520	227	1,65,044 0 0	5.502 0 0
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.									
Presidency Small Cause Courts	19,072	840	5,307	7,746	4,423	756	.....	2,46,065 0 0	2,23,221 0 0
Superior Courts	718	41	103	.....	76	498	469	9 0 0	.....
Total ...	19,790	881	5,410	7,746	4,409	1,254	469	2,46,074 0 0	2,23,221 0 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	446,136	7,980	99,720	79,161	185,227	74.048	16,503	1,54,54,156 0 0	22,46,081 0 0

* That is the total of the

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1887.

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS.											
On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which moveable property		On which immoveable property			On which possession was given		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than the preceding columns.
		Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under sections 305, 322, or 326, Act X of 1877.	Was attached, but subsequently released under section 276.	Of moveables.	Of immoveables.			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,548	4,349	11,227	4,770	32,968	741	21,289	106	7,104	435	63	7,258
386	908	2,987	1,241	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,549
96	107	258	142	1,409	34	974	27	306	8	10	273
11	5	40	11	183	2	140	4	20	37	1	79
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,041	5,369	14,512	6,164	34,560	777	22,403	137	7,430	480	74	9,159
.....	3	867	1,836	259	11	609	45	484	2	.....	418
2,041	5,372	15,379	8,000	34,819	788	23,012	182	7,914	482	74	9,577
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	75	307	814	151	27	528	6	88	4	.....	60
8	12	44	76	222	.....	189	10	31	.....	.....	.....
32	87	351	890	373	27	717	16	119	4	.....	60
.....	1	2	4	16	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
32	88	353	894	389	27	717	16	121	4	.....	60
424	345	648	1,574	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....
9	7	2	11	17	.....	36	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
433	352	650	1,585	17	.....	36	.....	33	.....	.....	.....
2,506	5,812	16,382	10,479	35,225	815	23,765	198	8,068	486	74	9,637

entries in columns 3 to 7.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

12—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of* 1877, *in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1887.

CLASS OF COURTS.	APPLICATIONS FOR A DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	AMOUNT OF CREDITORS' CLAIMS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR.		GROSS AMOUNT OF INSOLVENTS' ASSETS REALIZED AND DISBURSED.	
	Total number for hearing.†	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.
			A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chief Courts of Districts ...	724	195	55	131	191	2	...	150	174	37	1,59,043	1,68,996	1,52,735	1,65,656
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	724	195	55	131	191	2	...	150	174	37	1,59,043	1,68,996	1,52,735	1,65,656

* Specially empowered under section 360, Act X of 1877.
† That is the total of the entries in columns 3 to 9. Cases transferred from one Court to another *in the same Province* will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year if not decided.

13—(*Civil and Criminal*).—*Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1887.

CLASSES OF COURTS IN WHICH JURORS OR ASSESSORS ARE EMPLOYED, DISTINGUISHING CRIMINAL FROM CIVIL COURTS.		Established or average number of jury or assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by jury.	Number of cases tried with assessors.	JURY TRIALS.					ASSESSORS' TRIALS.			REMARKS.
					Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.		Number of cases in which Judge agreed with assessors.	Number of cases in which Judge differed from		
						Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under section 263, C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under section 263, C. P. C.		One assessor.	Both assessors.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—CIVIL COURTS.													
Chief Courts of districts (or officer specially empowered), acting under Act X of 1870.	Assessors	2	...	146	...	...	...	...	...	113	29	4	
II.—CRIMINAL COURTS.													
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Jurors ...	5	48	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	All offences, including abetment and attempts, falling under Chapters VIII, XI, XVI, XVII and XXVIII of the Indian Penal Code, are tried by Jury in the districts of Burdwan, Dacca, Hooghly, Moorshedabad, Nuddea, Patna, and the 24-Pergunnahs. Other cases in the Lower Provinces are tried with the aid of assessors.
Courts of Session...	Jurors ...	5	339	...	263	33	43	30	62	...	...	...	
	Assessors (*a*)	2	...	1,064	...	...	...	...	...	790	103	171	
High Court, Original (Criminal) Jurisdiction.	Jurors (*b*)	9	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	.....	427	1,210	311	33	43	30	62	903	132	175	

(*a*) Qualifications as described in Chapter XXIII, Code of Criminal Procedure.
(*b*) Ditto ditto in Rule 2 of the Jury Rules.

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

14.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the general result of the Trial of European British Subjects in the Province of Bengal in the year* 1887.

JUDICIAL STATE

14—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the general Result of the Trial of European*

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ACCUSED AND BROUGHT BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.						Died, escaped, or transferred to other districts or provinces. (1)	Number actually brought to trial.	PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE										
		WITHIN THE YEAR.							BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATES AND OTHER 1ST CLASS MAGISTRATES.							BY COURTS OF SESSION.				
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	On complaint, Section 191 (a), Criminal Procedure Code.	On Police Report, Section 191 (b) of the Code.	By Magistrate *suo motu*, Section 191 (c) of the Code.	On transfer from another district or province. (1)	Total.			Received by transfer under Section 451B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed. To Court of Session.	Committed. To High Court.	Transferred by order under Section 451B of the Code.	Total omitting entries in columns 10 and 15.	Received by transfer under Section 451B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Transferred to High Court under Section 449 of the Code.	Total exclusive of column 17.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Offences against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII	...	5	1	...	...	6	...	6	...	2	4	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X	...	2	5	...	...	7	...	7	...	2	5	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV	...	2	4	...	...	6	...	6	...	3	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI — Offences affecting life	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI — Hurt	...	12	2	1	...	15	...	15	...	10	5	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI — Criminal force and assault	1	40	4	...	...	45	...	45	...	20	25	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII — Theft	...	3	2	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII — Extortion	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII — Receiving of stolen property	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2
Offences against property, Chapter XVII — Cheating	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII — Mischief	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	4	4	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII — Criminal trespass	...	6	3	...	...	9	...	9	...	6	2	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	1
Defamation, Chapter XXI	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance, Chapter XXII	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under special and local laws	...	69	58	...	...	127	...	127	...	116	11	...	...	...	127	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	159	81	1	...	242	...	242	...	165	71	2	1	...	239	...	4	...	...	4

MENTS—*continued.*

British Subjects in the Province of Bengal in the year 1887.

DISPOSED OF							NUMBER OF CASES.						SUBSIDIARY TABLE.										REMARKS.
By High Court.			Total for all Courts.																				
Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	Brought to trial. (2)	Disposed of.	Pending.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under Section 146 of the Code.	Of these entered in column 5, number who applied under Section 12, Act III of 1884 for transfer or commital of their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under Section 526 of the Code for the transfer of their cases.											
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35							36			37
													Of the total number of persons shown in							Of cases shown in column 30.				
													Column 16.			Column 21.		Columns 21 and 24.		Disposed of by Magistrates.		Disposed of by Sessions Judges.		
													Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury, Section 451A (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number of those in column 35 (1), whose cases were transferred under Section 451B of the Code.	Number who claimed a mixed Number of Assessors, Section 461 (2) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury, Section 461 (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.	
...	...	...	2	4	6	.....	3	3	...	.....	.....	.....											
...	...	...	2	5	7	.....	5	5	...	.....	.....	.....											
...	...	...	3	2	5	1	6	5	1	.....	.....	.....											
...	...	...	1	...	1	.....	1	1	...	.....	.....	.....											
...	...	...	10	5	15	.....	15	15	...	.....	.....	.....											
...	...	...	20	25	45	.....	38	39	...	.....	.....	.....											
...	...	...	...	5	5	.....	5	5	...	.....	.....	.....											
...	...	...	...	3	3	.....	3	3	...	.....	.....	.....											
...	...	...	2	...	2	.....	2	2	...	.....	.....	.....											
...	1	1	...	5	5	.....	5	5	...	.....	.....	.....											
...	...	...	4	4	8	.....	7	7	...	.....	.....	.....											
...	...	...	7	2	9	.....	6	6	...	.....	.....	.....											
...	...	...	...	1	1	.....	1	1	...	.....	.....	.....											
...	...	...	2	...	2	.....	2	2	...	.....	.....	.....											
...	...	...	116	11	127	.....	95	95	...	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
													.....	236	.....	.....	4	.....	1	172	17	4	...	
...	1	1	169	72	241	1	194	194	1	.....	.....	.....												

B.—JUDICIAL

15.—*General Statement of Deeds registered in the*

Number.	Districts.	Number of registration offices.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.																	
			COMPULSORY.									OPTIONAL.								
			Instrument of gift (section 17, clause *a*).	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 (sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses (*b*) and (*c*).	Instruments of perpetual lease (section 17, clause *d*).	All instruments of lease (other than of perpetual lease) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause *d*.	Total compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses (*a*) and (*b*).	Instruments of lease for one year or less (section 18, clause *c*), and instruments of lease exempted under the proviso in section 17.	Awards (section 17, clause *i*).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.
	1	2	3	4 (*a*)	4 (*b*)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Bengal.										Rs. A.									Rs. A.
	Office of the Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
1	Burdwan	11	232	1,829	7,863	2,102	301	1,118	3,193	16,038	15,020 4	...	3,503	83	42	...	142	1	3,771	3,079 4
2	Bankoora	9	84	761	3,518	1,480	68	2,826	779	9,516	8,357 12	...	3,162	55	96	...	66	2	3,381	2,613 12
3	Beerbhoom	5	220	704	3,960	734	140	596	1,697	8,051	7,672 8	...	1,477	92	6	...	61	...	1,636	1,339 0
4	Midnapore	15	262	2,152	9,674	2,497	306	1,594	5,966	22,431	19,203 8	...	3,430	222	94	...	35	1	3,782	6,648 12
5	Hooghly	9	174	1,639	4,317	1,444	374	662	5,558	14,168	12,778 0	...	1,351	110	57	..	22	...	1,540	1,248 8
5	Howrah	5	76	1,251	2,199	1,049	206	1,224	2,710	8,715	8,529 12	...	1,005	74	88	1	1	...	1,169	915 0
6	24-Pergunnahs	17	206	4,320	6,374	3,776	548	5,839	12,212	33,275	32,042 0	...	5,201	271	942	2	32	1	6,449	4,974 0
6	Calcutta	1	69	1,258	23	924	786	20	622	3,692	29,995 4	...	13	..	27	...	2	1	43	75 4
7	Nuddea	10	87	709	1,456	1,062	159	1,539	3,114	8,126	7,537 0	...	1,481	37	31	...	15	...	1,564	1,208 4
8	Jessore	17	73	773	2,868	1,544	189	3,792	24,905	34,144	26,413 4	...	2,286	118	142	...	66	1	3,583	2,794 12
9	Khulna	8	31	670	1,615	1,049	226	4,641	7,822	16,054	13,247 4	...	1,372	73	209	2	30	...	1,686	1,361 12
10	Moorshedabad	6	84	583	2,096	711	264	146	1,495	5,379	5,774 12	...	577	11	42	...	9	1	640	503 4
11	Dinagepore	4	65	587	2,722	519	31	58	574	4,556	4,470 0	...	924	23	80	...	56	1	1,084	903 4
12	Rajshahye	5	55	183	288	278	135	162	1,188	2,289	2,767 8	...	200	11	32	...	3	...	246	204 0
13	Rungpore	7	185	1,755	5,278	1,297	86	113	5,038	13,752	12,513 12	...	1,405	13	1,373	...	129	...	2,920	2,202 0
14	Bogra	1	121	279	615	632	73	105	2,302	4,127	3,702 12	...	1,019	43	70	...	...	...	1,132	870 4
15	Pubna	4	191	620	1,875	1,015	90	308	3,397	7,496	6,069 4	...	1,096	111	31	...	130	...	1,668	1,403 4
16	Darjeeling	3	7	111	20	65	1	2	41	247	536 8	...	18	1	2	...	...	...	21	15 12
17	Julpigoree	3	21	782	790	434	23	11	376	2,437	2,462 8	...	258	37	78	...	1	...	374	298 4
18	Dacca	9	302	2,256	3,326	2,450	229	1,234	6,122	15,919	16,114 8	...	1,772	241	308	...	138	...	2,459	2,233 4
19	Furreedpore	8	104	891	2,842	1,102	81	8,082	11,650	24,752	19,351 0	...	1,193	67	49	..	52	...	1,361	1,128 8
20	Backergunge	14	111	2,168	4,352	3,155	163	8,988	12,044	30,981	26,250 12	...	5,095	205	499	...	38	...	5,837	4,573 8
21	Mymensingh	9	323	2,081	3,707	2,339	258	437	12,437	21,582	20,011 0	...	2,713	157	269	1	24	...	3,164	2,544 8
22	Tipperah	12	151	2,032	8,893	2,675	138	2,078	9,226	25,193	20,234 8	...	4,134	39	200	1	213	...	4,586	3,501 4
23	Chittagong	11	85	2,611	7,701	2,344	369	18,294	4,246	35,641	28,275 0	...	5,910	470	778	1	560	10	7,729	6,141 4
24	Noakholly	12	79	1,641	4,911	2,240	222	5,299	9,480	25,872	19,436 0	...	3,728	159	756	...	305	...	4,948	3,996 12
	Behar.																			
25	Patna	6	46	2,147	1,050	2,313	345	257	2,676	8,834	15,643 12	...	831	30	136	...	2	...	999	722 12
26	Gya	5	49	1,216	505	1,222	191	230	1,505	4,918	10,192 8	...	430	8	49	...	19	...	506	466 8
27	Shahabad	5	49	1,333	754	3,531	147	95	1,621	7,530	10,670 8	...	1,034	14	22	1	1	...	1,072	806 4
28	Mozufferpore	7	52	1,799	2,416	2,436	428	94	4,279	11,504	16,713 4	...	2,334	133	12	...	45	...	2,524	1,929 4
29	Durbhunga	6	48	1,125	1,312	1,472	261	39	2,805	7,062	9,101 4	...	1,093	43	5	...	191	...	1,332	1,325 0
30	Sarun	5	119	1,114	807	3,410	238	108	1,144	6,940	10,265 0	...	3,923	150	13	...	42	...	4,128	3,142 4
31	Chumparun	3	79	619	1,627	1,666	60	40	847	4,938	5,799 0	...	2,655	50	13	...	5	7	2,730	2,051 0
32	Monghyr	8	37	1,154	923	1,786	182	26	2,747	6,855	9,171 0	...	941	70	43	...	11	...	1,065	865 0
33	Bhagulpore	5	35	770	1,182	1,200	578	28	5,303	9,096	9,869 12	...	1,001	36	6	...	1	...	1,044	795 12
34	Purneah	4	18	865	1,920	593	81	197	3,560	7,234	7,242 12	...	699	17	110	...	12	5	843	701 0
35	Maldah	4	39	353	1,129	627	31	39	1,151	3,369	3,134 12	...	483	1	65	1	55	...	605	537 8
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	6	44	184	.....	343	30	82	1,021	1,704	1,763 0	665	713	18	14	...	3	...	1,413	1,096 4
	Orissa.																			
37	Cuttack	4	133	1,095	3,054	715	33	46	470	5,546	5,545 12	...	543	21	32	2	18	3	619	482 0
38	Angul	1	...	1	1	.....	...	.....	.....	2	10 12	...	... ...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
39	Pooree	3	26	941	2,238	418	105	16	392	4,136	3,797 8	...	553	37	29	...	11	3	633	476 12
40	Balasore	3	76	418	1,211	246	38	71	925	2,985	2,820 0	...	312	28	29	...	31	4	404	363 12
	Chota Nagpore.																			
41	Hazareebagh	3	11	218	234	764	45	251	857	2,380	3,024 0	...	936	9	176	...	1	...	1,122	794 0
42	Lohardugga	3	22	265	199	390	164	213	1,785	3,038	3,827 0	...	478	35	59	...	27	...	599	497 4
43	Singbhoom	1	...	31	46	34	19	12	85	227	244 4	...	27	37	.....	...	...	..	64	53 4
44	Manbhoom	4	30	260	953	538	37	630	1,820	4,268	4,033 0	...	1,954	11	21	...	...	3	1,989	1,499 0
	Office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies	...	...	...	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
	GRAND TOTAL ...	301	4,301	50,534	1,14,844	62,631	8,470	71,642	183,187	4,95,599	5,02,235 0	665	81,563	3,471	7,105	12	2,304	44	95,464	75,385 12

STATEMENTS—*concluded.*

Registration Offices in Bengal in the year 1887-88.

Total value of immoveable property transferred	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.						Number of sealed covers deposited, book V.	Number of wills registered, book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 26, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 23 and 29.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.
	COMPULSORY.																
	Instruments of gift of moveable property (section 123, clause 2 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property (clause *d*, section 18).	Obligations for the payment of money (section 18, clause *f*).	All other documents registered under section 18, clause *f*.	Total of registrations in book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for same.											
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Rs.						Rs. A.									Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1 9 0	66,357 3 3
22,35,899	5	101	1,614	543	2,263	2,360 12	1	120	...	10	18	69	154	664	20,940 4	9,246 1 0	17,544 14 0
11,93,875	.....	35	411	148	644	695 0	...	51	...	6	1	33	41	278	11,870 8	3,974 2 0	11,070 3 7
15,93,867	.....	82	545	90	717	769 4	1	50	...	9	25	65	62	285	9,990 12	4,813 3 3	7,670 14 10
27,22,528	2	142	3,437	481	4,062	3,698 0	...	70	...	2	11	226	109	916	29,830 4	10,296 13 6	24,901 4 10
18,46,459	3	101	2,329	501	2,934	2,722 8	...	69	1	8	13	62	163	640	17,029 0	7,305 15 0	13,092 6 9
15,46,503	10	98	1,160	432	1,700	1,956 12	...	60	...	6	24	47	80	425	11,651 8	5,475 3 0	9,387 2 3
68,36,927	9	247	7,953	2,013	10,222	9,822 8	...	145	1	1	28	222	446	1,956	47,422 8	17,094 10 0	32,287 5 2
2,54,32,919	6	14	115	376	511	2,353 4	7	73	...	11	39	47	643	1,366	32,715 12	22,824 9 0	16,141 8 1
12,28,861	15	129	4,234	951	5,329	4,966 0	1	134	...	8	19	56	138	470	14,247 4	5,473 1 3	13,109 0 5
15,51,558	1	193	22511	1,057	28,762	22,833 0	...	79	1	3	4	122	118	1,310	52,361 0	15,299 13 9	36,461 13 3
11,48,135	1	107	7,917	506	8,531	7,013 0	...	19	...	5	...	99	81	401	21,698 0	6,305 7 10	15,297 2 6
12,45,377	7	60	441	231	739	1,090 12	3	159	2	13	31	32	178	248	8,012 12	5,888 8 7	6,530 6 1
9,06,512	1	17	934	182	1,134	1,176 0	...	28	1	7	13	43	71	186	6,670 4	3,621 6 6	7,257 3 2
7,57,165	16	18	335	327	699	912 0	1	71	6	2	6	25	94	285	4,191 8	3,197 2 0	4,531 2 6
20,26,824	6	40	755	512	1,313	1,609 12	...	37	2	20	68	193	133	243	16,481 8	7,213 8 6	11,347 11 4
5,52,917	10	24	344	141	519	626 8	...	15	...	7	19	29	20	204	5,259 8	2,350 3 0	4,244 8 2
9,46,501	8	46	1,761	388	2,203	2,184 12	...	66	...	1	5	78	95	562	10,521 4	5,013 12 0	8,168 8 8
2,95,577	.....	4	21	29	54	86 4	...	3	...	2	2	8	88	30	650 8	448 2 0	878 10 11
5,14,592	1	19	122	92	234	357 0	...	5	1	5	32	37	88	130	3,141 12	2,171 3 0	2,333 14 0
32,44,459	21	180	318	3,656	4,205	5,392 12	1	96	2	16	69	182	392	1,545	24,132 8	13,713 3 9	15,517 15 2
11,91,657	1	89	1,733	1,539	3,367	3,291 0	1	64	...	3	17	65	171	939	24,026 8	7,512 8 6	16,973 12 0
29,14,948	2	192	8,027	2,469	10,690	9,467 4	3	77	...	4	5	130	231	1,529	40,599 8	17,491 9 0	28,620 6 9
32,26,936	31	84	335	2,241	2,691	3,235 12	...	97	11	70	144	335	253	918	26,223 4	14,086 6 0	19,196 13 1
26,67,753	5	408	1,062	1,846	3,321	3,506 0	...	30	3	44	58	199	196	862	27,373 12	7,856 10 0	21,162 14 9
22,92,900	.....	128	2,092	4,564	6,784	6,833 0	1	38	...	8	67	213	210	948	41,401 4	7,199 8 6	26,400 5 2
17,24,515	9	242	2,680	4,154	7,085	6,969 8	...	10	...	9	30	107	94	675	30,442 4	7,278 0 0	22,242 4 5
63,18,988	.....	57	554	334	945	1,497 8	2	32	...	...	1	39	199	980	17,992 0	16,624 13 0	9,490 4 2
91,13,534	.....	48	296	177	516	1,020 0	...	5	1	2	8	16	128	605	11,703 0	10,876 6 0	7,486 9 11
35,97,659	.....	72	244	209	525	791 4	...	9	...	...	8	33	96	581	12,304 0	5,770 2 6	7,610 15 2
63,60,470	.....	122	999	499	1,620	2,250 12	...	13	...	2	15	212	240	969	20,945 4	9,501 4 0	11,443 0 2
28,36,715	4	127	678	191	1,000	1,359 8	...	3	2	...	20	88	115	679	11,805 12	7,284 3 6	8,668 9 8
37,17,261	.....	58	601	278	937	1,253 4	2	30	...	2	...	24	135	629	14,780 8	7,407 9 0	8,952 8 10
16,94,751	1	43	887	296	1,227	1,693 12	...	2	1	3	21	60	76	247	9,554 12	3,187 15 9	7,336 9 5
31,65,485	1	150	428	247	826	1,125 0	...	4	...	2	1	47	128	558	11,177 0	6,321 6 3	10,127 1 9
21,32,108	1	316	876	559	1,752	2,020 4	...	4	...	6	4	13	85	539	12,701 12	4,706 5 2	9,031 9 5
16,09,287	2	55	368	131	556	846 0	1	1	...	9	32	88	77	360	8,793 12	4,778 15 9	6,602 11 5
4,92,020	3	24	183	144	354	390 0	...	35	...	7	...	35	33	137	4,203 4	1,467 5 3	3,041 3 3
4,56,578	.....	29	741	309	1,079	1,050 12	...	13	...	...	3	19	106	97	3,962 0	1,315 4 10	4,017 2 1
11,71,040	.....	13	373	131	517	738 4	1	36	...	...	...	14	146	279	6,910 0	4,057 3 0	5,565 14 4
28	.....	.....	.....	6	6	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	.....	17 12	14 12 0	.....
5,96,835	.....	2	241	156	399	532 8	...	95	...	2	...	12	99	113	5,186 12	1,379 11 6	3,930 6 1
5,98,295	.....	32	382	107	521	606 8	...	17	...	...	...	6	48	169	3,858 4	1,141 10 6	3,098 7 0
10,92,520	4	21	202	197	424	474 4	...	1	...	1	6	49	28	217	4,296 4	2,360 9 9	3,462 6 7
7,84,318	.....	29	280	83	392	499 4	1	2	...	1	2	17	60	407	4,831 8	2,891 1 3	4,716 5 8
65,318	.....	.....	42	15	27	35 0	...	6	...	...	...	2	23	27	355 8	208 13 6	526 9 9
7,93,616	.....	19	311	247	577	625 12	...	...	...	4	...	15	45	142	6,189 12	1,608 11 0	4,798 11 7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	5,479 2 0	632 0 0
11,84,48,090	189	4,062	86,877	33,785	1,24,913	1,24,753 12	27	1,982	35	323	869	3,213	6,218	25,770	7,10,442 8	3,11,539 9 5	5,79,266 9 4

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1887.			Received during the year 1887.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Alipore, 24-Pergunnahs.	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,918	35	1,953	3,093	257	3,350	5,011	292	5,303
		Under-trial ...	20	1	21	692	48	740	712	49	761
		Civil ...	...	3	3	...	75	75	...	78	78
Diamond Harbour...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	10	...	10	241	...	241	251	...	251
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	128	...	128	131	...	131
Busseerhat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	150	4	154	151	4	155
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	91	6	97	91	6	97
Baraset	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	141	...	141	143	...	143
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	121	1	122	124	1	125
Calcutta	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,260	...	1,260	1,898	25	1,913	3,148	25	3,173
		Under-trial ...	13	...	13	601	16	617	614	16	630
		Civil ...	27	...	27	429	19	448	456	19	475
	European ...	Convicts ...	51	...	51	258	7	265	309	7	316
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	57	...	57	58	...	58
		Civil ...	2	...	2	38	...	38	40	...	40
Midnapore ...	District and Central.	Convicts ...	859	16	875	767	33	800	1,626	49	1,675
		Under-trial ...	22	1	23	296	20	316	318	21	339
		Civil ...	5	...	5	43	...	43	48	...	48
Tumlook	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	95	6	101	98	6	104
		Under-trial ...	6	1	7	105	4	109	111	5	116
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Ghattal	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	59	8	67	59	8	67
		Under-trial ...	1	1	2	47	7	54	48	8	56
Contai	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	56	2	58	60	2	62
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	107	2	109	108	2	110
Bhagulpore ...	Central and District Jail.	Convicts ...	1,116	35	1,151	1,347	35	1,382	2,463	70	2,533
		Under-trial ...	18	...	18	293	11	304	311	11	322
		Civil ...	8	...	8	105	...	105	113	...	113
Banka	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	206	2	208	208	2	210
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	147	5	152	151	5	156
Mudhepoorah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	98	6	104	101	6	107
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	103	6	109	104	6	110
Soopool	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	130	2	132	130	2	132
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	119	3	122	120	3	123
Buxar	Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	933	...	933	996	...	996	1,929	...	1,929
Hazaribagh ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	229	5	234	419	34	453	648	39	687
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	191	19	210	194	19	213
		Civil ...	1	...	1	12	...	12	13	...	13
Giridi	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	178	5	183	181	5	186
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	191	12	203	195	12	207
Rajshahye	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	613	30	643	884	42	926	1,497	72	1,569
		Under-trial ...	4	1	5	207	14	221	211	15	226
		Civil ...	1	...	1	35	...	35	36	...	36
Nattore	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	3	4	153	9	162	154	12	166
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	166	10	176	167	10	177
Nowgong	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	157	3	160	164	3	167
		Under-trial ...	3	1	4	119	...	119	122	1	123

PRISONS.

SUMMARY.

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1887.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1887.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
3,571	257	3,828	1,440	35	1,475	1,511·22	28·46	1,539·68			
683	46	729	29	3	32	33·59	1·33	34·92	1,544·81	31·52	1,576·33
.....	76	76	.....	2	2	.....	1·73	1·73			
228	.....	228	23	.....	23	4·32	.....	4·32			
129	.....	129	2	.....	2	3·36	.....	3·36	7·68	.....	7·68
150	3	153	1	1	2	2·30	0·14	2·44			
91	6	97	.....	.....	.....	2·66	0·12	2·78	4·96	0·26	5·22
137	.....	137	6	.....	6	2·69	.....	2·69			
121	1	122	3	.....	3	3·04	.....	3·04	5·73	.....	5·73
2,019	25	2,044	1,129	.....	1,129	1,129·50	0·21	1,129·71			
593	10	603	21	6	27	23·03	0·96	23·99	1,171·72	1·18	1,172·90
427	19	446	29	.....	29	19·19	0·01	19·20			
283	7	290	26	.....	26	34·79	.....	34·79			
54	.....	54	4	.....	4	2·12	.....	2·12	38·12	.....	38·12
33	.....	38	2	...	2	1·21	.....	1·21			
988	44	1,032	638	5	643	568·92	8·33	577·25			
311	20	331	7	1	8	14·79	0·85	15·64	586·22	9·18	595·40
46	.....	46	2	.....	2	2·51	.....	2·51			
98	6	104	.....	.....	.....	2·27	0·13	2·40			
108	5	113	3	.....	3	5·12	0·13	5·25	7·45	0·26	7·71
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	0·06	.....	0·06			
57	8	65	2	.....	2	1·05	0·08	1·13	2·52	0·17	2·69
48	8	56	.....	.....	.....	1·47	0·09	1·56			
58	2	60	2	.....	2	1·42	0·06	1·48	5·53	0·07	5·60
102	2	104	6	.....	6	4·11	0·01	4·12			
1,461	52	1,513	1,002	18	1,020	904·88	13·96	918·84			
295	9	304	16	2	18	13·77	0·63	14·40	925·01	14·59	939·60
101	.....	101	12	.....	12	6·36	.....	6·36			
205	2	207	3	.....	3	3·57	0·01	3·58	9·35	0·35	9·70
149	3	152	2	2	4	5·78	0·34	6·12			
100	6	106	1	.....	1	1·75	0·07	1·82	6·12	0·21	6·33
100	6	106	4	.....	4	4·37	0·14	4·51			
130	2	132	.....	.....	.....	1·62	.....	1·62	6·99	0·05	7·04
113	3	116	7	.....	7	5·37	0·05	5·42			
1,000	.....	1,000	929	.....	929	869·34	.....	869·34	869·34	.....	869·34
516	30	546	132	9	141	131·66	5·84	137·50			
189	19	208	5	.....	5	6·78	1·13	7·91	139·84	6·97	146·81
12	.....	12	1	.....	1	1·40	.....	1·40			
177	4	181	4	1	5	2·42	0·07	2·49	9·77	0·64	10·41
186	12	198	9	.....	9	7·35	0·57	7·92			
815	54	869	682	18	700	624·32	22·04	646·36			
206	15	221	5	.....	5	8·53	0·22	8·75	635·67	22·26	657·93
35	.....	35	1	.....	1	2·82	.....	2·82			
143	12	155	11	.....	11	2·92	0·14	3·06	9·22	0·27	9·49
165	10	175	2	.....	2	6·30	0·13	6·43			
163	3	166	1	.....	1	2·96	0·02	2·98	10·20	0·03	10·23
119	1	120	3	.....	3	7·24	0·01	7·25			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5					
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1887.			Received during the year 1887.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Dacca	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	835	7	842	1,623	27	1,650	2,458	34	2,492
		Under-trial ...	15	...	15	97	13	110	112	13	125
		Civil ...	21	...	21	145	1	146	166	1	167
		State prisoner...	1	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	1
Manickgunge ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	1	5	102	2	104	106	3	109
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	73	3	76	76	3	79
Moonsheegunge ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	21	...	21	189	5	194	210	5	215
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	110	5	115	113	5	118
Burdwan	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	70	9	79	532	39	571	602	48	650
		Under-trial ...	10	1	11	180	26	206	190	27	217
		Civil ...	2	...	2	35	1	36	37	1	38
Cutwa	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	2	3	126	8	134	127	10	137
		Under-trial ...	5	1	6	40	12	52	45	13	58
Raneegunge ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	103	7	110	105	7	112
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	95	9	104	100	9	109
Culna	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	54	7	61	59	7	66
		Under-trial ...	5	1	6	40	4	44	45	5	50
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Hooghly	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	268	9	277	799	24	823	1,067	33	1,100
		Under-trial ...	17	2	19	271	17	288	288	19	307
		Civil ...	12	...	12	131	3	134	143	3	146
Jehanabad ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	108	9	117	112	9	121
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	44	2	46	44	2	46
Serampore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	252	14	266	258	14	272
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	191	7	198	194	7	201
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Howrah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	512	31	543	514	31	545
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	387	24	411	393	24	417
Oolooberiah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	118	8	123	120	8	128
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	86	3	89	90	3	93
Moorshedabad ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	114	11	125	416	25	441	530	36	566
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	124	8	132	125	8	133
		Civil ...	1	...	1	28	...	28	29	...	29
Kandi ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	103	6	109	103	6	109
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	54	7	61	54	7	61
Jungypore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	147	6	153	147	6	153
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	110	5	115	114	5	119
Dinagepore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	103	3	106	508	22	530	611	25	636
		Under-trial ...	12	...	12	528	37	565	540	37	577
		Civil ...	2	...	2	73	3	76	75	3	78
Thakurgaon ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	41	1	42	41	1	42
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	116	2	118	116	2	118
Gya	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	311	9	320	904	35	939	1,215	44	1,259
		Under-trial ...	22	2	24	623	39	662	645	41	686
		Civil ...	10	...	10	66	...	66	76	...	76
Nowada ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	237	2	239	237	2	239
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	188	7	195	189	7	196
Jehanabad ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	1	1	213	8	221	213	9	222
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	197	7	204	200	7	207

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1887.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1887.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,490	31	1,521	968	3	971	773·58	5·16	778·74	797·29	5·89	803·18
110	12	122	2	1	3	11·14	0·70	11·84			
152	1	153	14	.....	14	12·43	0·03	12·46			
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	0·14	.....	0·14			
103	3	106	3	.....	3	2·23	0·01	2·24	4·82	0·08	4·90
76	3	79	.....	.....	.....	2·59	0·07	2·66			
209	5	214	1	.....	1	3·62	0·03	3·65	7·50	0·17	7·67
111	5	116	2	.....	2	3·88	0·14	4·02			
428	40	468	174	8	182	61·16	5·90	67·06	71·51	7·05	78·56
185	27	212	5	.....	5	8·06	1·05	9·11			
35	1	36	2	.....	2	2·29	0·10	2·39			
126	10	136	1	.....	1	1·94	0·09	2·03	3·74	0·59	4·33
44	12	56	1	1	2	1·80	0·50	2·30			
104	7	111	1	.....	1	1·75	0·17	1·92	6·00	0·65	6·65
95	9	104	5	.....	5	4·25	0·48	4·73			
54	7	61	5	.....	5	1·01	0·08	1·09	2 88	0·10	2·98
43	5	48	2	.....	2	1·77	0·02	1·79			
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	0·10	.....	0·10			
952	28	980	115	5	120	152 92	5·05	157·97	175·37	6·16	181·53
281	19	300	7	.....	7	12·97	1·01	13·98			
132	3	135	11	.....	11	9·48	0·10	9·58			
108	9	117	4	.....	4	1·31	0 08	1·39	2·75	0·11	2·86
43	2	45	1	.....	1	1·44	0·03	1·47			
253	13	266	5	1	6	3·27	0·10	3·37	7·90	0·27	8·17
187	7	194	7	.....	7	4·62	0·17	4·79			
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	0·01	.....	0·01			
510	31	541	4	.....	4	5·06	0·20	5·26	12 87	0 67	13·54
388	24	412	5	.....	5	7·81	0·47	8 28			
115	8	123	5	.....	5	1·11	0·10	1·21	6·09	0·12	6·21
88	3	91	2	.....	2	4·98	0·02	5·00			
446	31	77	84	5	89	81·35	6·63	87·98	87·87	6·95	94·82
121	8	129	4	.....	4	5·22	0·32	5·54			
28	.....	28	1	.....	1	1·30	.....	1·30			
103	6	109	.....	.....	.....	1·00	0·05	1·05	3·07	6·12	3·19
52	7	59	2	.....	2	2·07	0·07	2·14			
143	6	149	4	.....	4	1·64	0·05	1·69	4·67	0·09	4·76
112	5	117	2	.....	2	3·03	0·04	3·07			
466	17	483	145	8	153	108·25	2·96	111·21	137·77	4·28	142·05
518	36	554	22	1	23	25·98	1·29	27·27			
70	3	73	5	.....	5	3·54	0·03	3·57			
35	1	36	6	.....	6	1·88	0·02	1·90	11·05	0·03	11·08
101	2	103	15	.....	15	9·17	0·01	9·18			
884	34	918	331	10	341	211·26	7·81	219·07	244·55	9·70	254·25
613	39	652	32	2	34	27·11	1·89	29·00			
63	.....	63	13	.....	13	6·18	.....	6·18			
236	2	238	1	.....	1	3·98	0·04	4·02	10·03	0·35	10·38
175	7	182	14	.....	14	6·05	0·31	6·36			
196	9	205	17	.....	17	3·42	0·21	3·63	12·07	0·45	12·52
196	7	203	4	.....	4	8·65	0·24	8·89			

GENERAL

Showing the distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1887.			Received during the year 1887.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Arungabad ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	136	5	141	138	5	143
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	152	7	159	161	7	168
Bankoora ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	157	6	163	217	10	227	374	16	390
		Under-trial ...	11	2	13	113	7	120	124	9	133
		Civil ...	3	...	3	19	1	20	22	1	23
Bishenpore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	86	7	93	87	7	94
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	84	9	93	85	9	94
Beerbhoom ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	110	6	116	658	35	693	768	41	809
		Under-trial ...	11	1	12	169	16	185	180	17	197
		Civil ...	2	...	2	17	...	17	19	...	19
Rampore Hât ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	204	15	219	211	15	226
		Under-trial ...	28	...	28	211	14	225	239	14	253
Nuddea	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	136	7	143	579	51	630	715	58	773
		Under-trial ...	10	1	11	158	24	182	168	25	193
		Civil ...	...	...	...	32	...	32	32	...	32
Meherpore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	3	7	117	10	127	121	13	134
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	166	7	173	168	7	175
		Civil ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5
Kooshtea ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	1	1	250	17	267	250	18	268
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	154	16	170	159	16	175
Chooadanga ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	130	6	136	130	6	136
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	95	6	101	96	6	102
Ranaghat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	123	11	134	127	11	138
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	105	12	117	115	12	127
Jessore	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	187	7	194	562	6	568	749	13	762
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	212	5	217	216	5	221
		Civil ...	4	...	4	42	...	42	46	...	46
Narail ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	13	...	13	124	...	124	137	...	137
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	53	...	53	54	...	54
Jhenidah	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	79	...	79	79	...	79
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	59	1	60	61	1	62
Magoorah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	101	3	104	108	3	111
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	46	2	48	51	2	53
Bongong ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	99	...	99	101	...	101
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	80	2	82	80	2	82
Rungpore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	203	8	211	610	23	633	813	31	844
		Under-trial ...	11	1	12	309	15	324	320	16	336
		Civil ...	17	...	17	163	3	166	180	3	183
Gaibanda ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	153	4	157	157	4	161
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	153	5	158	157	5	162
Nilphamaree ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	132	1	133	137	1	138
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	187	7	194	190	7	197
Kurigaon ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	126	6	132	133	6	139
		Under-trial ...	3	1	4	174	11	185	177	12	189
Bogra	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	58	5	63	318	11	329	376	16	392
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	266	15	281	271	15	286
		Civil	6	...	6	64	1	65	70	1	71

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1887.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1887.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
132	4	136	6	1	7	2·65	0·06	2·71	8·38	0·21	8·59
157	7	164	4	.....	4	5·73	9·15	5·88			
335	13	348	39	3	42	75·72	2·67	78·39			
123	8	131	1	1	2	8·86	0·86	9·72	85·75	3·54	89·29
22	1	23	.....	.....	.....	1·17	0·01	1·18			
85	7	92	2	.....	2	1·37	0·07	1·44	5·03	0·45	5·48
83	9	92	2	.....	2	3·66	0·38	4·04			
689	35	724	79	6	85	95·91	3·93	99·84			
165	15	180	15	2	17	8·71	1·20	9·91	106·14	5·13	111·27
17	.....	17	2	.....	2	1·52	.....	1·52			
208	15	223	3	.....	3	2·82	0·15	2·97	11·13	0·40	11·53
225	13	238	14	1	15	8·31	0·25	8·56			
551	45	596	164	13	177	101·37	8·46	109·83			
153	25	178	15	.....	15	9·75	0·75	10·50	114·02	9·21	123·23
31	.....	31	1	.....	1	2·90	.....	2·90			
121	13	134	.....	.....	.....	1·75	0·21	1·96			
167	7	174	1	.....	1	3·39	0·12	3·51	5·23	0·33	5·56
5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	0·09	.....	0·09			
249	16	265	1	2	3	4·20	0·24	4·44	11·89	0·98	12·87
159	16	175	.....	.....	.....	7·69	0·74	8·43			
128	6	134	2	.....	2	1·18	0·03	1·21	3·66	0·06	3·72
93	6	99	3	.....	3	2·48	0·03	2·51			
126	10	136	1	1	2	2·12	0·08	2·20	7·20	0·68	7·88
110	12	122	5	.....	5	5·08	0·60	5·68			
637	8	645	112	5	117	138·40	4·99	143·39			
212	5	217	4	.....	4	17·63	0·52	18·15	158·39	5·51	163·90
44	.....	44	2	.....	2	2·36	.....	2·36			
124	.....	124	13	.....	13	1·60	.....	1·60	4·37	.....	4·37
54	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	2·77	.....	2·77			
78	.....	78	1	.....	1	0·90	.....	0·90	2·58	.....	2·58
61	1	62	.....	.....	.....	1·68	.....	1·68			
105	2	107	3	1	4	2·45	0·05	2·50	4·73	0·08	4·81
51	2	53	.....	.....	.....	2·28	0·03	2·31			
99	.....	99	2	.....	2	1·08	.....	1·08	3·41	0·10	3·51
78	2	80	2	.....	2	2·33	0·10	2·43			
559	19	578	254	12	266	186·32	5·42	191·74			
303	16	319	17	.....	17	15·09	0·78	15·87	213·28	6·59	219·87
166	3	169	14	.....	14	11·87	0·39	12·26			
150	4	154	7	.....	7	5·40	0·10	5·50	11·57	0·31	11·88
153	5	158	4	.....	4	6·17	0·21	6·38			
135	1	136	2	.....	2	2·63	.....	2·63	9·23	0·27	9·50
189	7	196	1	.....	1	6·60	0·27	6·87			
129	6	135	4	.....	4	2·75	0·15	2·90	9·01	0·54	9·55
169	12	181	8	.....	8	6·26	0·39	6·65			
346	11	357	30	5	35	54·34	2·26	56·60			
267	15	282	4	.....	4	15·00	0·61	15·61	73·17	2·88	76·05
64	1	65	6	.....	6	3·83	0·01	3·84			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1887.			Received during the year 1887.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Furreedpore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	217	2	219	873	6	879	1,090	8	1,098
		Under-trial ...	12	...	12	307	8	315	319	8	327
		Civil	2	...	2	48	2	50	50	2	52
Goalundo	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	71	2	73	72	2	74
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	98	3	101	99	3	102
Madareepore ...	Ditto	Convicts ...	25	...	25	393	...	393	418	...	418
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	157	2	159	165	2	167
Backergunge ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	187	4	191	1,054	11	1,065	1,241	15	1,256
		Under-trial ...	14	...	14	482	9	491	496	9	505
		Civil	17	...	17	157	6	163	174	6	180
Perozepore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	10	...	10	261	3	264	271	3	274
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	165	3	168	167	3	170
Patooakhally ...	Ditto	Convicts ...	1	...	1	206	4	210	207	4	211
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	153	2	155	155	2	157
Bhola	Ditto	Convicts ...	43	...	43	119	...	119	162	...	162
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	68	...	68	69	...	69
Mymensingh ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	234	7	241	1,129	27	1,156	1,363	34	1,397
		Under-trial ...	20	2	22	441	9	450	461	11	472
		Civil	16	1	17	144	4	148	160	5	165
Attia	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	27	...	27	209	5	214	236	5	241
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	120	4	124	120	4	124
Jamalpore	Ditto	Convicts ...	11	...	11	178	3	181	189	3	192
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	154	8	162	155	8	163
Kishoregunge ...	Ditto	Convicts ...	34	...	34	239	10	249	273	10	283
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	135	14	149	139	14	153
Netrokona	Ditto	Convicts ...	8	...	8	284	6	290	292	6	298
		Under-trial ...	4	1	5	113	5	118	117	6	123
Chittagong	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	83	2	85	471	11	482	554	13	567
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	294	6	300	303	6	309
		Civil	10	1	11	32	1	33	42	2	44
Cox's Bazar ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	69	3	72	69	3	72
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	58	1	59	59	1	60
Noakholly	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	68	1	69	403	8	411	471	9	480
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	201	3	204	207	3	210
		Civil	25	...	25	126	1	127	151	1	152
Fenny ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	100	1	101	100	1	101
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	78	2	80	85	2	87
Patna ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	169	9	178	756	36	792	925	45	970
		Under-trial ...	17	1	18	389	18	407	406	19	425
		Civil ...	6	1	7	86	1	87	92	2	94
Barrh ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	128	4	132	129	4	133
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	132	2	134	139	2	141
Behar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	264	4	268	271	4	275
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	248	5	253	251	5	256
Shahabad ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	127	13	140	554	54	608	681	67	748
		Under-trial ...	16	2	18	388	30	418	404	32	436
		Civil ...	4	...	4	57	...	57	61	...	61

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1887.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1887.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
901	5	906	189	3	192	162·61	2·17	164·78			
298	8	306	21	.....	21	25·56	0·62	26·18	191·00	2·80	193·80
46	2	48	4	.....	4	2·83	0·01	2·84			
70	2	72	2	.....	2	0·63	0·01	0·64			
96	3	99	3	.....	3	4·07	0·09	4·16	4·70	0·10	4·80
399	.....	399	19	.....	19	8·75	.....	8·75			
159	2	161	6	.....	6	7·89	0·11	8·00	16·64	0·11	16·75
982	14	996	259	1	260	220·93	2·15	223·08			
481	8	489	15	1	16	33·27	0·62	33·89	266·40	3·18	269·58
159	6	165	15	.....	15	12·20	0·41	12·61			
266	3	269	5	.....	5	6·67	0·01	6·68			
163	3	166	4	.....	4	7·43	.....	7·43	14·10	0·01	14·11
204	4	208	3	.....	3	3·82	0·04	3·86			
149	2	151	6	.....	6	4·98	0·13	5·11	8·80	0·17	8·97
161	.....	161	1	.....	1	13·46	.....	13·46			
67	.....	67	2	.....	2	1·68	.....	1·68	15·14	.....	15·14
1,183	28	1,211	180	6	186	211·58	5·09	216·67			
444	10	454	17	1	18	24·53	0·77	25·30	247·10	6·08	253·18
148	5	153	12	.....	12	10·99	0·22	11·21			
212	5	217	24	.....	24	12·84	0·02	12·86			
118	4	122	2	.....	2	3·01	0·16	3·17	15·85	0·18	16·03
187	3	190	2	.....	2	6·26	0·04	6·30			
153	8	161	2	.....	2	6·10	0·12	6·22	12·36	0·16	12·52
243	10	253	30	.....	30	14·37	0·40	14·77			
138	14	152	1	.....	1	4·92	0·69	5·61	19·29	1·09	20·38
279	5	284	13	1	14	6·89	0·03	6·92			
115	6	121	2	.....	2	4·58	0·25	4·83	11·47	0·28	11·75
480	11	491	74	2	76	69·05	1·87	70·92			
291	6	297	12	.....	12	14·04	0·59	14·63	86·02	2·51	88·53
37	2	39	5	.....	5	2·93	0·05	2·98			
69	3	72	.....	.....	.....	1·08	0·02	1·10	2·21	0·03	2·24
59	1	60	.....	.....	.....	1·13	0·01	1·14			
400	9	409	71	.....	71	53·80	0·57	54·37			
195	3	198	12	.....	12	9·38	0·14	9·52	71·49	0·78	72·27
145	1	146	6	.....	6	8·31	0·07	8·38			
100	1	101	.....	.....	.....	1·85	0·01	1·86	6·92	0·03	6·95
85	2	87	.....	.....	.....	5 07	0·02	5·09			
809	35	844	116	10	126	118·87	6·31	125·18			
377	17	394	29	2	31	18 58	0·79	19·37	145·52	7·16	152·68
83	1	84	9	1	10	8·07	0·06	8·13			
128	4	132	1	.....	1	2·19	0·04	2·23	6·46	0·08	6·54
132	2	134	7	.....	7	4·27	0·04	4·31			
271	4	275	.....	.....	.....	3·70	0·07	3·77	11·47	0·14	11·61
243	4	247	8	1	9	7·77	0·07	7·84			
548	55	603	133	12	145	103·06	10·43	113·49			
380	30	410	24	2	26	17·20	0·87	18·07	123·90	11·30	135·20
55	.....	55	6	.....	6	3·64	.....	3·64			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1887.			Received during the year 1887.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Sasseram ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	200	12	212	201	12	213
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	292	17	309	297	17	314
Buxar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	146	9	155	151	9	160
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	209	14	223	218	14	232
Bhubooah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	157	12	169	164	12	176
		Under-trial ...	2	1	3	180	15	195	182	16	198
Mozufferpore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	167	23	190	664	53	717	831	76	907
		Under-trial ...	9	1	10	309	32	341	318	33	351
		Civil ...	8	...	8	46	...	46	54	...	54
Hajeepore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	117	17	134	118	17	135
		Under-trial ...	3	1	4	134	19	153	137	20	157
Seetamurhee ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	232	8	240	232	8	240
		Under-trial ...	12	1	13	119	6	125	131	7	138
Sarun ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	180	13	193	782	47	829	962	60	1,022
		Under-trial ...	8	2	10	399	29	428	407	31	438
		Civil ...	5	...	5	48	...	48	53	...	53
Sewan ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	11	...	11	262	8	270	273	8	281
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	231	17	248	239	17	256
Gopalgunge ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	205	11	216	206	11	217
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	138	11	149	138	11	149
Chumparun ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	198	10	208	494	31	525	692	41	733
		Under-trial ...	13	2	15	316	22	338	329	24	353
		Civil ...	3	...	3	69	...	69	72	...	72
		State prisoner	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Bettiah ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	1	5	300	13	313	304	14	318
		Under-trial ...	5	1	6	267	7	274	272	8	280
Monghyr ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	159	11	170	998	60	1,058	1,157	71	1,228
		Under-trial ...	12	...	12	640	36	676	652	36	688
		Civil ...	9	...	9	135	2	137	144	2	146
Jamooee ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	9	...	9	302	4	306	311	4	315
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	273	15	288	280	15	295
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Begooserai ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	169	14	183	170	14	184
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	144	15	159	154	15	169
Purneah ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	80	7	87	498	13	511	578	20	598
		Under-trial ...	24	5	29	293	10	303	317	15	332
		Civil ...	8	...	8	37	...	37	45	...	45
Kissengunge ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	250	7	257	251	7	258
		Under-trial ...	12	...	12	326	12	338	338	12	350
Arrareah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	19	...	19	104	1	105	123	1	124
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	136	5	141	139	5	144
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
Cuttack ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	207	11	218	746	25	771	953	36	989
		Under-trial ...	13	2	15	349	12	361	362	14	376
		Civil ...	4	...	4	48	...	48	52	...	52
Jajpore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	35	5	40	35	5	40
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	51	2	53	54	2	56
Kendrapara ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	92	4	96	92	4	96
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	82	1	83	82	1	83

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1887.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1887.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
195	12	207	6	.....	6	5 21	0·36	5·57	13·39	0·72	14·11
288	15	303	9	2	11	8·18	0·36	8·54			
147	9	156	4	.....	4	0·26	0 06	0·32	8·32	0 35	8·67
215	14	229	3	.....	3	8·06	0 29	8·35			
157	12	169	7	.....	7	3·69	0·21	3·90	9·20	0·71	9·91
182	16	198	.....	.....	.....	5·51	0·50	6·01			
680	49	729	151	27	178	153·71	15·24	168·95	173·53	16·68	190·21
299	29	328	19	4	23	16·29	1·44	17·73			
48	.....	48	6	.....	6	3·53	.....	3 53			
112	17	129	6	.....	6	1·80	0·25	2 05	7·30	0·69	7·99
136	19	155	1	1	2	5·50	0 44	5·94			
229	8	237	3	.....	3	2·73	0·12	2·85	6 87	0·28	7·15
130	7	137	1	.....	1	4·14	0·16	4·30			
753	48	801	209	12	221	150·91	10·53	161·44	172·05	12·11	184 16
404	29	433	3	2	5	18·09	1·58	19 67			
47	.....	47	6	.....	6	3·05	.....	3·05			
273	8	281	.....	.....	.....	4·42	0·14	4·56	11·55	0·63	12·28
231	17	248	8	.....	8	7·23	0·49	7·72			
205	11	216	1	.....	1	2·70	0·13	2·83	6·87	0·37	7·24
138	11	149	.....	.....	.....	4·17	0·24	4·41			
568	32	600	124	9	133	113·82	5·42	119·24	129·77	6·22	135·99
324	23	347	5	1	6	10·48	0·80	11·28			
64	.....	64	8	.....	8	5·44	.....	5·44			
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	0·03	.....	0·03			
301	14	315	3	.....	3	4·00	0 04	4·04	12·56	0·27	12·83
254	7	261	18	1	19	8·56	0·23	8·79			
962	58	1,020	195	13	208	167·26	11·01	178·27	202·06	12·62	214·68
621	36	657	31	.....	31	24·10	1·60	25·70			
130	2	132	14	.....	14	10·70	0.01	10·71			
290	4	294	21	.....	21	5·95	0·04	5·99	24·21	1·14	25·35
263	15	278	17	.....	17	18·23	1·10	19·33			
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	0·03	.....	0·03			
162	13	175	8	1	9	2·68	0·23	2·91	9·24	0·76	10·00
153	15	168	1	.....	1	6·56	0·53	7·09			
505	17	522	73	3	76	92·63	3·40	96·03	106·10	3·73	109 83
307	15	322	10	.....	10	10·90	0·33	11 23			
37	.....	37	8	.....	8	2·57	.....	2 57			
240	7	247	11	.....	11	8·13	0·21	8·33	20·91	0·80	21·71
324	12	336	14	.....	14	12·79	0·59	13·38			
105	1	106	18	.....	18	9·03	0·01	9·04	15·43	0·16	15·59
128	5	133	11	.....	11	6·25	0 15	6·40			
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	0·15	.....	0·15			
778	29	747	235	7	242	155·34	4·58	159·92	180·31	5·46	185·77
348	13	361	14	1	15	21·55	0·88	22·43			
46	.....	46	6	.....	6	3 42	.....	3·42			
35	5	40	.....	.....	.....	0·22	0·01	0·23	1 27	0 05	1·32
50	2	52	4	.....	4	1·05	0·04	1·09			
90	4	94	2	.....	2	0·81	0·04	0·85	2·08	0·10	2·18
82	1	83	.....	.....	.....	1·27	0·06	1·33			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1887.			Received during the year 1887.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Ungool ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	130	6	136	135	6	141
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	239	18	257	243	18	261
Khond Mehal ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	42	3	45	46	3	49
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	40	2	42	40	2	42
Maldah ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	55	3	58	285	10	295	340	13	353
		Under-trial ...	32	...	32	232	16	248	264	16	280
		Civil ...	5	...	5	63	2	65	68	2	70
Pubna ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	83	6	89	343	14	357	426	20	446
		Under-trial ...	13	...	13	157	14	171	170	14	184
		Civil ...	...	...	...	30	...	30	30	...	30
Serajgunge ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	13	...	13	173	7	180	186	7	193
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	277	14	291	281	14	295
Darjeeling ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	88	3	91	223	36	259	311	39	350
		Under-trial ...	11	1	12	135	14	149	146	15	161
		Civil ...	...	...	...	12	...	12	12	...	12
Silligoree ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	77	3	80	77	3	80
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	58	5	63	62	5	67
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Kurseong ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	65	14	79	66	14	80
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	59	11	70	60	11	71
Julpigoree ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	69	5	74	276	9	285	345	14	359
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	270	9	279	277	9	286
		Civil ...	3	...	3	37	...	37	40	...	40
Alipore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	65	1	66	65	1	66
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	79	2	81	79	2	81
		Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
Tipperah ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	105	4	109	629	7	636	734	11	745
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	284	6	290	288	6	294
		Civil ...	8	...	8	84	...	84	92	...	92
Brahmunbariah ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	25	...	25	379	6	385	404	6	410
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	140	9	149	140	9	149
Chandpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	122	2	124	127	2	129
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	62	1	63	62	1	63
Durbhunga ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	132	8	140	495	28	523	627	36	663
		Under-trial ...	7	1	8	229	20	249	236	21	257
		Civil ...	2	...	2	28	...	28	30	...	30
Madhoobunee ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	223	6	229	224	6	230
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	228	4	232	233	4	237
Tajpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	11	...	11	176	12	188	187	12	199
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	174	11	185	181	11	192
Pooree ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	68	2	70	317	15	332	385	17	402
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	225	12	237	230	12	242
		Civil ...	5	...	5	30	...	30	35	...	35
Khordah ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	179	4	183	182	4	186
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	148	3	151	148	3	151
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Balasore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	66	6	72	210	16	226	276	22	298
		Under-trial ...	7	1	8	188	14	202	195	15	210
		Civil ...	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	3

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1887.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1887.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
114	6	120	21	.....	21	6·44	0·10	6 54	16·96	0·48	17·44
237	18	255	6	.....	6	10·52	0·38	10·90			
45	3	48	1	.....	1	2·43	0·05	2·48	3·36	0·08	3·44
40	2	42	.....	.....	.....	0·93	0·03	0·96			
283	11	294	57	2	59	44·22	2·93	47·15	61·65	3·75	65·40
257	16	273	7	.....	7	13·53	0·31	13·84			
66	2	68	2	.....	2	3·90	0·51	4·41			
367	16	383	59	4	63	64·95	3·57	68·52	78·01	3·88	81 89
159	14	173	11	.....	11	11·43	0·31	11·74			
29	.....	29	1	.....	1	1·63	.....	1·63			
175	7	182	11	.....	11	5·72	0·20	5·92	17·39	0·43	17·82
260	14	274	21	.....	21	11·67	0 23	11·90			
243	34	277	68	5	73	77·11	4·62	81·73	85·29	4·79	90·08
146	15	161	.....	.....	.....	7·69	0·17	7·86			
10	.....	10	2	.....	2	0·49	.....	0·49			
77	3	80	.....	.....	.....	1·78	0·05	1·83	4·47	0·14	4·61
60	4	64	2	1	3	2·68	0·09	2·77			
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	0·01	.....	0·01			
65	14	79	1	.....	1	1·25	0·14	1·39	2·64	0·21	2 85
60	11	71	.....	.....	.....	1·39	0·07	1·46			
318	12	330	27	2	29	55·99	2·71	58·70	73 20	3·28	76·48
239	9	248	38	.....	38	13·32	0·57	13·89			
36	.....	36	4	.....	4	3·89	.....	3·89			
65	1	66	.....	.....	.....	0·67	.....	0·67	4·10	0·10	4·20
75	2	77	4	.....	4	3·16	0·10	3·26			
3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	0·27	.....	0·27			
686	7	693	48	4	52	76·95	1·24	78·19	96·16	1·47	97·63
279	6	285	9	.....	9	12·60	0 23	12·83			
83	.....	83	9	.....	9	6·61	.....	6·61			
388	6	394	16	.....	16	13·19	0·12	13·31	18·44	0·35	18·79
136	9	145	4	.....	4	5·25	0·23	5·48			
125	2	127	2	.....	2	5·26	0·01	5·27	7·48	0·01	7·49
60	1	61	2	.....	2	2·22	.....	2·22			
502	25	527	125	11	136	105·45	6·82	112·27	117·97	8 29	126·26
230	20	250	6	1	7	9·89	1·47	11·36			
28	.....	28	2	.....	2	2·63	.....	2·63			
222	6	228	2	.....	2	2·63	0·03	2·66	9·00	0·15	9·15
232	4	236	1	.....	1	6·37	0·12	6·49			
186	12	198	1	.....	1	2·45	0·12	2·57	7·57	0·39	7·96
180	10	190	1	1	2	5·12	0·27	5·39			
352	14	366	33	3	36	48·15	1·49	49·64	55·49	1·83	57·32
223	12	235	7	.....	7	4·95	0·34	5·29			
33	.....	33	2	.....	2	2·39	.....	2 39			
175	4	179	7	.....	7	2·90	0·08	2·98	8·18	0·13	8·31
148	3	151	.....	.....	.....	5·27	0·05	5 32			
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	0·01	.....	0·01			
247	18	265	29	4	33	35·31	2·19	37·50	42·21	2·54	44 75
185	14	199	10	1	11	6·77	0·35	7·12			
3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	0·13	.....	0·13			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1887.			Received during the year 1887.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Bhuddruck ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	75	3	78	80	3	83
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	83	1	84	84	1	85
Lohardugga ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	159	2	161	570	25	595	729	27	756
		Under-trial ...	21	1	22	584	34	618	605	35	640
		Civil ...	5	...	5	25	1	26	30	1	31
Palamow ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	13	...	13	136	9	145	149	9	158
		Under-trial ...	2	1	3	161	12	173	163	13	176
		Civil ...	1	...	1	3	...	3	4	...	4
Singbhoom ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	52	5	57	211	15	226	263	20	282
		Under-trial ...	12	...	12	236	23	259	248	23	271
		Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
Manbhoom ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	84	4	88	400	18	418	484	22	506
		Under-trial ...	11	...	11	395	17	412	406	17	423
		Civil ...	2	...	2	38	...	38	40	...	40
Govindpore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	102	4	106	105	4	109
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	80	2	82	82	2	84
Khoolna	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	35	3	38	261	3	264	296	6	302
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	120	2	122	122	2	124
		Civil ...	4	...	4	46	...	46	50	...	50
Satkhira	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	140	1	141	140	1	141
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	93	...	93	97	...	97
Bagirhat	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	11	...	11	151	5	156	162	5	167
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	194	4	198	197	4	201
Nya Doomka, Sónthal Perguunahs.	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	9	...	9	272	12	284	281	12	293
		Under-trial ...	13	...	13	306	20	326	319	20	339
Godda	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	86	2	88	88	2	90
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	81	...	81	86	...	86
	Total of Jails ...	Convicts ...	12,603	372	12,975	31,020	1,319	32,339	43,623	1,691	45,314
		Under-trial ...	515	34	549	13,250	755	14,005	13,765	789	14,554
		Civil	276	6	282	2,908	127	3,035	3,184	133	3,317
		State prisoners	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2
		Total ...	13,395	412	13,807	47,179	2,201	49,380	60,574	2,613	63,187
	Total of Subsidiary Jails.	Convicts ...	478	12	490	13,514	516	14,030	13,992	528	14,520
		Under-trial ...	319	12	331	11,657	578	12,235	11,976	590	12,566
		Civil	1	...	1	19	...	19	20	...	20
		Total ...	798	24	822	25,190	1,094	26,284	25,988	1,118	27,106
	Grand Total ...	Convicts ...	13,081	384	13,465	44,534	1,835	46,369	57,615	2,219	59,834
		Under-trial ...	834	46	880	24,907	1,333	26,240	25,741	1,379	27,120
		Civil	277	6	283	2,927	127	3,054	3,204	133	3,337
		State prisoners	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2
		Total ...	14,193	436	14,629	72,369	3,295	75,664	86,562	3,731	90,293

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1887.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1887.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
79	3	82	1	.....	1	1·60	0·01	1·61	4·55	0·04	4·59
71	1	72	13	.....	13	2·95	0·03	2·98			
574	24	598	155	3	158	108·63	2·62	111·25	137·21	4·02	141·23
581	34	615	25	1	25	27·07	1·38	28·45			
28	1	29	2	.....	2	1·51	0·02	1·53			
137	9	146	12	.....	12	12·27	0·60	12·87	18·19	1·01	19·20
160	13	173	3	.....	3	5·62	0·41	6·03			
4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	0·30	.....	0·30			
221	18	239	42	2	44	46·80	2·32	49·12	54·93	2·63	57·56
247	22	269	1	1	2	7·75	0·31	8·06			
3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	0·38	.....	0·38			
437	18	455	47	4	51	69·32	3·58	72·90	85·81	4·12	89·93
401	17	418	5	.....	5	13·71	0·54	14·25			
34	.....	34	6	.....	6	2·78	.....	2·78			
104	4	108	1	.....	1	2·54	0·08	2·62	4·81	0·21	5·02
72	2	74	10	.....	10	2·27	0·13	2·40			
280	6	286	16	.....	16	21·99	1·66	23·65	31·38	1·76	33·14
108	2	110	14	.....	14	7·24	0·10	7·34			
48	.....	48	2	.....	2	2·15	.....	2·15			
137	1	138	3	.....	3	3·24	0·01	3·25	8·52	0·01	8·53
94	.....	94	3	.....	3	5·28	.....	5·28			
156	5	161	6	.....	6	3·21	0·05	3·26	12·26	0·18	12·44
177	4	181	20	.....	20	9·05	0·13	9·18			
280	12	292	1	.....	1	3·96	0·14	4·10	17·37	0·78	18·15
294	20	314	25	.....	25	13·41	0·64	14·05			
87	2	89	1	.....	1	1·53	0·01	1·54	5·36	0·01	5·37
83	.....	83	3	.....	3	3·83	.....	3·83			
32,435	1,374	33,809	11,188	317	11,505	10,343·65	254·60	10,598·25	11,190·40	291·58	11,481·98
13,206	752	13,958	559	37	596	648·05	33·21	681·26			
2,929	130	3,059	255	3	258	198·53	3·77	202·30			
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	0·17	.....	0·17			
48,572	2,256	50,828	12,002	357	12,359	11,190·40	291·58	11,481·98			
13,557	518	14,075	35	10	445	302·61	7·43	310·04	743·74	24·64	768·38
11,581	579	12,160	395	11	406	440·10	17·21	457·31			
20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	1·03	.....	1·03			
25,158	1,097	26,255	830	21	851	743·74	24·64	768·38			
45,992	1,892	47,884	16,623	327	11,950	10,646·26	262·03	10,908·29	11,934·14	316·22	12,250·36
24,787	1,331	26,118	954	48	1,002	1,088·15	50·42	1,138·57			
2,949	130	3,079	255	3	258	199·56	3·77	203·33			
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	0·17	.....	0·17			
73,730	3,353	77,083	12,832	378	13,210	11,934·14	316·22	12,250·36			

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. I—(*Judicial*)—(For convicts only).

Showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1887.

	2		3		4		5						6							7			
	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		RECEIVED BY TRANSFER.										Grand Total.			Transferred to other Jails.			
							A.						B.							A.		B.	
							To undergo sentence.						In transit for transportation or to other Jails.							To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.	
							From jails in the province.		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.		From jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.								
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	13,081	384	28,662	1,280	41,743	1,664	5,579	140	9,233	336	28	...	294	14	738	65	57,615	2,219	59,834	14,943	455	510	11

STATEMENT No. I—(*Judicial*)—(For convicts only)—*concluded.*

	8										9		10		11		12		13		14		15		
	Released during the year.				Released during the year.																				
	A.		B.		C.		D.																		
	On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		By order of Government.				Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of the present year.		Daily average number.		
							a.		b.																
							On account of sickness.		On other grounds.																
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total	1,874	29	20,374	954	1,008	9	27	1	6,133	351	722	75	8	1	6	...	30	...	357	6	11,623	327	10,646·26	262·03	10,908·29

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. II—(*Judicial*)—(For convicts only).

Showing the Religion, Age, and previous Occupation of the Convicts *admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1887.

1	2														3							
	RELIGION.														AGE.							
	A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.		C.		D.	
	Christians.						Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16 years.		16 to 40 years.		40 to 60 years.		Above 60 years.	
	a. Europeans.		*b.* Eurasians.		*c.* Natives.																	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	200	2	94	8	66	12	11,185	368	16,344	830	147	21	626	39	263	33	21,192	870	6,360	335	847	42

STATEMENT No. II—(*Judicial*)—(For convicts only)—*concluded.*

	4											5		
	PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.													
	Males.							Females.						
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	Total.		
	Persons employed under Government or municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c., &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	1,191	753	2,509	17,188	953	632	5,436	543	25	576	136	28,662	1,280	29,942

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. III—(*Judicial*)—(For convicts only.)

Showing the Convicts *admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1887, *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.*

1	2																				3		
	Numbers according to length of sentence.																				Total.		
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		
	Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.		
																	A. For life.		B. For a term.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total of admissions ...	11,134	650	6,618	284	4,465	186	3,152	78	1,894	45	970	21	246	4	2	...	87	8	54	...	40	4	28,662	1,280	29,942
Total remaining on the 31st December 1887	438	17	1,052	59	1,724	79	2,029	64	2,185	37	2,285	42	1,366	17	112	...	323	9	103	...	6	3	11,623	327	11,950

STATEMENT No. IV.—(*Judicial*)—(For convicts only.)

Showing the Convicts *admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1887 *who had been previously convicted.*

1	2			3									4			5						
	Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.									Ratio per cent. of column 3D to column 2.			Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code).						
				A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.			
				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.			
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	28,662	1,280	29,942	2,511	67	551	15	313	15	3,375	97	3,472	11·77	7·58	11·60	263	33	296	20	1	21

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. V—(*Judicial*)—(For convicts only).

Showing the Escapes and Re-captures of Convicts *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1887.

1	2	3			4			5			6			
	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1886 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	Escaped during the year.			Re-captured during the year.			Remained uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.			
		A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	D.
		From inside the jail.	From outside the jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under one year.	Above one year and under seven years.	Above seven years.	Remaining portion of life.
Total ..	108	11	2	13	7	7	14	99	6	105	8	3	.....	2

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. VI—(*Judicial*).

Showing the Offences committed by the Convicts, *and the Punishments inflicted on them, in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1887.

1	2		3		4									5												6	7
	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Breaches of Jail Rules.									Punishments inflicted.													
					Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		Total offences.			A.		B. By Jail officers.								C.		
														By criminal courts.		a. Solitary confinement.		b. Reduced diet.		c. Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		d. Corporal punishment.	e. Other punishments.		Total punishments.	Ratio of column 5C to column 2.	Ratio of column 5d to the total number of other jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.			
Total ...	10,646·26	262·03	46	...	3,321	13	19,031	262	12,876	275	35,274	550	35,824	44	...	1,555	44	501	68	248	3	266	32,660	435	35,824	328·41	0·76

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. VII—(*Judicial*)—(For convicts only).

Showing the state of Education of the CONVICTS *imprisoned in, and released from, the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal for the year* 1887.

1	2		3						4		5		6		7						8					
	Number imprisoned during the year.		Of those in column 2 there were—						Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in Jail.		Of those in column 6, there were when they entered Jail—						Of those in column 6, there were when they left Jail—					
			Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.								Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total	28,662	1,280	24,762	1,263	2,879	13	1,021	4	10,646·26	262·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. VIII—(*Judicial*)—(For convicts only).

Showing the employment of CONVICTS *as Prison Officers in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1887.

1	2		3		4		5		6	
	Average number of convicts.		Average number employed as prison officers.		Ratio per cent. of column 3 to column 2.		Total number employed as prison officers.		Number of reductions or other punishments.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	10,646·26	262·03	462·58	2·12	4·34	0·81	1,532*	11*	1,364	4

	Males.	Females.
* Overseers	1,532	11

NOTE.—Convict Warders have been excluded from this statement.

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. X.—*(Financial.)*

Showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the PRISONERS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1887, *excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs.*

1	2				3		4		5			6		7		8	9
	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				RATIONS.		ESTABLISHMENT.		HOSPITAL CHARGES.			CLOTHING.		CONTINGENCIES.		Grand total expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
					A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.		
	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
					Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Total ...	10,908·29	1,138·57	03·33	12,250·19	2,44,730	20 5 0	4,60,884	37 9 11	36,008	2 15 0	66 10 6	44,272	3 10 9	96,855	7 14 6	8,82,749	72 0 11

Note.—As the jails were guarded by warder guards during the year, the column showing the cost of police guards has been omitted.

STATEMENT No. XI—*(Financial).*

Showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the PRISONERS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1887 *(excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs) compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.*

1	2				3				4				5				6				7			
	Cost of ration per head of average strength.				Cost of establishment per head of average strength.				Cost of hospital charges per head of average strength.				Cost of clothing per head of average strength.				Cost of contingencies per head of average strength.				Total cost per head of average strength.			
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total ...	24 0	24 7	22 1½	20 5	28 14	29 2	31 8	37 9	2 9	3 4	2 14	2 15	3 15	4 10	4 1	3 10	5 15	6 12	6 14	7 14	65 0	67 14	67 14	72 0

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XII—(*Financial*).

Showing the employment of the Convicts *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1887.

1	2	3	4	5	6											7	8		
					AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.												RATIO PER CENT. ON COLUMN 3 OF THOSE EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS AS—		
					A.	ON PRISON DUTIES.					ON JAIL BUILDINGS.				K.	L.			
						B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Additions and alterations.		New jails.						
											G.	H.	I.	J.					
	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *e.g.*, wheat grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public works.	Number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals, or departments other than the Public Works Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (6 K).
Total ...	126·58	10,698·30	527·75	796·34	434·22	591·97	1,132·00	677·92	486·50	105·54	706·77	297·04	7·58	6·63	4,925·29	.....	2·75	5·53	10·58	46·03

STATEMENT No. XIII—(*Financial*).

Showing the net cash earnings of Convicts *sentenced to labour in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1887.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on jail manufactures.	Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1887.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during year 1887.	Total.	Paid into treasury on manufacturing account.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1887.	Total.	Cash earnings, being total of column 9 less total of column 6.	Average earnings per head calculated on column 2.	Average earnings per head calculated on column 3.
			Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total ...	10,698·30	4,925·29	456 7	6,72,363 9	6,72,820 0	9,72,310 0	380 8	9,72,690 8	2,99,870 8	28 0	60 14

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XIV—(*Financial*).

Showing the net cost of the PRISONERS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1887.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Total cost of maintenance (column 8 of statement No. X).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 9 of statement No. X).	Total cash earnings (column 10 of statement No. XIII).	Average cash earning per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 2 minus column 4).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 3 minus column 5).
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total ...	8,82,749 0	72 0	2,99,870 8	24 7	5,82,878 8	47 9

STATEMENT No. XV—*Vital.*

Showing the sickness and mortality among the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1887.

1	2			3			4			5			6		
	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number sick.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	19,805	1,226	21,031	11,933·97	316·22	12,250·19	18,618	965	19,583	16,895	515	17,410	524·97	15·21	540·18

STATEMENT No. XV—*Vital—concluded.*

	7			8			9			10			11											
													RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.											
	Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
													Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from other causes.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	393	8	401	61	1	62	155	4	159	20	1	21	1,415·7	1,628·6	1,421 2	43·9	48·0	44·0	1·7	3·1	1·7	31·2	22·1	31·0	32·9	25·2	32·7

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XVI—(*Vital.*)

Showing the Admissions and Deaths from the Chief Diseases among the Convicts *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1887.

1	2																						3							
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.		J.		K.		Ratio of admissions and deaths per mille of average strength from—							
	Small-pox.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fever.		Other fevers.		Cholera.		Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis.		Anæmia and general debility.		Respiratory diseases.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.		Jaundice.		Ulcers and boils.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fever.		Cholera.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Total...	1	...	5,919	28	205	17	39	9	(1) 42	18	92	22	559	24	577	39	4,683	138	38	1	525	1	542·6	2·5	18·7	1·5	3·8	1·6	429·3	12·6

N.B.—The figures in brackets denote cases of choleraic diarrhœa, which are included with cholera.
A.—Admissions.
D.—Deaths.

STATEMENT No. XVII—(*Vital.*)

Showing the Mortality, according to Age, among the Convicts *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1887.

1	2						3						4						5						6					
	Under 16 years.						16 to 40.						40 to 60.						Over 60.						Total.					
	Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total...	35·80	5·96	...	...	...	...	7,575·61	193·65	212	5	27·9	25·8	2,554·71	51·52	116	1	45·4	19·4	487·07	5·92	25	...	51·3	...	10,653·19	257·05	353	6	33·1	23·3

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XVIII.—(*Vital.*)

Showing the mortality among the CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1887 *according to length of time passed in Jail.*

1	2			3			4			5			6			7		
	UNDER 6 MONTHS IN JAIL.			FROM 6 TO 12 MONTHS.			FROM 1 TO 2 YEARS.			FROM 2 TO 3 YEARS.			FROM 3 TO 7 YEARS.			ABOVE 7 YEARS.		
	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
Total	4,846·75	179	36·9	2,172·62	81	37·2	1,571·49	56	35·6	1,066·46	25	23·4	993·13	14	14·0	259·79	4	15·3

STATEMENT No. XIX.

Showing particulars regarding PRISONERS UNDER TRIAL *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1887.

1	2		3		4			5			6			7			8		9		10		11		
	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total.			Daily average number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1887.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	834	46	24,907	1,333	25,741	1,379	27,120	1,088·15	50 42	1,138·57	10,990	558	11,548	11,849	659	12,508	1,908	112	6	...	34	2	954	48	1,002

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT A.

Showing the Nature and Amount of Accommodation for each class of PRISONERS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1887.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
DESCRIPTION OF ACCOMMODATION.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS WHO COULD BE ACCOMMODATED ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1887 IN THE PART OF THE JAIL DEVOTED TO—														Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall, in square yards.	SPENT ON JAIL BUILDINGS DURING THE YEAR—	
	Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under-trials.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand Total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
																Rs.	Rs.
Cells	25	2	73	.....	4	.....	242	40	7	.....	3	97	878	1,371			
Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation.	928	22	2	.....	238	.....	748	19	20	6	212	545	7,550	10,290			
Ditto without ...	943	22	5	.....	251	3	702	34	31	.....	221	482	8,698	11 392	139·01	27,824	1,88,353
Total ...	1,896	46	80	.....	493	3	1,692	93	58	6	436	1,124	17,126	23,053			
Total average population	809·94	9·15	53·97	.....	197 37	2·11	1,093·82	19·66	3 48	0·32	170·83	290·38	9,599·16	12,250 19			

STATEMENT B.—(For convicts only.)

Showing the condition of the CONVICTS DISCHARGED *from the Jails of Bengal during the year* 1887.

1	2	3	4					5				
	Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in Jail.	NUMBER WHO HAD GAINED WEIGHT.					NUMBER WHO HAD LOST WEIGHT.				
			A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.	A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.
			Up to 1lb.	From 1 to 5lbs.	From 5 to 10lbs.	Over 10lbs.		Up to 1lb.	From 1 to 5lbs.	From 5 to 10lbs.	Over 10lbs.	
Total ...	33,425	10,120	5,178	7,693	2,807	1,166	16,844	2,613	2,890	756	202	6,461

STATEMENT C.

Showing working of the Mark system in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1887.

1	2	3										4										5									
	Number released during the year who came under the mark system, but failed to gain remission.	NUMBER OF CONVICTS RELEASED DURING THE YEAR WHO GAINED REMISSION UNDER THE MARK SYSTEM. Sentenced to—										MAXIMUM REMISSION IN DAYS GAINED BY ANY CONVICT RELEASED DURING THE YEAR. Sentenced to—										AVERAGE REMISSION GAINED BY THE CONVICTS ENTERED IN COLUMN 3. Sentenced to—									
		Two years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.
Total of Jails	6	500	237	90	91	21	48	10	3	13	4	102	118	145	225	200	367	345	197	378	393	47	63	92	120	133	194	192	129	236	252
Add for Subsidiary Jails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	6	500	237	90	91	21	48	10	3	13	4	102	118	145	225	200	367	345	197	378	393	47	63	92	120	133	194	192	129	236	252

STATEMENT D.

Showing the nature of the Crimes for which Convicts were imprisoned in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1887.

	NAMES OF OFFENCES.	CONVICTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1887 UNDER SENTENCE NOT EXCEEDING—																								
		A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J		TOTAL.		
		One month.		Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas—				Sentenced to death.				
																		A		B						
																		For life.		For a term.						
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.	2,108	47	1,735	35	885	24	555	3	257	...	152	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	5,707	110	5,817
2	Serious offences against the person.	315	85	385	42	305	27	180	17	190	14	182	6	118	2	1	...	78	8	21	...	40	4	1,815	205	2,020
3	Serious offences against the person and property, or against property alone.	290	62	446	46	499	35	368	17	319	9	171	5	45	...	1	...	2	...	22	...	...	...	2,163	174	2,337
4	Minor offences against the person.	1,986	30	677	7	260	2	125	2	61	...	8	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,117	42	3,159
5	Minor offences against the property.	4,533	310	2,856	119	1,906	86	1,243	35	984	22	428	7	70	2	...	...	7	...	8	...	...	...	12,035	581	12,616
6	Other offences ...	1,902	116	519	35	610	12	681	4	83	...	29	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,825	168	3,993
	Total ...	11,134	650	6,618	284	4,465	186	3,152	78	1,894	45	970	21	246	4	2	..	87	8	54	...	40	4	28,662	1,280	29,942

D.—Police.

1.—*Statement showing Strength and Cost of Police during* 1887, *including the Railway Police.*

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Sanctioned strength of Police Force.											Total cost.
			Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial revenues.						Total Police.		Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial revenues.		
				Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Western Districts.												Rs.
Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	...	1	4	83	...	490	...	88	490	...	...	95,933
		Bankoora ...	...	1	2	54	...	292	...	57	292	...	...	58,275
		Beerbhoom ...	...	1	2	45	...	220	...	46	220	...	...	47,809
		Midnapore ...	...	3	6	142	...	800	4	151	804	...	...	1,42,896
		Hooghly ...	...	2	3	102	...	661	...	107	661	...	...	1,15,229
		Howrah, including Howrah Municipality	...	1	5	65	...	556	...	71	556	...	...	97,350
		Total ...	...	9	22	491	...	3,019	4	522	3,023	...	...	5,57,492
		Central Districts.												
	Presidency	24-Pergunnahs ...	...	4	6	169	...	1,026	76	179	1,102	...	...	1,99,300
		Nuddea ...	...	2	4	84	...	601	...	90	601	...	...	1,03,789
		Jessore ...	...	2	5	75	...	422	14	82	436	...	...	89,136
		Khulna ...	...	1	3	63	...	302	41	67	343	...	...	66,861
		Moorshedabad ...	...	1	4	110	...	663	...	115	663	...	...	1,16,246
		Total ...	...	10	22	501	...	3,014	131	533	3,145	...	...	5,75,332
	Rajshahye.	Dinagepore ...	...	2	3	60	...	344	...	65	344	...	...	73,490
		Rajshahye ...	...	1	3	63	...	354	...	67	354	...	...	74,387
		Rungpore ...	...	2	4	72	...	380	...	78	380	...	...	82,332
		Bogra ...	...	1	2	40	...	204	...	43	204	...	...	45,461
		Pubna ...	...	2	2	57	...	292	...	61	292	...	...	64,953
		Darjeeling ...	...	1	3	39	...	203	...	43	203	...	...	60,997
		Julpigoree ...	...	1	2	44	...	226	...	47	226	...	...	56,147
		Total ...	...	10	19	375	...	2,003	...	404	2,003	...	...	4,58,267
		Eastern Districts.												
	Dacca.	Dacca ...	...	2	5	80	...	547	14	87	561	...	...	1,07,162
		Furreedpore ...	...	1	4	67	...	319	26	72	345	...	...	69,425
		Backergunge ...	...	2	4	89	...	450	...	95	450	...	...	1,16,679
		Mymensingh ...	...	3	6	88	...	451	7	97	458	...	...	1,11,893
		Total ...	...	8	19	324	...	1,767	47	351	1,814	...	...	4,05,159
	Chittagong.	Chittagong ...	...	1	3	69	...	392	...	73	392	...	...	78,713
		Noakholly ...	...	1	3	44	...	255	...	48	255	...	...	52,627
		Tipperah ...	...	1	3	43	...	275	...	47	275	...	...	62,295
		Total ...	...	3	9	156	...	922	...	168	922	...	...	1,93,635
		Total for Bengal ...	...	40	91	1,847	...	10,725	182	1,978	10,907	...	...	21,89,885
Behar.	Patna.	Patna ...	...	3	7	121	...	1,086	...	131	1,086	...	...	1,71,699
		Gya ...	...	2	4	103	...	607	...	109	607	...	...	1,15,401
		Shahabad ...	...	2	4	85	8	502	...	91	510	...	...	96,239
		Mozufferpore ...	...	1	3	66	...	401	...	70	401	...	...	75,540
		Durbhunga ...	...	1	3	58	...	370	...	62	370	...	...	69,458
		Sarun ...	...	1	3	77	...	457	...	81	457	...	...	79,863
		Chumparun ...	...	1	2	56	...	269	...	59	269	...	...	58,260
		Total ...	...	11	26	566	8	3,692	...	603	3,700	...	...	6,66,460

D.—Police—*continued.*

1.—*Statement showing Strength and Cost of Police during* 1887, *including the Railway Police*—concluded.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Sanctioned strength of Police Force.									Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial revenues.		Total cost.
			Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant-Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial revenues.						Total Police.				
				Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
														Rs.
Behar—*concld.*	Bhagulpore	Monghyr ...	...	2	3	60	...	424	...	65	424	...	...	85,719
		Bhagulpore ...	...	1	4	67	...	392	...	72	392	...	...	79,995
		Purneah ...	...	1	5	77	...	447	...	83	447	...	...	84,676
		Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	...	1	4	54	...	332	...	59	332	...	...	64,649
		Maldah ...	...	1	2	37	...	222	...	40	222	...	...	45,096
		Total ...	...	6	18	295	...	1,817	...	319	1,817	...	...	3,60,135
		Total for Behar ...	...	17	44	861	8	5,509	...	922	5,517	...	...	10,26,595
Orissa.	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	...	2	4	97	...	502	3	103	505	...	...	99,683
		Pooree ...	...	1	2	76	...	348	...	78	348	...	...	61,055
		Balasore ...	...	1	3	83	...	385	26	87	411	...	...	74,969
		Gurjhats ...	...	1	2	22	...	139	...	25	139	...	...	25,603
		Total ...	...	5	11	277	...	1,374	29	293	1,403	...	...	2,61,310
		South-West Frontier Agency.												
Chota Nagpore.	Chota Nagpore.	Hazaribagh ...	...	1	3	87	14	416	...	91	430	...	...	82,052
		Lohardugga ...	...	1	2	56	...	253	...	59	253	...	...	55,321
		Palamow ...	...	1	1	31	...	128	...	33	128	...	...	31,032
		Singbhoom ...	...	1	1	24	...	135	...	26	135	...	...	25,550
		Manbhoom ...	...	2	2	56	10	232	...	60	242	...	...	55,498
		Total ...	...	6	9	254	24	1,164	...	269	1,188	...	...	2,49,453
		Total of Districts ...	...	68	155	3,239	32	18,772	211	3,462	19,015	...	...	37,27,243
		Government Railway Police, E. I. Railway, including Nalhati State Railway ...	1	.....	5	59	...	187	...	65	187	...	...	79,303
		Tirhoot State Railway Police, including B. N.-W. Railway ...	...	.....	1	17	...	48	...	18	48	...	...	15,212
		Eastern Bengal Railway Police ...	1	.....	5	55	...	184	...	61	184	...	...	64,589
		Dacca Special Reserve ...	...	.....	1	9	...	100	...	10	100	...	...	14,268
		Doomka Special Reserve	...	.....	1	9	...	100	...	10	100	...	...	13,668
		Bhagulpore Special Reserve ...	...	.....	.....	5	...	50	...	5	50	...	...	6,344
		Inspector-General's Reserve ...	...	.....	3	.....	...	30	...	3	30	...	...	6,300
		Special Sub-Inspector of drugging cases ...	...	.....	.....	2	...	.....	...	2	.....	...	...	2,400
		Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces ...	4	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	4	.....	...	...	1,17 842
		Total ...	6	... ..	16	156	...	699	...	178	699	...	...	3,19,926
		Grand Total ...	6	68	171	3,395	32	19,471	211	3,640	19,714	...	...	40,47,169

D.—Police—*continued.*

2.—*Statement showing the Distribution and Employment of the Police Force, including the Railway Police, during* 1887.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Distribution of Force.								Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men).					
			In district.						On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.			To area.			To population.		
			On station duties.		Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure, or in reserve.		Total.						Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns.
			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Western Districts.																
Burdwan ...		Burdwan ...	49	182	25	125	74	307	196	...	2,697	1,391,823	1 to 4·6	1 to 7·0	7 to 1	1 to 2,412	1 to 3,474	1 to 346
		Bankoora ...	34	122	17	81	51	203	94	...	2,621	1,041,752	1 to 7·5	1 to 10·2	7 to 1	1 to 2,993	1 to 3,869	1 to 625
		Beerbhoom ...	28	126	18	78	46	204	17	...	1,756	794,428	1 to 6·5	1 to 7·0	8 to 1	1 to 2,975	1 to 3,122	1 to 815
		Midnapore ...	103	495	35	158	138	653	161	...	5,082	2,517,802	1 to 5·3	1 to 6·3	7 to 1	1 to 2,644	1 to 3,079	1 to 507
		Hooghly ...	55	218	29	163	84	381	301	...	1,223	1,012,768	1 to 1·5	1 to 2·4	4 to 1	1 to 1,322	1 to 1,841	1 to 520
		Howrah, including Howrah Municipality ...	32	156	20	91	52	247	327	...	476	635,381	1 to ·7	1 to 1·5	29 to 1	1 to 1,014	1 to 1,773	1 to 321
		Total ...	301	1,299	144	696	445	1,995	1,096	...	13,855	7,393,954	1 to 3·9	1 to 5·6	7 to 1	1 to 2,091	1 to 2,831	1 to 441
		Central Districts.																
Presidency...		24-Pergunnahs ...	73	348	41	211	114	559	574	30	2,097	1,618,420	1 to 1·6	1 to 2·9	5 to 1	1 to 1,267	1 to 2,036	1 to 410
		Nuddea ...	50	242	25	134	75	376	238	...	2,755	1,655,721	1 to 3·9	1 to 6·0	7 to 1	1 to 2,403	1 to 3,412	1 to 490
		Jessore ...	51	221	26	163	77	384	55	...	2,925	1,939,375	1 to 5·6	1 to 6·3	3 to 1	1 to 3,758	1 to 4,147	1 to 495
		Khulna ...	40	163	22	136	62	299	48	...	2,077	1,079,948	1 to 5·0	1 to 5·6	1 to 1	1 to 2,640	1 to 2,910	1 to 609
		Moorshedabad ...	71	294	31	146	102	440	227	8	2,144	1,226,790	1 to 2·7	1 to 3·8	5 to 1	1 to 1,576	1 to 2,095	1 to 379
		Total ...	285	1,268	145	790	430	2,058	1,142	38	11,998	7,520,254	1 to 3·2	1 to 4·7	5 to 1	1 to 2,050	1 to 2,817	1 to 432

Bengal ...	Rajshahye...	Dinagepore ...	46	190	17	126	63	316	28	...	4,118	1,514,346	1 to 10·1	1 to 10 8	5 to 1	1 to 3,720	1 to 3,962	1 to 448
		Rajshahye ...	44	184	17	108	61	292	67	...	2,361	1,338,638	1 to 5·6	1 to 6·6	6 to 1	1 to 3,187	1 to 3,694	1 to 515
		Rungpore ...	47	202	26	152	73	354	29	...	3,486	2,097,964	1 to 7·6	1 to 7·7	5 to 1	1 to 4,600	1 to 4,621	1 to 4,300
		Bogra ...	25	96	14	79	39	175	32	...	1,498	734,358	1 to 6·0	1 to 6 9	10 to 1	1 to 2,985	1 to 3,384	1 to 317
		Pubna ...	34	140	21	98	55	238	58	...	1,847	1,311,728	1 to 5·2	1 to 6·2	14 to 1	1 to 3,737	1 to 4,352	1 to 625
		Darjeeling ...	22	90	16	81	38	171	36	...	1,234	155,179	1 to 5 0	1 to 5 8	5 to 1	1 to 633	1 to 689	1 to 306
		Julpigoree ...	26	144	19	70	45	214	13	...	2,884	581,562	1 to 10·6	1 to 11·1	4 to 1	1 to 2,138	1 to 2,214	1 to 610
		Total ...	244	1,046	130	714	374	1,760	283	...	17,428	7,733,775	1 to 7·2	1 to 8·0	1 to 1	1 to 3,226	1 to 3,512	1 to 902
		Eastern Districts.																
	Dacca ...	Dacca ...	52	188	24	142	76	330	240	...	2,797	2,116,350	1 to 4·3	1 to 6·8	34 to 1	1 to 3,276	1 to 4,959	1 to 428
		Furreedpore ...	44	173	24	132	68	305	43	...	2,267	1,631,734	1 to 5·4	1 to 6·0	2 to 1	1 to 3,922	1 to 4,290	1 to 725
		Backergunge ...	64	254	26	143	90	397	56	...	3.649	1,900,889	1 to 6·7	1 to 7·4	1 to 1	1 to 3.500	1 to 3,839	1 to 557
		Mymensingh ...	58	200	28	167	86	367	99	...	6,287	3,051,966	1 to 11·3	1 to 13 7	2 to 1	1 to 5,528	1 to 6,573	1 to 747
		Total ...	218	815	102	584	320	1,399	438	...	15,000	8,700,939	1 to 6 9	1 to 8 6	4 to 1	1 to 4.033	1 to 4,922	1 to 546
	Chittagong	Chittagong ...	45	205	23	119	68	324	72	...	2,567	1,132,341	1 to 5·5	1 to 6·5	12 to 1	1 to 2,440	1 to 2,824	1 to 351
		Noakholly ...	29	145	17	96	46	241	15	...	1,641	820,772	1 to 5·4	1 to 5·6	7 to 1	1 to 2,708	1 to 2,832	1 to 341
		Tipperah ...	30	130	13	106	43	236	42	...	2,491	1,519,338	1 to 7·7	1 to 8·8	2 to 1	1 to 4,733	1 to 5,335	1 to 733
		Total ...	104	480	53	321	157	801	129	...	6,699	3,472,451	1 to 6·1	1 to 6·9	5 to 1	1 to 3,194	1 to 3,560	1 to 474
		Total for Bengal ...	1,152*	4,908	574	3,105	1,726	8,013	3,068	38	64,980*	34,821,373	1 to 5·0	1 to 6·6	4 to 1	1 to 2,710	1 to 3,418	1 to 493
Behar ...	Patna ...	Patna ...	48	191	34	221	82	412	676	44	2,079	1,756,856	1 to 1·7	1 to 4·0	10 to 1	1 to 1,447	1 to 2,879	1 to 464
		Gya ...	60	267	36	172	96	439	179	...	4,712	2,124,682	1 to 6·5	1 to 8·7	5 to 1	1 to 2,975	1 to 3,718	1 to 754
		Shahabad ...	57	200	24	155	81	355	163	...	4,365	1,964,909	1 to 7·2	1 to 9·9	5 to 1	1 to 3,280	1 to 4.226	1 to 748
		Mozufferpore ...	40	162	18	111	58	273	139	...	3,003	2,582,060	1 to 6·4	1 to 8 8	2 to 1	1 to 5,498	1 to 7,321	1 to 1,141
		Durbhunga ...	36	152	15	84	51	236	144	...	3,335	2,633,447	1 to 7·7	1 to 11·5	5 to 1	1 to 6,110	1 to 8,805	1 to 738
		Sarun ...	45	171	23	122	68	293	176	...	2,622	2,280,382	1 to 4·8	1 to 7·1	4 to 1	1 to 4,246	1 to 6,034	1 to 579
		Chumparun ...	35	150	20	88	55	238	34	...	3,531	1,721,608	1 to 10·7	1 to 11·9	1 to 1	1 to 5.264	1 to 5,714	1 to 1,387
		Total ...	321	1,293	170	953	491	2,246	1,511	44	23,647	15,063,944	1 to 5·5	1 to 8·5	5 to 1	1 to 3,509	1 to 5,136	1 to 646

* Add Sunderbuns ... 5,976

Total ... 70,956

D.—Police—*continued.*

2.—*Statement showing the Distribution and Employment of the Police Force, including the Railway Police, during* 1887—concluded.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Distribution of Force.								Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men).					
			In district.						On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.			To area.			To population.		
			On station duties.		Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure, or in reserve.		Total.						Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.
			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Behar—*concld.*	Bhagulpore	Monghyr ...	36	172	17	120	53	292	142	...	3,921	1,969,774	1 to 8·0	1 to 11·3	14 to 1	1 to 4,044	1 to 5,451	1 to 626
		Bhagulpore ...	38	164	27	126	65	290	108	...	4,268	1,966,158	1 to 9·2	1 to 11·9	10 to 1	1 to 4,246	1 to 5,330	1 to 684
		Purneah ...	56	225	20	123	76	348	105	...	4,956	1,848,687	1 to 9·3	1 to 11·4	1 to 1	1 to 3,494	1 to 4,242	1 to 476
		Sonthal Pergunnahs	45	160	11	153	56	313	21	...	5,456	1,568,093	1 to 13·9	1 to 14·7	4 to 1	1 to 4,020	1 to 4,194	1 to 972
		Maldah ...	26	108	11	82	37	190	34	...	1,891	710,448	1 to 7·2	1 to 8·2	8 to 1	1 to 2,711	1 to 3,040	1 to 503
		Total ...	201	829	86	604	287	1,433	410	...	20,492	8,063,160	1 to 9·6	1 to 11·8	3 to 1	1 to 3,785	1 to 4,542	1 to 610
		Total for Behar ...	522	2,122	256	1,557	778	3,679	1,921	44	44,139	23,127,104	1 to 6·8	1 to 9·8	4 to 1	1 to 3,601	1 to 4,907	1 to 639
Orissa ...	Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	63	295	30	134	93	429	75	9	3,633	1,795,065	1 to 5·9	1 to 6·9	5 to 1	1 to 2,957	1 to 3,299	1 to 828
		Pooree ...	49	205	23	92	72	297	56	...	2,473	888,487	1 to 5·8	1 to 6·6	18 to 1	1 to 2,090	1 to 2,347	1 to 394
		Balasore ...	55	248	29	135	84	383	30	...	2,066	945,280	1 to 4·1	1 to 4·3	3 to 1	1 to 1,898	1 to 1,976	1 to 675
		Gurjhats ...	16	80	8	59	24	139	...	...	1,590	160,862	1 to 9·6	1 to 9·6	.....	1 to 980	1 to 980	.....
		Total ...	183	828	90	420	273	1,248	161	9	9,762	3,789,694	1 to 5·7	1 to 6·4	6 to 1	1 to 2,241	1 to 2,417	1 to 658

		South-West Frontier Agency.																
Chota Nagpore.	Chota Nagpore.	Hazaribagh ...	68	256	19	130	87	386	45	2	7,021	1,104,742	1 to 13·4	1 to 14·2	11 to 1	1 to 2,116	1 to 2,253	1 to 735
		Lohardugga ...	40	158	15	70	55	228	23	5	7,804	1,124,422	1 to 25·0	1 to 27·5	5 to 1	1 to 3,615	1 to 3,895	1 to 782
		Palamow ...	24	104	8	24	32	128	...	...	4,241	484,822	1 to 26·5	1 to 26·4	.....	1 to 3,030	1 to 2,945	.....
		Singbhoom ...	9	30	16	98	25	128	7	...	3,753	453,775	1 to 23·3	1 to 24·3	7 to 1	1 to 2,818	1 to 2,907	1 to 858
		Manbhoom ...	39	134	20	84	59	218	23	...	4,147	1,058,228	1 to 13·8	1 to 14·9	1 to 1	1 to 3,527	1 to 3,748	1 to 861
		Total ...	180	682	78	406	258	1,088	98	7	26,966	4,225,989	1 to 18·5	1 to 20·0	3 to 1	1 to 2,912	1 to 3,068	1 to 911
		Total of Districts ...	2,037	8,540	998	5,488	3,035	14,028	5,248	98	145,847	65,964,160	1 to 6·5	1 to 8·4	4 to 1	1 to 2,943	1 to 3,690	1 to 560
		Government Railway Police, E. I. Railway, including Nalhati State Railway	54	133	10	54	64	187	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Tirhoot State Railway Police, including B. N.-W. Railway	18	48	...	...	18	48	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Eastern Bengal Railway Police ...	52	148	8	36	60	184	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Dacca Special Reserve ...	...	...	10	100	10	100	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Doomka Special Reserve ...	...	...	10	100	10	100	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Bhagulpore Special Reserve ...	...	...	5	50	5	50	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Inspector-General's Reserve ...	...	...	3	30	3	30	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Special Sub-Inspector of drugging cases	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	124	329	48	370	172	699	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		GRAND TOTAL ...	2,161	8,869	1,046	5,858	3,207	14,727	5,248	98	1,45,847	65,964,160	1 to 6·2	1 to 8·0	4 to 1	1 to 2,833	1 to 3,511	1 to 560
									Add Sunderbuns ...		(c)5,976							
									GRAND TOTAL ...		151,823							

D.—Police—*continued.*

3.—*Statement of Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police during* 1887.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police.				
			Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual cost.
							Rs. A. P.
		Western Districts.					
		Burdwan	11,367	26·5	18	By chakran land and punchayets.	2,04,666 9 0
		Bankoora	7,574	22·5	36·9	By punchayets, ryots, chakran and jaigir lands.	2,80,172 0 0
		Beerbhoom	7,357	26·6	32·5	By zemindars, ryots, and ryots through punchayets, chakran land and Government.	2,39,163 12 11
		Midnapore	9,599	44·3	19·8	By Khas Mehal chowkidars are paid by Government, chowkidars under Regulation XX are paid by the villagers, Act VI chowkidars are paid by the punchayets under assessment, and the Paiks and Sirdars, &c., are paid by the produce of their chakran lands.	1,90,927 8 0
	Burdwan ...	Hooghly	4,777	45·2	29·1	By chakran land, villagers, and union punchayets.	1,39,487 0 0
		Howrah	1,407	64·8	34·2	Paid in cash by punchayets, from tenants and chakran lands.	48,183 0 0
		Total ...	42,081	33·3	26·2		11,02,599 13 11
		Central Districts.					
		24-Pergunnahs ...	3,325	67·7	51·2	By village punchayets	1,72,621 4 0
		Nuddea ...	3,419	101·9	46·3	Ditto ditto ...	1,58,461 0 0
		Jessore ...	3,962	57·2	41·7	Ditto ditto ...	1,65,251 0 0
	Presidency ...	Khulna ...	1,967	78·2	46	By punchayets and villagers.	90,601 11 6
		Moorshedabad ...	3,943	63·8	33·4	By village punchayets and rent-free land.	1,31,997 0 0
Bengal ...		Total ...	16,616	72·5	43·2		7,18,931 15 6
		Dinagepore ...	3,581	75·3	48·6	By punchayets and villagers.	1,74,391 6 0
		Rajshahye ...	3,202	70·3	38·9	By punchayets ...	1,24,815 0 0
		Rungpore ...	4,630	70	40	By villagers ...	1,85,671 0 0
	Rajshahye ...	Bogra	1,807	56·1	52·9	Ditto ...	95,751 0 0
		Pubna	2,177	91·8	48·3	Ditto ...	1,05,346 15 0
		Darjeeling ...	4	6,869·5	72	By punchayets ...	288 0 0
		Julpigoree ...	1,190	81	55·6	By punchayets and villagers.	66,175 0 0
		Total ...	16,591	75	45·3		7,52,338 5 0
		Eastern Districts.					
		Dacca	3,613	82·5	43·9	By punchayets and villagers.	1,58,971 3 0
		Furreedpore ...	3,056	72·2	38·1	By villagers ...	1,16,555 0 0
	Dacca ...	Backergunge ...	4,656	48·8	47·2	Ditto	2,20,143 0 0
		Mymensingh ...	6,116	67	48	Ditto	2,93,568 0 0
		Total ...	17,441	66·5	45·2		7,89,237 3 0
		Chittagong ...	2,106	101·2	48	By villagers and tea-planters.	1,01,088 0 0
	Chittagong ...	Noakholly ...	1,993	45·6	39·5	By punchayets ...	78,820 9 2
		Tipperah ...	2,682	66·9	41·7	By punchayets and zemindars.	1,11,854 0 0
		Total ...	6,781	73·5	43		2,91,762 9 2
		Total for Bengal ...	99,510	55·3	36·7		36,54,869 14 7

D.—Police—*continued.*

3.—*Statement of Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police during* 1887—concluded.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police.				
			Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual cost.
							Rs. A. P.
Behar ...	Patna ...	Patna	3,192	76·9	30·8	By villagers and zemindars.	98,359 1 0
		Gya	6,363	53·8	24·3	By ryots and zemindars	1,54,722 0 0
		Shahabad ...	5,377	54	22·9	By zemindars and ryots	1,23,292 1 0
		Mozufferpore ...	4,498	78·6	31	By punchayets, villagers, zemindars and by jaigir lands.	1,39,494 0 0
		Durbhunga ...	4,167	82·4	35	By punchayets and maliks.	1,46,094 0 0
		Sarun	5,120	69·3	22·4	By villagers and zemindars.	1,15,059 0 0
		Chumparun ...	2,305	124·1	32·6	By zemindars and ryots	75,193 5 0
		Total ...	31,022	71·5	27·4		8,52,213 7 0
	Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr ...	3 660	74·3	29·8	By zemindars and ryots	1,09,424 0 0
		Bhagulpore ...	3,628	87·4	29·9	By ryots, zemindars and jaigir land.	1,08,560 0 0
		Purneah ...	5,168	58·3	34·3	By residents ...	1,77,501 0 0
		Sonthal Pergunnahs	3,940	63·1	13	By zemindars and ryots	51,220 0 0
		Maldah ...	1,636	77·2	45 2	By ryots	73,968 0 0
		Total ...	18,032	70·2	28·8		5,20,673 0 0
		Total for Behar ...	49,054	71	27·9		13,72,886 7 0
Orissa ..	Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	5,747	56·8	18·2	By jaigir land and villagers.	1,04,634 7 9
		Pooree	2,045	66·9	12·3	By jaigirs, villagers and cess.	25,272 0 0
		Balasore ...	2,796	58·3	15·9	By jaigir land and villagers.	44,697 0 0
		Gurjhats ...	374	47·4	12·8	By jaigirs and villagers	4,816 0 0
		Total ...	10,962	59·7	16·3		1,79,419 7 9
Chota Nagpore ...	Chota Nagpore	*South-West Frontier Agency.*					
		Hazaribagh ...	3,280	57·1	22·9	By zemindars in cash and partly by lands.	75,126 9 0
		Lohardugga ...	2,517	81·9	27·5	By villagers and zemindars in cash.	69,248 10 6
		Palamow ...	1,207	67·9	13·4	By elakadars ...	16,243 9 9
		Singbhoom ...	554	153·7	19·7	By villagers ...	10,957 0 0
		Manbhoom ...	3 503	50·7	16·7	By service lands and villagers.	58,786 0 0
		Total ...	11,061	66·7	20·8		2,30,360 13 3
		Grand Total ...	170,587	60·9	21·8		54,37,537 10 7

D.—Police—*continued.*

4.—*Return showing equipment, discipline and general management of the Force during the year* 1887, *exclusive of that under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.*

	Total.
Total sanctioned strength—	
Inspectors	170
Sub-Inspectors	924
Head-constables	2,464
Men	(a)19,516
Armament of the force—	
Number provided with fire-arms	3,470
„ with swords only or swords and batons	1,923
„ with batons only	173,000
Punishments.	
Dismissed—	
Inspectors	.....
Sub-Inspectors	12
Head-constables	34
Men	552
Fined, degraded or suspended by their own departmental officers—	
Inspectors	10
Sub-Inspectors	525
Head-constables	1,160
Men	2,844
Punished judicially by a Magistrate—	
Under Police Act—	
Inspectors	.....
Sub-Inspectors	5
Head-constables	8
Men	200
Under sections 330, 331, 348, *Indian Penal Code*—	
Inspectors	.....
Sub-Inspectors	1
Head-constables	.....
Men	2
Under section 9 *of the Penal Code*—	
Inspectors	.....
Sub-Inspectors	.....
Head-constables	1
Men	17
Other offences—	
Inspectors	.....
Sub-Inspectors	3
Head-constables	16
Men	239
Rewards.	
Number of Police rewarded during the year—	
By promotion	83
By money	1,727
Education.	
Number of Police who can read and write—	
Inspectors	169
Sub-Inspectors	911
Head-constables	1,860
Men	4,782
Number of Police under instruction during the year—	
Inspectors	.....
Sub-Inspectors	1
Head-constables	32
Men	516
Number enlisted during the year	3,138
„ of one year's service and under 10 years	11,550
„ „ 10 years' service and upwards	8,878
Number who have left the service during the year—	
On pension	327
„ gratuity	30
By resignation without pension or gratuity	1,256
„ dismissal	598
„ discharge otherwise than stated above	242
„ desertion	96
„ death	538
Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force	5·43
Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force	2·3

(a) Exclusive of 208 Water Police constables distributed thus: Midnapore 4, 24-Pergunnahs 76, Dacca 14, Khulna 41, Furreedpore 26, Mymensingh 7, and Balasore 26.

5.—*Return showing the Race and Religion or Caste of officers and men employed in the Police during the year* 1887, *exclusive of the Force under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.*

RACE.	Total.
Europeans.	
District or Assistant District Superintendents—	
Military or covenanted civil	3
Uncovenanted	64
Subordinate officers—	
On Rs. 100 and upwards	17
Below Rs. 100	2
Constables	7
Eurasians.	
District or Assistant District Superintendents	.....
Subordinate officers—	
On Rs. 100 and upwards	10
Below Rs. 100	14
Constables	1
Natives.(a)	
District or Assistant District Superintendents	3
Subordinate officers—	
On Rs. 100 and upwards	137
Below Rs. 100	3,310
Constables	19,199
RELIGION OR CASTE.	
Officers.	
Christians	144
Mahomedans	835
Hindus—	
Brahmins	750
Rajputs	242
Goorkhas	27
Sikhs	30
High caste Sudras	1,090
Low ditto	64
Hindus of all other castes	374
Other religions	12
Men.	
Christians	76
Mahomedans	5,525
Hindus—	
Brahmins	3,233
Rajputs	4,003
Goorkhas	137
Sikhs	31
High caste Sudras	2,378
Low ditto	779
Hillmen	43
Hindus of all other castes	2,704
Other religions	290
Total of officers and men	22,767

D.—Police—*continued.*

6.—*Return showing the number of persons convicted in cognizable and non-cognizable cases during the year* 1887, *in the several districts in Bengal.*

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Population.	Number of cognizable cases reported.	Number of persons convicted in cognizable cases.	Number of persons convicted in non-cognizable cases.	Total number of persons convicted in cognizable and non-cognizable cases.
Bengal	Burdwan	Burdwan	1,391,823	2,070	1,381	1,181	2,562
		Bankura	1,041,752	909	574	275	849
		Beerbhoom	794,428	1,450	822	562	1,384
		Midnapore	2,517,802	3,068	1,640	1,555	3,195
		Hooghly	1,012,768	2,835	1,501	1,354	2,855
		Howrah	635,381	2,965	2,830	1,566	4,396
		Total	7,393,954	13,297	8,748	6,493	15,241
	Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	1,618,420	4,422	3,220	2,397	5,617
		Nuddea	1,655,721	3,044	1,988	1,333	3,321
		Jessore	1,939,375	2,122	852	1,377	2,229
		Khoolna	1,079,948	1,468	524	717	1,241
		Moorshedabad	1,226,790	2,063	1,204	1,017	2,221
		Total	7,520,254	13,119	7,788	6,841	14,629
	Rajshahye	Dinagepore	1,514,346	3,723	1,318	830	2,148
		Rajshahye	1,338,638	1,650	854	669	1,523
		Rungpore	2,097,964	2,082	869	573	1,442
		Bogra	734,358	1,153	575	310	885
		Pubna	1,311,728	1,807	772	790	1,562
		Darjeeling	155,179	1,828	1,610	408	2,018
		Julpigoree	581,562	1,330	459	280	739
		Total	7,733,775	13,573	6,457	3,860	10,317
	Dacca	Dacca	2,116,350	2,017	1,397	1,397	2,794
		Furreedpore	1,631,734	1,753	1,162	1,263	2,425
		Backergunge	1,900,889	2,236	1,301	857	2,158
		Mymensingh	3,051,966	4,997	1,662	1,846	3,508
		Total	8,700,939	11,003	5,522	5,363	10,885
	Chittagong	Chittagong	1,132,341	1,706	825	642	1,467
		Noakholly	820,772	739	602	781	1,383
		Tipperah	1,519,338	1,874	1,392	1,327	2,719
		Total	3,472,451	4,319	2,819	2,750	5,569
Behar	Patna	Patna	1,756,856	6,380	4,377	1,452	5,829
		Gya	2,124,682	3,722	1,443	1,338	2,781
		Shahabad	1,964,909	2,874	1,491	986	2,477
		Mozufferpore	2,582,060	3,119	2,251	760	3,011
		Durbhunga	2,633,447	3,130	1,802	2,006	3,808
		Sarun	2,280,382	3,085	1,791	1,650	3,441
		Chumparun	1,721,608	2,332	894	368	1,262
		Total	15,063,944	24,642	14,049	8,560	22,609
	Bhagulpore	Monghyr	1,969,774	3,777	1,462	1,152	2,614
		Bhagulpore	1,966,158	2,020	879	821	1,700
		Purneah	1,848,687	2,743	820	519	1,339
		Sonthal Pergunnahs	1,568,093	2,606	1,388	1,345	2,733
		Maldah	710,448	1,338	909	396	1,305
		Total	8,063,160	12,484	5,458	4,233	9,691
Orissa	Orissa	Cuttack	1,795,065	2,665	1,961	1,065	3,026
		Pooree	888,487	2,148	1,591	429	2,020
		Balasore	945,280	1,009	446	381	827
		Gurjhats	160,862	369	376	129	505
		Total	3,789,694	6,191	4,374	2,004	6,378
Chota Nagpore	Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh	1,104,742	1,229	621	349	970
		Lohardugga	1,609,244	2,039	1,187	546	1,733
		Singbhoom	453,775	543	350	131	481
		Manbhoom	1,058,228	1,325	852	453	1,395
		Total	4,225,989	5,136	3,010	1,479	4,489
		Grand total	65,964,160	103,764	58,225	41,583	99,808

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	50·	.....
	117	Abetting commission of offence, by public, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	2	.....	.....	.....	2	... ..	50·	.....
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*								
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to army and navy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes ...	133	.....	2	4	113	70	92·5	61·9
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	19	.....	2	3	19	7	95·2	36·8
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice	482	.....	12	24	417	325	85·	77·9
6	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	2,471	7	61	213	2,017	1,279	79·1	63·4
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	44	.....	.....	2	87	33	86·3	89·1
		Total ...	3,149	7	77	246	2,603	1,714	80·8	65·8
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*								
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... by thugs ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9		Murder ... „ dacoits ...	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	200	.....
10		Murder ... „ robbers ...	12	.....	.....	2	9	4	100	44·4
11		Murder ... „ poison ...	13	.....	.....	.....	10	1	100	10·
12		Other murders	247	.....	9	61	177	65	95·3	36·7
13	307	Attempts at murder	56	.....	3	3	36	17	96·6	47·2
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide	255	.....	10	36	193	112	98·1	58·
15	376	Rape	188	.....	7	6	161	26	86·6	25·7
16	377	Unnatural offences	63	.....	.....	3	37	15	92·	40·5
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	87	.....	.....	10	66	54	95·4	81·8
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	396	.....	1	10	330	271	97·7	82·1
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ...	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	50·	50·
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	796	5	16	51	672	458	86·3	68·1
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	31	.....	.....	3	17	6	93·5	35·2
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purposes of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	.....	.....	.....	1	21	9	66·6	42·8
23	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	1,221	31	22	55	871	352	75·7	40·4
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	267	1	6	21	188	61	63·	32·4
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	139	.....	2	10	81	20	69·5	24·6
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution ...	12	.....	.....	.....	12	2	77·2	16·6

POLICE—*continued.*

during 1887, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta.*

CASES.												PERSONS.				
Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under section 247, C. P. C.			Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.
Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to inquire.	*a* Ending in conviction.	*b* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				*a* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	*b* When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.				Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	
12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18*a*			19	20	21	22	23
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	1	1	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	1	1	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	
116	9	.....	67	37	5	53·6	64·4	6	...	.....	7	...	134	22	163	
20	.....	.....	7	11	.....	35·	38·8	3	...	.....	6	...	18	2	26	
415	5	.....	282	69	12	67·1	80·3	17	1	.....	37	...	608	131	776	
1,815	187	3	1,087	553	256	54·2	66·2	222	8	8	1,019	1	9,232	1,823	12,075	
32	6	.....	29	4	4	76·3	87·8	...	...	.....	4	...	58	8	70	
2,398	207	3	1,472	674	277	56·4	68·5	248	9	8	1,073	1	10,050	1,986	13,110	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	
12	.....	.....	4	5	.....	33·3	44·4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	26	.....	29	
13	.....	.....	1	9	.....	7·6	10·	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	2	19	
239	5	.....	65	108	72	26·6	37·5	23	.....	.....	98	.....	436	12	546	
56	1	.....	16	18	11	28·	47·	10	.....	.....	3	.....	49	2	54	
251	9	.....	112	78	45	43·	58·9	38	.....	.....	66	1	456	15	538	
154	15	.....	25	61	9	14·7	29·	67	.....	.....	6	.....	134	21	161	
57	1	.....	14	20	4	24·1	41·1	10	.....	.....	3	.....	44	5	52	
83	.....	.....	53	10	5	63·8	84·1	3	.....	.....	14	.....	71	2	87	
385	3	.....	264	57	9	68·	82·2	12	.....	.....	12	.....	354	11	377	
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	1	...	.....	1	2	
664	37	.....	423	174	60	60·3	70·8	39	...	1	101	...	1,035	229	1,365	
27	2	.....	6	11	3	20·6	35·2	5	...	.....	5	...	22	.....	27	
19	5	.....	8	7	6	33·3	53·3	5	...	.....	1	...	47	20	68	
907	28	6	308	406	64	32·7	43·1	51	8	7	80	...	1,053	243	1,376	
131	39	2	54	66	12	31·3	45·	51	...	1	51	4	265	114	434	
71	25	2	17	32	12	17·3	34·6	29	...	.....	15	...	115	45	175	
13	4	.....	2	9	.....	11·7	18·1	1	...	.....	.....	.....	19	3	22	

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person*—concluded.								
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100·	.....
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ..	1,139	14	17	50	871	453	78·	52·
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	65	.....	2	9	61	31	97·	50·8
		Total ...	5,937	51	95	333	3,757	1,958	82·5	52·1
		Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only.*								
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	139	.....	6	16	65	24	95·8	36·9
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50·	.....
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt .. by poisonous or stupefying drugs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Robbery with hurt .. by other means ...	21	.....	.....	.....	5	3	95·2	60·
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery ... in dwelling-house	30	.....	4	2	13	7	100·	53·8
		Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	38	.....	3	3	13	7	87·8	53·8
		Robbery ... other robberies ...	123	.....	6	5	50	30	89·9	60·
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	937	4	27	30	415	207	87·3	49·8
35	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	666	4	24	27	412	256	84·6	62·1
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	21,241	1,251	662	134	1,941	1,236	92·7	63·6
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	273	3	4	10	186	126	93·5	67·7
38	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	100·	100
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...	2	.....	.....	2	4	2	100·	50·
		Total ...	23,473	1,262	736	229	3,105	1,899	92·3	61·1
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*								
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	2,716	39	66	91	1,593	446	50·4	27·9
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	49	.....	1	.....	38	28	90·	73·6
42	374	Compulsory labour	5	.....	.....	.....	5	2	20·	40·
		Total ...	2,770	39	67	91	1,636	476	51·1	29·

POLICE—*continued.*

during 1887, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—continued.

CASES.											PERSONS.				
Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under section 247, C. P. C.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.
Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	*a* Ending in conviction.	*b* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				*a* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	*b* When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	
12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18*a*		19	20	21	22	23
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
856	45	1	385	316	41	42·6	54·9	142	1	3	102	...	1,371	333	1,806
60	4	1	31	29	5	47·6	51·6	5	...	.....	9	...	68	7	84
4,001	224	12	1,788	1,418	358	42·1	55·7	492	9	12	570	5	5,592	1,065	7,232
133	6	.....	24	40	15	17·2	37·5	30	...	.....	112	...	411	27	550
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
19	1	.....	3	2	1	15·	60·	2	...	.....	.....	...	13	6	19
33	.....	1	7	6	2	20·5	53·8	9	...	.....	3	...	27	.....	30
35	1	.....	7	5	3	19·4	58·3	9	...	.....	1	...	22	4	27
109	7	.....	29	15	6	25·	65·9	46	...	.....	7	...	80	16	103
773	69	.....	173	169	35	20·5	50·5	187	1	.....	72	...	620	216	908
558	25	1	242	119	24	41·4	67·	41	...	3	48	...	580	83	711
19,937	316	69	1,221	678	170	60·	64·2	875	...	2	157	...	3,156	120	3,433
248	11	.....	124	51	9	47·8	70·8	40	...	.....	24	...	304	31	359
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	7	.....	7
2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	100	50	...	...	.....	10	...	11	.....	21
21,849	436	71	1,833	1,087	265	8·1	62·7	1,239	1	5	434	...	5,231	503	6,168
1,169	235	.....	285	589	66	20·2	32·6	341	54	114	142	...	1,852	1,200	3,194
42	3	.....	26	8	1	57·7	76·4	2	1	.....	.....	...	54	12	66
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	1	4	5
1,212	238	.....	311	598	67	21·4	34·2	343	55	114	142	...	1,907	1,216	3,265

D.—

7.—Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*								
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	856	57	8	19	398	240	89·9	60·3
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle	1,825	3	27	38	1,170	823	96·3	70·3
		Theft ... ordinary	25,523	1,083	655	722	11,884	7,393	79·3	62·2
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	1,384	3	33	58	809	282	40·5	34·8
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	1,792	1	30	61	1,713	1,315	97·1	76·7
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	8,288	78	82	222	5,204	2,019	32·1	38·7
48	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	33	.....	1	1	12	11	100	91·6
		Total ...	39,701	1,225	836	1,121	21,190	12,083	70·	57·
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*								
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	25	.....	.....	1	23	12	68·	52·1
50	Chapter VIII (B), C.P.C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	1,573	.....	6	110	1,480	1,020	82·4	68·9
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	111	.....	.....	2	109	92	96·3	84·4
52		———Excise Laws ...	3,216	.....	2	25	3,160	2,852	78·1	90·2
53		———Opium Act	355	.....	1	11	342	265	68·8	77·4
54		———Railway Laws ...	257	.....	1	4	213	194	97·6	91·
55		———Salt and Custom Laws ...	400	.....	4	2	396	375	99·2	94·6
56		———Arms Act	1,224	1	6	18	1,202	1,097	80·8	91·2
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	19,196	1	5	174	19,204	17,627	98·3	91·7
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	.....	1,480	.....	9	10	1,434	1,322	95·7	92·1
		Total ...	27,837	2	34	357	27,563	24,856	93·8	90·1
		Grand Total ...	201,969	2,586	1,845	2,377	59,856	42,986	82·	71·8

POLICE—*continued.*

during 1887, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—continued.

CASES.											PERSONS.				
Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under section 247, Criminal Procedure Code.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.
			a	*b*	*c*										
Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to inquire.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
762	13	2	234	149	16	30·1	61·	63	...	.....	21	...	467	37	525
1,662	121	1	808	334	53	45·2	70·7	173	...	.....	52	...	1,807	116	1,975
19,533	1,148	89	6,541	2,628	609	31·4	71·3	2,796	26	54	1,074	7	14,601	5,040	20,722
483	89	2	195	131	21	33·9	59·8	125	5	23	60	1	467	613	1,141
1,711	59	.....	1,308	354	58	73·8	78·7	86	...	8	114	10	2,820	131	3,075
2,409	272	7	1,033	948	53	38·4	52·1	323	351	776	358	...	3,532	5,022	8,912
34	.....	.....	11	1	.....	32·3	91·6	4	...	.....	1	..	15	.....	16
26,594	1,702	101	10,130	4,545	810	35·6	69·	3,570	382	861	1,680	18	23,709	10,959	36,366
15	2	.....	10	5	1	58·8	66·6	...	...	.....	1	...	48	15	64
1,042	260	.....	836	376	73	64·2	68·9	3	...	.....	48	...	742	857	1,647
107	.....	.....	89	17	1	83·1	83·9	1	...	.....	15	...	439	19	473
2,494	17	4	2,256	187	24	89·7	92·3	32	2	.....	26	1	2,758	828	3,613
241	4	.....	183	47	5	74·6	79·5	20	...	.....	13	...	273	117	403
245	7	.....	189	17	3	75·	91·7	9	...	.....	7	...	273	14	294
392	9	.....	374	20	3	93·2	94·9	1	...	.....	1	...	415	3	419
850	145	.....	890	80	26	89·4	91·7	4	2	.....	19	...	1,061	251	1,331
18,831	56	.....	17,399	1,409	65	92·1	92·5	12	2	3	175	...	20,484	407	21,066
1,396	30	.....	1,278	104	7	88·	92·4	2	...	.....	86	...	2,135	113	2,334
25,613	530	4	23,504	2,262	208	89·8	91·2	84	6	3	391	1	28,628	2,624	31,644
81,668	3,337	191	39,038	10,585	1,985	45·8	78·6	5,976	462	1,003	4,290	25	75,118	18,354	97,787

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Persons— Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Magistrate.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Sessions or High Court.
			24	25	36	27	28	29	30	31
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	2	1	1	.....	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	2	1	1	.....	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*								
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes ...	...	10	7·4	153	52	8	65	18
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	1	...	...	25	11	3	9	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice	...	2	·3	774	257	.....	492	3
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	10	182	1·9	11,842	4,044	118	6,213	187
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	...	1	1·7	69	16	.....	46	...
		Total ...	11	195	1·9	12,863	4,380	129	6,825	208
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*								
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... by thugs	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
9		Murder ... „ dacoits ...	...	4	4·0	6	.....	6	.....	...
10		Murder ... „ robbers ...	...	4	15·3	25	6	9	.....	8
11		Murder ... „ poison ...	...	1	5·8	18	12	5	.....	1
12		Other murders	3	36	8·2	506	107	171	.....	88
13	307	Attempts at murder	...	2	·4	52	11	11	1	18
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	34	7·4	504	93	117	2	207
15	376	Rape	...	13	9·7	148	75	27	1	31
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	2	4·5	50	17	11	.....	16
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	...	...	87	22	2	30	28
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	3	9	2·5	365	79	.....	270	1
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ...	...	...	...	2	.....	1	.....	1
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	1	26	2·5	1,334	447	28	620	89
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	1	4·5	25	11	2	.....	9
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	...	...	...	67	20	6	15	7
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	...	34	3·2	1,340	791	6	435	6
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	...	9	3·3	424	223	65	71	38
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	...	1	·8	174	113	3	38	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	...	...	...	22	16	2	3	...

POLICE—*continued.*

during 1887, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—continued.

continued.								PROPERTY.					
Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.						
				In custody of Police.	On bail.								
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
											Rs.	Rs.	
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
73	54·4	55·7	1	...	...	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	44·4	36·3	...	...	...	2	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
406	66·7	63·4	3	...	...	19	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,425	58·7	54·4	20	5	36	1,244	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	68·9	65·5	...	...	...	7	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,952	59·2	54·9	24	5	36	1,279	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	1	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
8	30·7	32·	2	...	...	.....	...	10	4	40·	1,220	541	44·3
1	5·8	6·2	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
87	19·9	17·6	27	...	1	35	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	36·7	36·	1	...	...	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
203	44·5	41·5	2	...	...	34	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	23·1	24·4	...	...	...	3	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	34·	32·6	1	...	...	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	78·8	65·8	...	...	...	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
264	74·5	74·5	7	...	...	8	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
611	59·	55·5	12	...	4	136	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	40·9	36·	...	1	...	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	38·2	38·2	...	...	1	18	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
383	36·3	35·	6	...	2	96	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
96	36·2	31·4	...	...	1	21	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	26·	23·6	...	...	...	20	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	15·7	15·7	...	...	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Persons— Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Magistrate.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Sessions or High Court.
			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person*—continued.								
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	2	35	2·5	1,764	841	.....	828	1
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	...	2	2·9	82	41	3	29	3
		Total ...	9	213	3·8	6,995	2,925	475	2,343	552
		Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only.*								
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	2	34	8·2	508	107	170	.....	95
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt ... by poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		Robbery with hurt ... by other means ...	...	2	15·3	17	11	.....	4	...
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery in dwelling-house ...	...	2	7·4	28	15	.....	8	1
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	1	...	...	26	11	.....	9	1
		Other robberies	....	2	2·5	101	43	.....	45	5
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	41	6·6	865	407	51	337	23
35	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ...	...	40	6·8	671	274	.....	358	1
36	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	8	281	8·9	3,137	1,253	60	1,525	95
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ...	...	10	3·2	346	125	3	196	3
38	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	...	...	...	7	1	2	.....	4
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...	...	...	...	21	2	6	.....	13
		Total ...	11	412	7·8	5,727	2,249	292	2,482	241
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*								
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	46	2·4	3,148	2,126	.....	844	6
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	...	2	3·7	64	21	.....	41	...
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	5	3	.....	2	...
		Total ...	...	48	2·5	3,217	2,150	.....	887	6

POLICE—*continued.*

during 1887, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—continued.

continued.								PROPERTY.					
Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.						
				In custody of Police.	On bail.								
33	33	34	35	36	27	38	39	40	31	42	43	44	45
											Rs.	Rs.	
... ..	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
685	49·9	48·2	...	...	5	94	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	45·5	41·8	2	...	..	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,549	45·5	43·2	60	1	14	475	165	11	4	36 3	1,233	541	43·8
94	22·8	19·5	12	...	6	56	68	99	47	47·4	36,334	3,688	10·1
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	30·7	36·3	1	...	...	1	...	14	5	35·7	3,005	547	11 5
9	33·3	32·1	...	...	...	4	...	20	7	35·	1,862	445	23 8
9	40 9	40·9	...	...	...	5	...	26	10	38 4	1,411	182	12 8
45	56 2	52·9	...	...	...	7	1	71	21	29 5	3,690	300	8·1
270	43·5	41·6	1	1	1	38	8	1	1	100	482	482	100
330	56·8	56·3	...	...	...	38	...	6	6	100	100	100	100
1,599	50·6	52·9	13	2	5	163	28	12,510	2,521	20·1	5,00,839	52,128	10·4
189	62·1	59 8	...	...	3	19	...	30	19	63·3	609	327	53·6
4	57·1	57·1	...	...	...	.....	...	1	1	100	35	7	20·
13	118·1	61·9	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,566	49·	49·1	27	3	15	331	105	12,778	2,638	20·6	5,48,367	58,206	10·6
580	31·3	30·3	5	...	...	167	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	70·3	73·	...	...	...	2	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
618	32·4	31·4	5	...	...	169	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Persons—							
			Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*								
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	...	13	2·7	510	220	1	257	7
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	2	91	5·	1,876	718	7	1,049	34
		Theft ... ordinary ...	7	1,017	6·9	19,654	8,230	34	9,972	134
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	6	35	7·4	1,095	702	9	319	7
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	13	58	2·	3,000	898	23	1,900	47
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	2	107	3·	8,800	5,314	.....	3,275	2
48	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	2	13·3	14	1	.....	13	...
		Total ...	30	1,323	5·5	34,949	16,083	74	16,785	231
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*								
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	...	...	64	25	.....	37	...
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	...	...	...	1,647	511	.....	1,028	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	...	8	1·8	465	98	.....	364	...
52		——Excise Laws ...	4	19	·6	3,589	487	.....	3,067	...
53		——Opium Act ...	...	3	1·	400	105	.....	288	...
54		——Railway Laws ...	...	7	2·5	287	37	1	243	...
55		——Salt and Custom Laws	...	1	·2	418	27	.....	388	...
56		——Arms Act ...	1	1	·09	1,326	152	.....	1,148	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280 283, 285, 286, 289 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	17	16	·07	21,026	1,823	.....	19,145	...
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	.....	...	15	·7	2,318	312	.....	1,995	...
		Total ...	22	70	·2	31,540	3,577	1	27,703	...
		Grand Total ...	83	2,261	3·	95,293	31,365	972	57,025	1,238

POLICE—*continued.*

during 1887, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—concluded.

Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				PROPERTY.					
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
				In custody of Police.	On bail.								
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
											Rs.	Rs.	
253	54·1	53·6	2	...	2	23	...	17	10	58·8	85	33	38·8
1,054	58·3	59·8	13	2	4	53	2	1,588	1,127	70·9	35,570	24,726	69·5
8,703	59·6	60·1	38	9	35	1,218	28	18,136	8,597	47·4	3,91,297	1,40,869	36·
221	47·3	48·6	3	2	3	51	4	520	159	30·5	39,274	10,902	27·7
1,896	67·2	66·	8	...	4	102	22	1,669	1,568	93·9	65,579	39,993	60·9
1,779	50·3	48·9	8	...	3	201	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	80·	85·7	...	...	...	.....	...	20	11	55·	1,343	488	36·3
13,918	58·7	58·7	72	13	51	1,648	56	21,950	11,472	52·2	5,33,148	2,17,011	40·7
31	64·5	64·5	...	...	...	2	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
489	65·9	62·6	15	...	...	93	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
352	80·1	78·9	...	...	...	3	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,386	86·5	86.6	3	...	1	32	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
208	76·1	74·2	...	...	...	7	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
230	84·2	84·2	1	...	...	5	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
387	93·2	93.4	...	...	...	3	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
927	87·3	86·6	1	...	3	25	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18,754	91·5	91·3	3	...	7	55	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,923	90·	87·2	1	...	1	10	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25,687	89·7	89·2	24	...	12	235	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51,290	68·2	67·1	212	22	128	4,137	344	34,739	14,114	40·6	10,82,748	2,75,758	25·4

D.—Police—*continued.*

8.—*Return of Criminal Cases not cognizable by the Police during the year* 1887, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta.*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.						Persons.								Remarks.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted—		Waiting trial at close of year.	
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence.	·8	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	
		Total ...	·8	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*																
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	1·6	1	..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	·2	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against public justice ... Offences by public servants ...	3,947·6 301·4	3,332 222	2,058 34	5,390 256	193 34	5,118 221	7,736 271	7,805 285	183 23	2,107 106	4 4	5,373 138	7 3	129 11	2 persons died.
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	False evidence, false complaints	1,752·4	1,432	998	2,430	159	2,284	2,608	2,648	261	1,185	81	932	33	153	3 persons died, &c.
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.															
7	465 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	205·6	123	7	130	19	108	183	205	33	65	30	4	49	22	2 persons absconded.
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	242·2	265	53	318	77	309	330	327	22	54	...	247	...	3	1 person died.
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks.	26·2	13	1	14	2	11	14	14	...	3	...	8	1	2	
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	187·8	162	5	167	55	126	390	419	35	112	...	268	...	4	
		Total ...	6,665·	5,550	3,156	8,706	539	8,177	11,532	11,703	557	3,632	119	6,970	93	324	8 persons died, &c.
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*																
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	63·	36	1	37	18	20	27	34	8	11	6	2	3	4	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	2·8	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	
		Total ...	65·8	37	1	38	18	20	27	34	8	11	6	2	3	4	

	Class III.—*Serious offences against Property.*															
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	1,206·2	925	...	925	55	494	692	608	142	294	...	132	...	39	1 person died.
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*															
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	48·2	31	...	31	5	23	38	34	3	29	...	2	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	46,287·4	46,219	26	46,245	1,255	32,584	38,395	22,498	3,398	9,768	1	8,880	3	444	4 persons died.
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	58·6	52	1	53	15	46	49	56	3	9	...	41	3	...	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	9,686·4	10,718	46	10,764	888	7,417	9,879	7,118	1,124	2,592	9	3,009	61	230	3 persons died and absconded.
		Total ...	56,080·6	57,020	73	57,093	2,163	40,070	48,361	29,706	4,528	12,398	10	12,022	67	674	7 persons died and absconded.
	Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*															
18	417 to 420 ...	Cheating	1,681·4	1,395	11	1,406	85	668	824	698	137	271	4	238	4	43	1 person escaped.
19	403, 404 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	819	649	11	660	158	386	524	542	63	167	1	293	...	17	1 person escaped.
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	188·6	169	22	191	21	148	164	169	11	62	6	56	12	22	
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	7,165·6	7,125	22	7,147	321	4,476	5,552	4,129	533	2,055	...	1,413	1	125	2 persons escaped.
		Total ...	9,854·6	9,338	66	9,404	585	5,678	7,064	5,538	744	2,555	11	2,000	17	207	4 persons died and escaped.
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*															
22	298	Offences against religion ...	20·4	14	...	14	.....	10	18	17	...	7	...	10	...	...	
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	78·8	58	...	58	1	35	70	62	4	22	...	36	...	...	
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	3,802	3,816	3	3,819	76	2,003	2,336	1,629	467	824	28	188	16	100	6 persons died and transferred.
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	855·8	642	1	643	6	369	462	359	82	171	5	79	...	22	
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation and insult ...	1,594·8	1,771	4	1,775	16	1,167	1,381	1,032	194	422	...	393	...	22	1 person died.
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances ...	564·4	662	23	685	346	491	601	846	19	79	...	746	...	1	1 ditto.
28	291A	Keeping a lottery office ...	2·6	1	4	5	.....	1	1	5	...	.....	...	5	...	...	
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	1,615·6	1,309	409	1,718	741	1,068	3,821	4,005	240	1,284	...	2,354	...	125	2 persons died and transferred.
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	622·3	552	1	553	99	362	735	594	88	64	...	431	...	11	
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	2 285·2	289	52	341	128	213	426	353	15	159	...	164	...	15	
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	563·4	876	...	876	.....	747	720	534	95	228	7	204	...	...	
		Other special laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the police.	20,356·2	17,559	5,042	22,601	863	19,670	24,400	21,756	1,038	4,679	3	15,698	6	327	5 persons died.
		Total ...	32,361·5	27,549	5,539	33,088	2,276	26,136	34,97	31,192	2,242	7,939	43	20,308	22	623	15 persons died and transferred.
		Grand Total ...	106,234·5	100,419	8,835	109,254	5,636	80,575	102,647	78,781	8,221	26,829	189	41,434	202	1,871	35 persons died, escaped, and transferred.

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police had refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.*											
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	16	29	...	...	29	...	...	19	...	...	...
4	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice.	22	18	...	...	17	...	...	13	...	...	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	13	15	...	...	11	...	...	7	...	...	...
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	3	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	54	64	...	...	59	...	...	40	...	...	...
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*											
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... by thugs ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ... by dacoits ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		Murder ... by robbers ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		Murder ... by poison ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders	8	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	307	Attempts at murder ...	5	5	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	2	...
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	5	4	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...
15	376	Rape	9	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	377	Unnatural offences ...	6	4	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	2	...
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	2	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempts at and abetment of suicide.	24	19	...	...	19	...	...	11	...	1	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt ...	60	62	...	...	60	...	...	33	2	3	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	3	3	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon...	59	76	...	...	67	...	...	38	2	...	...
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	22	18	...	...	13	1	...	4	...	...	...
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret for purposes of extortion.	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...

POLICE—*continued.*

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1887.

PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.						Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).			Number pending at end of year.							
By Police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Before being put on trial. In custody of Police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	*a* 18 *b*		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
34	.....	34	...	4	30	8	...	18	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
17	.....	17	...	...	17	3	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
51	14	65	...	...	65	30	...	34	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2	.....	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
104	14	118	...	4	114	42	...	67	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
6	.....	6	...	...	6	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	77	.....
6	.....	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	.....	.....
6	.....	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....
3	.....	3	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....
5	.....	7	...	...	7	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
19	.....	20	...	4	16	3	...	11	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
73	6	82	...	...	82	42	...	32	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
2	.....	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1	.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
83	10	93	...	...	93	49	...	40	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	.....	.....
31	7	38	...	...	38	29	1	3	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	14	14
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
3	.....	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police had refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3*a*	4	4*a*	5	6	7	8	9	9*a*	10	10*a*
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person*—concluded.											
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	84	80	...	...	69	...	...	50	1	...	...
29	304*a*, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	19	16	...	...	16	...	...	9	...	...	...
		Total ...	311	296	...	...	268	1	...	152	6	8	...
		Class III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*											
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt { by other means	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery { in dwelling-house	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery { on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Other robberies ...	1	4	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	...
34	270, 281, 282, 428 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	5	43	...	...	41	...	...	40	1	...	...
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	222	295	...	...	295	...	...	121	6	1	...
36	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	25	20	...	...	20	...	...	13	...	...	...
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	255	363	...	...	361	...	...	178	7	1	...
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*											
38	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	59	39	...	...	16	2	...	12	...	...	...
39	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life.	24	34	...	...	25	...	...	24	...	...	...
40	374	Compulsory labour	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

POLICE—*continued.*

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1887—continued.

PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By Police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		Before being put on trial. In custody of Police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	*a* 18 *b*		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
87	8	95	...	2	93	32	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
18	.....	18	...	...	18	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
343	31	382	...	6	376	174	8	157	17	5	...	...	10	5	2	1	91	14
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1	.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
10	.....	10	...	...	10	6	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	69	64
42	1	43	...	...	43	2	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
191	.....	192	1	12	179	30	5	124	13	...	...	...	7	...	242	153	21,481	8,869
19	.....	19	...	...	19	6	...	13	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
263	1	265	1	12	252	44	6	181	14	...	...	...	7	...	246	155	21,551	8,934
22	23	45	...	...	45	30	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
53	12	65	...	...	65	12	...	52	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police had refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*											
41	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	20	70	...	...	70	...	...	2	...	...	...
42	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	22	22	...	...	22	...	...	18	...	...	...
		Theft ... ordinary ...	2,473	2,307	...	...	2,232	61	...	1,041	90	14	...
43	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	435	345	...	...	243	25	...	121	12	5	...
44	411, 414	Receiving stolen property ...	93	70	...	...	70	...	...	45	...	4	...
45	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass ...	251	225	...	...	82	17	...	86	6	1	...
46	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	3,378	3,113	...	...	2,761	105	...	1,350	108	24	...
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*											
47	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gang of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Chapter VIII, C. P.C.	Vagrancy and bad character	3	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	.....	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
50	Cognizable offences under the Act.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act.	111	124	...	...	124	...	...	118	...	...	...
51		——— Excise Laws ...	247	156	...	...	154	...	...	139	1	...	...
52		——— Railway Laws ...	186	177	...	...	177	...	...	175	...	1	...
53		——— Salt and Custom Laws.	10	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...
54		——— Stage Carriage Act	1,403	1,934	...	...	1,613	...	...	1,687	6	...	...
55		——— Stamp Act ...	73	88	...	...	3	3	...	38	...	...	...
56	269, 270, 277, 279 to 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws. Act IV (B.C.) of 1866 and Amendment Act II (B.C.) of 1886—	Public and local nuisances ...	611	2,646	...	...	2,266	...	...	2,553	1	...	...
		Total ...	2,644	5,133	...	...	4,343	3	...	4,716	8	1	...
57	Sections 12, 14, 15, 20.	Offences by police officers ...	4	6	...	...	6	...	...	5	...	...	...
58	Section 31 ...	Unlawful detention of women and children.	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Section 32 ...	Lurking with intent to commit any criminal act.	25	31	...	...	31	...	...	18	...	...	...
60	Section 33 ...	Taking liquor into the Fort, &c.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Section 34 ...	Ditto or drugs into Jail	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Section 35 ...	Keeping unlicensed boarding-house, &c.	8	33	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...
63	Section 40 ...	Breach of police license ...	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
64	Section 42 ...	Harbouring deserters from merchantmen.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Sections 66, 68, 68a, 69, 70.	Miscellaneous offences in the streets.	5,510	9,744	...	...	9,722	...	...	8,954	...	...	...
66	Section 81 ...	Possessing suspicious property.	215	214	...	...	214	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	.....	Other offences under Police Act.	125	33	...	...	25	...	...	24	...	...	...

POLICE—*continued.*

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1887—continued.

PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By Police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		Before being put on trial. In custody of Police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	18 *a*	18 *b*	19	20	21	22	23	24		26	27
																	Rs.	Rs.
2	.....	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
23	.....	23	...	...	23	3	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	490	490
1,669	82	1,765	...	164	1,601	413	5	1,125	23	15	...	...	19	1	2,187	1,311	1,10,219	58,727
216	85	306	...	14	292	136	1	152	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....
164	.....	168	...	...	168	58	1	104	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
125	205	331	...	...	331	190	...	133	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	.....	.....
1	.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2,275	407	2,706	...	178	2,528	842	7	1,604	28	16	...	...	30	1	2,209	1,333	1,10,709	59,217
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1	.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
431	.....	431	...	...	431	31	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
214	2	216	...	...	216	24	...	192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
239	.....	240	...	...	240	2	...	237	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
5	.....	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1,839	150	1,989	...	...	1,989	85	...	1,904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
3	53	56	...	...	56	14	...	41	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
3,811	4,710	4,282	...	13	4,269	57	...	4,212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
6,543	676	7,220	...	13	7,207	213	...	6,992	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....
5	.....	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
34	.....	34	...	6	28	7	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	73	73	...	...	73	3	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	9	9	...	...	9	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
13,006	30	13,036	...	671	12,365	82	...	12,283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
214	.....	214	...	214	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
108	22	130	...	...	130	50	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police had refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3*a*	4	4*a*	5	6	7	8	9	9*a*	10	10*a*
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above*—concluded.												
	Act II (B.C.) of 1886 and Amendment Act II (B.C.) of 1886—												
68	Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.	Offences by police officers ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	Section 16 ...	Lurking with intent to commit any criminal act.	4	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
70	Section 18 ...	Keeping unlicensed boarding-house.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Section 23 ...	Breach of police license ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	Sections 40, 41	Miscellaneous offences in the streets.	1,302	1,841	...	...	1,841	...	...	1,816	...	...	...
73	.....	Other offences under Police Act.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Act I of 1859, &c.	Shipping Acts—Offences under.	352	176	...	...	127	...	...	74	...	...	...
75	Acts XXII of 1855, III (B.C.) of 1855, and III (B.C.) of 1867.	Ports Acts—Ditto ...	1,993	2,710	...	...	2,705	...	...	2,698	...	...	...
76	.....	Mutiny Act—Ditto ...	16	9	...	...	9	...	...	8	...	1	...
77	Act XIV of 1868	Contagious Diseases Act ...	96	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	Act I (B.C.) of 1869.	Cruelty to animals ...	3,266	4,112	...	...	3,993	...	...	4,035	...	...	...
79	Act IX of 1874 ...	European Vagrancy ...	35	51	...	...	50	...	...	42	...	...	...
80	Act II (B.C.) of 1864.	Jail Act	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
81	Act V of 1876 ...	Reformatory School Act ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Opium Act	50	104	...	...	99	...	...	93	...	...	...
		Miscellaneous proceedings ...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Stealing under English Statute	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	13,019	19,082	...	...	18,827	...	...	17,807	...	1	...
		Grand Total ...	19,661	28,051	...	...	26,919	109	...	24,243	129	35	...

POLICE—*continued.*

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1887—concluded.

PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By Police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		Before being put on trial. In custody of Police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	*a* 18	*b*	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
4	.....	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2,313	.....	2,313	...	...	2,313	29	...	2,284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
205	56	261	...	91	170	45	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
4,129	5	4,134	...	...	4,134	5	...	4,129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
10	.....	11	...	...	11	1	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
5,727	114	5,841	...	...	5,841	67	...	5,773	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
56	2	58	...	...	58	11	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
3	.....	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
119	5	124	...	...	124	18	...	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
25,933	318	26,252	...	982	25,270	323	...	24,945	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
35,461	1,447	36,943	1	1,195	35,747	1,638	21	33,946	61	23	...	...	52	6	2,457	1,489	132,351	68,165

D.—Police—*concluded.*

8a.—*Returns of Criminal cases not cognizable by the Police during* 1887 *in Calcutta and the Suburbs.*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average institutions of preceding years.	Cases.					Persons.							
				Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make inquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged without trial after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquility, &c., &c.*														
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 288.	Offences against public justice ...	44	56	...	56	36	44	51	64	...	31	...	33	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	12	8	...	8	3	5	7	10	...	3	3	4	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints, and claims	45	40	8	48	4	46	50	51	...	34	2	7	8	...
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	16	19	...	19	9	11	9	33	...	13	3	.....	13	4
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring.	22	14	...	14	.....	14	17	16	...	5	...	11	...	...
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks ...	3	3	...	3	.....	3	5	10	...	7	...	3	...	...
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	194	245	...	245	245	.....	.....	612	...	40	...	572	...	...
		Total ...	336	385	8	393	297	123	139	796	...	133	8	630	21	4
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*														
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	.....	1	...	1	1	.....	.....	1	...	1	...	.....	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
		Total ...	.....	1	...	1	1	.....	.....	1	...	1	...	.....	...	...
		Class III.—*Serious offences against property.*														
13	384 to 389	Extortion	10	7	...	7	5	2	7	14	...	4	...	5	...	5
		Total ...	10	7	...	7	5	2	7	14	...	4	...	5	...	5
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*														
14	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	7	4	...	4	2	2	2	5	...	.....	...	5	...	...
15	323	Hurt	300	675	...	675	58	627	952	586	...	232	...	354	...	...
16	345	Wrongful confinement	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
17	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	3,193	2,630	...	2,630	83	2,525	3,594	2,019	...	920	...	1,081	...	18
		Total ...	3,500	3,309	...	3,309	143	3,154	4,548	2,610	...	1,152	...	1,440	...	18

		Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*															
18	417 to 420	Cheating	137	109	...	109	17	92	92	110	...	65	3	30	4	8	
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	36	37	...	37	11	27	28	34	...	21	...	13	...	...	
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	6	3	...	3	2	1	1	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	208	211	...	211	49	161	238	156	...	60	...	96	...	...	
		Total	387	360	...	360	79	281	359	303	...	148	3	140	4	8	
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*															
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	168	142	...	142	2	141	163	125	...	88	8	18	3	8	
23	298	Offences against religion	1	1	...	1	.....	1	3	3	...	.....	...	3	...	...	
24	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	16	4	...	4	.....	4	4	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	
25	500 to 502	Defamation	22	25	...	25	.....	25	33	25	...	13	1	11	...	...	
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	712	637	...	637	8	635	1,128	328	...	200	...	123	...	5	
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	5,239	1,683	...	1,683	1,658	26	36	2,240	...	70	...	2,169	...	1	
28	294A	Keeping a lottery office, &c.	2	4	...	4	4	4	21	11	...	1	...	8	...	2	
29	.....	Offences under Chapters 8, 10, 11, 12, 35 and 36, Criminal Procedure Code.	407	499	...	499	18	485	492	370	...	180	...	187	...	3	
		Total	6,567	2,995	...	2,995	1,690	1,321	1,880	3,104	...	553	9	2,520	3	19	
30	Act V of 1869	Indian Articles of War	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	
31	Act V of 1857	Gas Company's Act	4	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	
32	Act XIII of 1859	Workman's Contract Act	337	231	...	231	.....	231	225	168	...	38	...	130	...	...	
33	Act I of 1876	Telegraph Act	.....	1	...	1	.....	1	1	1	...	.....	...	1	...	...	
34	Act IV (B.C.) of 1876, &c.	Conservancy Act	16,340	19,200	...	19,200	320	18,882	18,933	9,944	...	1,051	...	8,883	...	10	
35	Act II (B.C.) of 1863	Furnace and Smoke Nuisance Act	4	2	...	2	.....	2	3	3	...	1	...	.....	...	2	
36	Acts V (B.C.) of 1862, VI (B.C.) of 1864, and I (B.C.) of 1868.	Steam-boilers Acts	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	
37	Act XI of 1878	Arms Act	9	20	...	20	3	15	17	27	...	5	...	22	...	...	
38	Act XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	4	1	...	1	1	.....	.....	1	...	1	...	.....	...	...	
39	Act XIX of 1850	Apprentices Act	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	
40	Act X of 1866	Indian Companies Act	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	
41	Acts XI of 1836 and XXV of 1867.	Printing Press Acts	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	
42	Act VIII of 1880	Contagious Diseases Animals Act	31	23	...	23	18	5	5	27	...	5	...	22	...	...	
43	Act I of 1880	Calcutta Tramways Act	33	22	...	22	20	3	3	23	...	4	...	19	...	...	
44	Act V of 1879	Jute Warehouse and Fire Brigade Act	27	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	
45	Act VIII of 1881	Petroleum Act	4	12	...	12	9	4	5	20	...	2	...	18	...	...	
46	Act I of 1882	Inland Emigration Act	2	1	...	1	.....	1	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	
47	Act III of 1877	Registration Act	1	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	.....	1	.....	...	...	
48	Act V (B.C.) of 1864	Canal Act	18	1	...	1	.....	1	2	2	...	.....	...	2	...	...	
49	Act I of 1871	Cattle Trespass Act	2	2	...	2	.....	2	2	2	...	2	...	.....	...	...	
50	Act XVIII of 1879	Legal Practitioners Act	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	
		Forfeiture	50	10	...	10	1	9	10	9	...	3	...	6	...	...	
		Civil Procedure Code	.....	1	...	1	.....	1	1	1	...	.....	...	1	...	...	
		Registration of births and deaths	30	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	
		Bengal Vaccination Act	101	392	...	392	.....	392	1,955	1,100	...	712	...	388	...	...	
		Adulteration of food	1	26	...	26	.....	26	35	35	...	3	...	32	...	...	
		Municipal Act	1	2	...	2	.....	2	3	3	...	.....	...	3	...	...	
		Fireworks Act	2	29	...	29	29	.....	.....	37	...	.....	...	37	...	...	
		Restoration of abducted female	1	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	
		Total	17,002	19,976	...	19,976	401	19,577	21,201	11,404	...	1,827	1	9,564	...	12	
		Grand Total	27,802	27,033	8	27,041	2,616	24,458	28,134	18,232	...	3,818	21	14,299	28	66	

F.—Marine I.

Statement showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Government of Bengal during the year 1887-88.

Details of Vessels.	Number of Officers.	Number of Men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
Sea-going Vessels.			Rs.	Rs.	
Steamer *Undaunted*	6	49	60,316	Nil.	
River-going Vessels.					
Coleroon, Pilot Vessel	3	38	20,743	Nil.	
Cassandra „	3	38	27,847	Nil.	
Sarsuti „	3	38	32,008	Nil.	
Muriel, Steam Launch	.....	5	2,141	Nil.	

F.—Marine II.

Statement showing the number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Government of Bengal during the year 1887-88.

Description of Establishment.	Number of Officers.	Number of Men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
Superintending Establishment.			Rs.	Rs.	
Port Officer and Establishment ...	1	23	36,229	.....	
Pilot Establishment.					
Government salaried	3	.....	36,000	8,47,560	* 1 Pensioned 30th September 1887. 1 Pensioned 15th November 1887.
Ditto free	45*	.....	3,31,430		
Licensed	21	.....	1,67,449		
Leadsmen Apprentices	19	.....	19,806		
Any other Establishment.					
Marine Court	2†	.....	2,578	.....	† Employed only when required.
Seventh Crew	.....	17	4,029	.....	
Examiners of Masters, Mates, and Engineers.	7‡	.....	2,423	.....	‡ Ditto ditto.
Orphangunge Yard	.....	1	1,469	.....	

PART III.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

I.—Account of the gross and net Revenue of the Province of Bengal for the year 1887-88.

SOURCES OF INCOME.	Gross receipts.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.				Net receipts.
		Refunds and drawbacks.	Salaries, establishments, &c.	Allowances and assignments under treaties and engagements.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land revenue ...	3,80,01,027	44,106	33,46,656	.....	33,90,762	3,46,10,265
II.—Opium—						
Cost of abkari opium	5,66,820	1,232	.....	.....	.....	.....
Government sales, &c.	6,04,40,074	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	6,10,06,894	1,232	2,41,94,437	.....	2,41,95,669	3,68,11,225
III.—Salt—						
Duty on imported salt ...	1,85,30,951	2,02,045		.....	.....	.....
Excise duty ...	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous ...	78,207	.....		.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,86,09,158	2,02,045	12,368	.....	2,14,413	1,83,94,745
IV.—Stamps	1,38,16,037	1,30,456	4,85,621	.....	6,16,077	1,31,99,960
V.—Excise on spirits and drugs	1,08,65,735	8,738	4,26,515	.....	4,35,253	1,04,30,482
VI.—Provincial rates ...	42,32,137	21,147	3,46,441	.....	3,67,588	38,64,549
VII.—Customs	36,82,989	1,26,990	5,30,638	.....	6,57,628	30,25,361
VIII.—Assessed taxes ...	37,39,939	42,411	1,51,411	.....	1,93,822	35,46,117
IX.—Forest	6,57,794	651	3,89,717	.....	3,90,368	2,67,426
X.—Registration ...	10,17,825	4,073	.....	.....	4,073	10,13,752
XII.—Interest	10,61,066	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,61,066
Telegraph	1,163	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,163
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	7,74,297	1,46,565	.....	.....	1,46,565	6,27,732
XVIB.— Dittto ditto of Jails	7,10,334	51	.....	.....	51	7,10,283
XVII.—Police	3,13,348	79,842	.....	.....	79,842	2,33,506
XVIII.—Marine	9,10,096	880	.....	.....	880	9,09,216
XIX.—Education	6,61,942	7,454	.....	.....	7,454	6,54,488
XX.—Medical	1,38,554	439	.....	.....	439	1,38,115
XXI.—Scientific and other minor departments ...	1,56,308	128	.....	.....	128	1,56,180
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation ...	2,23,718	6,263	.....	.....	6,263	2,17,455
XXIII.—Stationery and printing	2,20,850	475	.....	.....	475	2,20,375
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	8,89,280	9,892	.....	.....	9,892	8,79,388
XXX.—Irrigation minor works and navigation ...	20,67,898	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,67,898
XXXII.—Buildings and roads—civil works ...	4,02,801	1,39,175	.....	.....	1,39,175	2,63,626
State Railways ...	1,12,34,843	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,12,34,843
				12,51,321	12,51,321	—12,51,321
Total ...	17,33,96,033	9,73,013	12,98,83,804	12,51,321	3,21,08,138	14,32,87,895
Municipalities ...	16,49,926	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,49,926
LOCAL FUNDS.						
Incorporated Local Funds ...	51,06,324	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,06,324
Excluded Local Funds ...	4,36,812	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,36,812
Total ...	55,43,136	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,43,136
GRAND TOTAL ...	18,25,89,095	9,73,013	12,98,83,804	12,51,321	3,21,08,138	15,04,80,957

A.—FINANCE—*continued.*

II.—Account of expenditure from the net Income of the Province of Bengal for the year 1887-88.

MAJOR HEADS.	AMOUNT. Past year 1886-87.	AMOUNT. Present year 1887-88.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Civil and Political salaries and establishments.	.....	.....	
DETAILS.			
1886-87. 1887-88.			
Rs. Rs.			
12. Registration 5,23,224 5,43,346	.....	.....	The increase is due to the return from furlough of the Inspector-General of Registration.
18. General Administration. 16,33,157 15,93,964	.....	.....	The decrease is chiefly due to the charge in 1886-87 of the salary of the Secretary who represented the Local Government on the Finance Committee.
23. Ecclesiastical. 1,67,024 1,59,632	.....	.....	The decrease is owing to the large proportion of senior Chaplains being on leave and to retirements, junior Chaplains being appointed in their stead.
24. Medical ... 11,07,792 10,87,064	.....	.....	The decrease is due to the retirement of senior officers and their appointments being filled up by junior officers, and to the appointment of Uncovenanted Medical Officers in place of Surgeons.
25. Political Agencies. 892	.....	.....	No remarks.
26. Scientific and other minor departments. 1,91,416 1,90,318	.....	.....	No remarks.
Total 36,23,505 35,74,324	36,23,505	35,74,324	
Civil and political contingencies ...	.....	.....	
DETAILS.			
1886-87. 1887-88.			
Rs. Rs.			
12. Registration 39,152 35,115	.....	.....	The decrease is due to the smaller expenditure under district charges.
18. General Administration. 2,24,471 2,18,276	.....	.....	The decrease is due to the larger expenditure incurred in 1886-87 on account of tour charges.
23. Ecclesiastical. 21,218 22,846	.....	.....	No remarks.
24. Medical 3,56,103 3,55,754	.....	.....	No remarks.
25. Political Agencies. 25,898 56,945	.....	.....	The increase is due to larger expenditure incurred in the Presidency for Durbar presents to recipients of titles; and to advances made to Mr. Paul, Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, for charges in connection with Thibet Mission.
26. Scientific and other minor departments. 1,09,971 1,14,954	.....	.....	The increase results from larger expenditure incurred in 1887-88 on account of laboratory and manufacturing charges.
Total 7,76,813 8,03,890	7,76,813	8,03,890	
13. Interest on ordinary debt ...	6,036	6,613	No remarks.
14. Interest on other obligations ...	1,14,771	1,00,566	The decrease is due to the non-adjustment in the accounts for 1887-88 of the interest on deposits in State Railway Provident Institutions.
16. Telegraph	863	915	No remarks.
19. Judicial charges—Courts of Law	78,14,492	77,93,866	The decrease is chiefly due to the absence of a Judge of the High Court on furlough, and his appointment remaining vacant.
Ditto ditto Jails ...	16,65,719	15,31,039	The decrease results from smaller charges for the purchase of raw materials.
20. Police	47,64,098	47,39,272	The decrease is chiefly due to the smaller charges under District Executive Force.
21. Marine	8,52,380	9,15,574	The increase is due to the payment to Assam in 1887-88 of 25 per cent. of the subsidy to the India General Steam Navigation Company for carrying the mails between Naraingunge and Assam, and to the charge on account of contribution to the insolvent Balasore Port Fund.

A.—Finance.—*concluded.*

II.—Account of expenditure from the net Income of the Province of Bengal for the year 1887-88—concld.

Major Heads.	Amount. Past year 1886-87.	Amount. Present year 1887-88.	Remarks.
		Rs.	
22. Education	33,75,972	24,14,401	The decrease appears chiefly under grants-in-aid due to the transfer of charges to the Local Board. There are smaller payments under Inspection and Government Schools, General.
28. Civil furlough and absentee allowances.	11,001	5,610	The decrease is due to the allowances of smaller number of officers whose leave allowances are chargeable to this head.
29. Superannuation allowances and pension.	12,70,405	12,82,664	The increase is due to larger number of employés in the pension list.
30. Stationery and Printing ...	19,46,840	19,96,044	The increase chiefly appears under stationery purchased for Central Stores, due to the purchase of country paper.
32. Miscellaneous	4,23,135	3,70,173	The decrease chiefly appears under donations for charitable purposes, due to larger donations paid in 1886-87 to the Hospital Nurses' Institution, and to a special donation in that year to meet the cost of repairs to the Alms House buildings. There are also larger payments in 1886-87 under rents, rates and taxes, due to arrears of taxes of 1885-86 being paid in 1886-87.
33. Famine relief	.....	.....	
38. Interest on debt, State Railways	20,67,753	30,81,696	The increase is due to the charge of interest on the outlay on account of the Eastern Bengal State Railway which has been made Provincial from 1887-88.
42. Irrigation Minor Works ...	36,06,091	38,16,725	The increase is due to larger payment in 1887-88 on account of interest on debt.
43. Minor Works, Navigation ...	6,90,635	15,20,449	The increase is due to larger payments for working expenses.
45. Civil Works	39,62,096	27,87,636	The decrease is due to larger expenditure in 1886-87 by Public Works officers.
State Railways	31,42,937	59,38,595	The increase appears under working expenses, due to the transfer of the Eastern Bengal State Railway to Provincial Services.
Total ...	4,01,15,542	4,26,80,052	
Municipalities	16,17,429	16,18,716	No remarks.
Local Funds.			
Incorporated Local Funds ...	45,34,411	53,48,855	The increase is due chiefly to the more extended operation of the Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885.
Excluded Local Funds ...	4,55,897	4,31,532	The decrease is chiefly due to the larger expenditure in 1886-87 on account of Bruce Legacy.
Total ...	49,90,308	57,80,387	
Grand Total ...	4,67,23,279	5,00,79,155	
Surplus	9,54,78,764	10,04,01,802	

B.—Public Works.

I.—*Statement showing the expenditure on Public Works during the year* 1887-88.

Class of Works.	Total expenditure including establishment.					Cost of establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial.						
Military works	.....	.....	6,641	16,843	23,484	3,977
Civil works	.....	.....	4,43,986	1,78,217	6,22,183	1,18,341
Irrigation works—						
Capital expenditure on Irrigation works not charged to Revenue	5,16,824*	.....	.....	.....	5,16,824	86,015
Total Imperial ...	5,16,824	.....	4,50,627	1,95,060	11,62,491	2,08,333
Provincial.						
Civil buildings	.....	.....	9,46,895	6,22,393	15,63,288	4,13,089
Communications	.....	.....	1,39,663	7,32,310	8,71,973	2,30,403
Miscellaneous public improvements	.....	.....	2,55,807	70,002	3,25,809	86,058
Total ...	.....	.....	13,36,370	14,24,705	27,61,075	7,29,550
Irrigation.						
Major works—Working expenses	.....	15,03,585	.....	.....	15,03,585	6,05,241
Minor works and Navigation.						
Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept	3,36,245	3,21,317	.....	.....	6,57,562	1,73,562
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept	.....	.....	19,321	1,24,291	1,43,612	57,505
Agricultural works.						
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept	.....	.....	62,502	6,54,767	7,17,369	1,73,857
Total ...	3,36,245	18,24,902	81,913	7,79,058	30,22,118	10,15,185
Total Provincial ...	3,36,245	18,24,902	14,18,283	22,03,763	57,83,193	17,44,745
Local.						
Excluded Local Funds.						
Miscellaneous public improvements	.....	.....	8,935	2,612	11,547	2,133
Incorporated Local Funds.						
Communications	.....	.....	11,144	131	11,276	15

* Exclusive of Rs. 28,804 expenditure in England.

B.—Public Works—*concluded.*

ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

2.—*General abstract of Financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of Major and Minor Irrigation Works, the capital outlay thereon, the revenue derived therefrom, the working expenses and the interest on the debt incurred in respect of those works for the year* 1887-88.

IRRIGATION.

Name of Project	Estimated cost of construction.			Capital Outlay—						Revenue receipts during 1887-88.			Working expenses during 1887-88.			Net result excluding interest (difference between revenue and working expenses).				Simple interest during 1887-88.	Net result including interest.			
				During 1887-88.			To end of 1887-88.											Rate per cent.					Rate per cent.	
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Water-rates, &c.	Collected with land revenue.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.		Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Major Irrigation Works—																								
Orissa project	3,13,96,220	9,19,625	3,23,15,845	4,06,103	9,349	4,15,452	2,29,13,883	5,16,202	2,34,30,085	2,23,044	...	2,23,044	4,81,314	21,501	5,02,815	.....	2,79,771	...	1·19	9,08,433	...	11,88,204	...	5·07
Midnapore Canal ...	83,16,768	1,84,215	85,00,983	1,353	82	1,435	82,63,345	1,83,658	84,47,003	2,34,378	...	2,34,378	2,40,066	10,783	2,50,849	.....	16,471	...	·19	3,30,507	...	3,46,978	...	4·10
Tidal Canal	1,772,699	44,807	18,17,506	.....	.....	.....	17,95,489	44,807	18,40,296	41,858	...	41,858	64,895	2,081	66,976	.....	25,118	...	1·36	71,820	...	96,938	...	5·26
Sone project	2,78,88,697	13,99,607	2,92,88,304	1,38,172	2,917	1,41,089	2,51,36,239	8,95,662	2,60,31,901	6,03,949	...	6,03,949	7,17,310	50,369	7,67,679	.....	1,63,730	...	·63	10,02,686	...	11,66,416	...	4·48
Total ...	6,93,74,384	25,48,254	7,19,22,638	5,45,628	12,348	5,57,976	5,81,08,956	16,40,329	5,97,49,285	11,03,229	...	11,03,229	15,03,585	84,734	15,88,319	.....	4,85,090	...	·81	23,13,446	...	27,98,536	...	4·68
Minor Works and Navigation—																								
Tirhoot project ...	3,51,079	.....	3,51,079	... ..	...	.....	5,31,425	74,650	6,06,075	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
Damoodur ,, ...	1,43,974	.....	1,43,974	—1,200	.....	—1,200	1,52,341	16,239	1,68,580	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	.....	.....	.....	15,343	499	15,842	51,79,566	59,550	52,39,116	5,79,934	...	5,79,934	2,12,312	12,344	2,24,656	3,55,278	.....	6·78	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
Orissa Coast Canal ...	34,45,742	1,56,555	36,02,297	3,22,102	8,298	3,30,400	40,56,262	98,861	41,55,123	53,854	...	53,854	80,885	2,639	83,524	.....	29,670	...	·71	.....	...	.....	...	...
Sarun project	6,63,521	33,111	6,96,632	.....	.....	.....	6,69,230	27,183	6,96,413	20,665	...	20,665	28,120	1,277	29,397	.....	8,732	...	1·25	.....	...	.....	...	..
Total ...	46,04,316	1,89,666	47,93,982	3,36,245	8,797	3,45,042	1,05,88,824	2,76,483	1,08,65,307	6,54,453	...	6,54,453	3,21,317	16,260	3,37,577	3,16,876	.....	2·91	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
Grand Total ...	7,39,78,700	27,37,920	7,67,16,620	8,81,873	21,145	9,03,018	6,86,97,780	19,16,812	7,06,14,592	17,57,682	...	17,57,682	18,24,902	1,00,994	19,25,896	... ...	1,68,214	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...

C.—Railways, 1887.

Railway.	Miles opened during the year.	Total Miles opened 1887. (a)	Number of passengers carried. (b)					Receipts. (c)				Working expenses.	Net receipts.	Persons employed. (d)			Capital expenditure. (e)
			First class.	Second class.	Third or intermediate class.	Fourth class.	Total.	Coaching.	Goods.	Miscellaneous (including steam boats).	Total receipts.			Europeans.	Natives.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.
East Indian	.....	1,513·36	53,566	164,862	668,585	13,962,250	14,849,263	1,49,91,541	3,17,53,740	7,93,579	4,75,38,860	1,51,55,772	3,23,83,088	1,577	43,367	44,944	35,79,09,238
Eastern Bengal	39	644·28	41,502	111,739	818,417	5,761,645	6,733,303	31,16,175*	55,18,209*	8,02,015*	94,30,399*	49,25,617*	45,04,782*	437	13,377	13,814	8,65,33,392
Tirhoot	13	259·00	8,088	9,567	8,355	2,021,682	2,047,692	7,70,056	7,73,059	1,79,840	17,22,955	10,27,230	6,95,725	97	2,865	2,962	1,92,28,079
Nalhati	.....	27·25	620	5,279	.....	153,584	1,594,843	58,259	32,835	1,053	92,147	65,021	27,126	2	135	137	3,40,875
Darjeeling-Himalayan	.....	51·00	2,629	5,598	.....	26,273	34,500	1,69,495	3,01,803	5,853	4,77,151	2,66,528	2,10,623	30	416	446	27,43,214
Deoghur	.....	4·79	588	.....	166,385	.....	166,973	22,178	2,354	.....	24,532	12,424	12,108	(f)	(f)	(f)	2,75,043
Bengal and North-Western	.....	376·00	4,774	11,048	5,679	1,911,566	1,933,067	7,77,283	8,84,444	2,82,275	19,44,002	11,06,998*	8,37,004	116	2,378	2,494	2,44,77,650†

(a) Director-General of Railways' Administration Report for 1887-88, Part I, page 86.
(b) Ditto ditto pages 78-79.
(c) Ditto ditto pages 98-99.
(d) Ditto ditto page 59.
(e) Ditto ditto page 86.
(f) Information not furnished.
* Includes Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharlla and Assam-Behar State Railways.
† Excludes interest on capital during construction (Rs. 10,90,014).

D.—Marine I.

Statement showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Government of Bengal during the year 1887-88.

Details of Vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel.	Horse-power.	Number of Officers.	Number of Men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
					Rs.	Rs.	
Sea-going Vessels.							
Undaunted, steamer ...	470	200	6	49	60,316	Nil.	
River-going Vessels.							
Coleroon, Pilot Vessel ...	346-66	.....	3	38	20,743	Nil.	
Cassandra „ ..	299-19	.....	3	38	27,817	Nil.	
Sarsuti „ ...	375	.....	3	38	32,008	Nil.	
Muriel, Steam Launch ...	11·9	7	.....	5	2,141	Nil.	

D.—Marine II.

Statement showing the number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Government of Bengal during the year 1887-88.

Description of Establishment.	Number of Officers.	Number of Men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	
Superintending Establishment.					
Port Officer and Establishment ...	1	23	36,229	.....	
Pilot Establishment.					
Government salaried	3	.....	36,000	8,47,560	* 1 Pensioned 30th September 1887.
Ditto free	45*	.....	3,31,430		1 Pensioned 15th November 1887.
Licensed	21	.....	1,67,449		
Leadsmen Apprentices	19	.....	19,806		
Any other Establishment.					
Marine Court	2†	.....	2,578	.....	† Employed when required.
Seventh Crew	.....	17	4,029	.....	‡ Ditto ditto.
Examiners of Masters, Mates, and Engineers.	7‡	.....	2,423	.....	
Orphangunge Yard	.....	1	1,469	.....	

H.—

I.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

Articles.	United Kingdom.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... ... Value	.....	3,01,617	.....	3,63,415
Animals, living ... ... No.	16	1,600	50	7,664
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.) ... Value	.....	26,59,097	.....	31,17,630
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements) ... ,,	.....	3,28,958	.....	3,51,672
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts) ... Cwt.	3,392	6,36,880	3,266	6,91,146
Building and engineering materials—				
Cement ... ... Cwt.	142,346	2,38,122	197,639	3,96,147
Other sorts ... ... Value	.....	91,021	.....	87,750
Candles of all sorts ... ... lbs.	1,205,074	3,86,804	812,542	2,36,263
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	18,645	1,62,538	21,259	1,93,669
Coal—				
Coals ... ... Tons	40,787	6,47,848	45,098	7,72,296
Coke ... ... ,,	1,443	33,072	2,702	56,644
Corals, real ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	10	80
Corks ... ... Cwt.	425	71,076	393	68,151
Cotton—				
Raw ... ... Cwt	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	14,555,553	1,00,25,930	15,083,115	1,08,20,659
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey (unbleached) ... ... Yds.	816,039,755	8,53,50,887	756,286,008	8,51,64,050
White (bleached) ... ... ,,	186,830,368	2,27,37,047	151,308,458	2,14,77,271
Coloured, printed or dyed ... ... ,,	184,982,720	2,40,70,419	122,674 768	1,70,45,554
Other sorts ... ... Yds.	293,022	3,62,486	373,819	4,40 313
... ... No.	1,755,322		2,030,217	
Thread, sewing ... ... lbs.	390,464	4,73,043	290,869	4,11,588
Other sorts of manufactures ... ... lbs.	33,736	4.52,208	78,790	7,71,822
... ... Yds.	868,931		1,342,512	
Drugs and medicines ... ... Value	.....	8,66,342	.....	8.94.731
Dyeing and colouring materials ... ... Cwt.	5,283	1,78,130	1,077	1,80,818
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... Value	.....	3,66,422	.....	3,52,581
Flax—				
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	234,238	75.170	235,663	96.806
Canvas ... ... ,,	734,160	3.16.716	1,039,533	4,48,309
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	141,054	70,956	233.021	1,46,092
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	9,328	5,056
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Value	.....	6,753	.....	10,823
Glass and glassware—				
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	636	24,039	652	42,059
Other ware ... ... Value	.....	10,27,025	.....	11,65.476
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	13,449	48.724	18,162	71,647
Hardware and cutlery, &c. ... ... Value	.....	23 75,793	.....	27.80,127
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds ... ... ,,	.....	4,1C,651	.....	5,19,994
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... ... Value	.....	615	.....	.....
Jewellery, &c. ... ... ,,	.....	3,64,246	.....	2,53,884
Leather and manufactures of ... ... ,,	.....	7,29,375	.....	9,24,099
Liquors—				
Ale, beer, and porter ... ... Gals.	566,947	12.84,096	715,183	14,41,236
Spirits ... ... ,,	276.518	23,98,182	260,182	22,41,352
Wines and liqueurs ... ... ,,	98,797	10,36,501	99,396	10,41.068
Other sorts ... ... ,,	1,941	9,546	1,076	10,911
Machinery and millwork ... ... Value	.....	44,22,740	.....	55 89,696
Matches, lucifer and other ... ... ,,	.....	5,76,321	.....	4,14.752
Metals—				
Copper—				
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	23,012	7,61,149	19,852	6,26.705
Wrought ... ... ,,	107,751	33,88,755	99,018	36,14,793
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE.

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1886-87 *and* 1887-88.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	22	540	.....	.....
.....	3,04,021	.....	2,20,538	.....	1,13,461	.....	78,626
.....	100	.....	90	.....	335	.....	85
8	1,712	3	486	5	1,268	6	745
357	575	1,071	2,700	1,786	3,000	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	375
210	2,469	336	5,509	4,549	54,623	3,258	44,765
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	40	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	140	1,200	8,897	1,04,312	5,275	41,000
1	560	2	609	1	90	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
387,050	3,21,680	343,200	2,95,425	2,000	1,750	800	760
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,240	2,265
220,769	65,980	495,018	1,59,296	70,357	32,219	167,244	56,801
1,584,122	2,70,251	1,387,354	2,34,166	313,114	1,24,079	385,337	1,32,733
.....	1,25,048	.....	88,278	.....	9,418	659	1,176
86,866		72,376		5,664		945	
9,585	8,230	2,425	5,250	.....	4	.....	.....
1,282	68,925	56	62,317	.....	10,129	.....	26,915
37,962		47,232		8,312		28,260	
.....	1,821	.....	3,835	.....	7,072	.....	1,091
190	44,612	123	20,221	9	528	.....	.....
.....	1,245	.....	4,619	.....	1,170	.....	1,401
.....	.....	153	182	340	223	2,559	1,700
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	150	.....	4,275	.....	328
1,018	1,04,576	1,677	1,88,700	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	60,756	.....	68,172	.....	1,040	.....	962
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	61,377	.....	65,020	.....	5,379	.....	12,827
.....	20,721	.....	23,914	.....	11,861	.....	4,556
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	19,798	.....	11,364	.....	1,62,278	.....	61,200
.....	2,879	.....	3,271	.....	2,034	.....	232
1,770	4,197	1,880	4,306	7	18	7	14
69	1,335	305	4,228	1,751	20,808	505	8,725
317	2,297	1,319	10,007	8,785	53,626	12,799	75,264
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	12	112
.....	475	.....	1,320	.....	6,987	.....	4,025
.....	2,312	.....	2,420	.....	315	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,935	4,59,171	1,009	2,57,942	179	38,779	228	51,139
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

H.—

I.—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported*

Articles.		ITALY.			
		1886-87.		1887-88.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Animals, living	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.)	Value	.....	17,766	.....	27,857
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	,,	.....	100	.....	.....
Books and printed matter, (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	3	2,320	4	1,686
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	31	225	.....	.....
Other sorts	Value	.....	.....	.....	150
Candles of all sorts	lbs.	160	140	.....	.....
Clocks and watches	No.	.....	.....	1	300
Coal—					
Coals	Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coke	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corals, real	lbs.	165,353	14,33,960	146,963	13,95,390
Corks	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and yarn	lbs.	7,200	6,133	3,600	2,925
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey (unbleached)	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White (bleached)	,,	213,453	77,322	277,587	1,01,710
Coloured, printed or dyed	,,	268,683	48,626	155,686	28,897
Other sorts	,,	.....	740	.....	.....
	No.	443		.....	.....
Thread, sewing	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures	,,	.....	10,094	27,726	34,797
	Yds.	13,941			
Drugs and medicines	Value	.....	.....	.....	25
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwt.	10	2,027	.....	75
Earthenware and porcelain	Value	.....	100	.....	2,510
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	4,786	1,620
Canvas	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruits and vegetables	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	6,516	2,38,818	4,692	1,77,028
Other ware	Value	.....	900	.....	9,700
Gums and resins	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardware and cutlery, &c.	Value	.....	4,415	.....	945
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	,,	.....	600	.....	650
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewellery, &c.	,,	.....	3,900	.....	2,900
Leather and manufactures of	,,	.....	.....	.....	68
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	16	40	434	1,381
Spirits	,,	91	377	197	2,789
Wines and liqueurs	,,	2,319	13,728	2,678	17,062
Other sorts	,,	10	86	30	502
Machinery and millwork	Value	.....	100	.....	490
Matches, lucifer and other	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wrought	,,	43	10,130	188	32,409
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1886-87 *and* 1887-88—continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
						6	3,500
			200				
		196	49			358	128
37	615	64	955	34	420		
			45				
	50	3	23				
	126		88				12
			100				
	463		248		1,640		700
			20				
		453	1,830		2		
14	82	87	290	10	134		
		31	808				

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

Articles.		United States.			
		1886-87.		1887-88.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Animals, living	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.)	Value	.....	1,040	.....	.....
Arms, ammunition, &c., (excluding military accoutrements)	,,	.....	.....	.....	150
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	50
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Candles of all sorts	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clocks and watches	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coal—					
Coals	Tons	5	50	.....	.....
Coke	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corals, real	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corks	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and yarn	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey (unbleached)	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White (bleached)	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloured, printed or dyed	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Yds. / No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thread, sewing	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures	lbs. / Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drugs and medicines	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earthenware and porcelain	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canvas	,,	.....	.....	700	742
Other sorts	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruits and vegetables	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glass and glass-ware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other ware	Value	.....	12	.....	.....
Gums and resins	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hard-ware and cutlery, &c.	Value	.....	40	.....	405
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ivory, unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewellery, &c.	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather and manufactures of	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liquors—					
Ale, beer and porter	Gals.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spirits	,,	937	9,010	1,454	12,932
Wines and liqueurs	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinery and mill-work	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matches, lucifer and other	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wrought	,,	.....	.....	54	1,057
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1886-87 *and* 1887-88—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
					1,001		379
				27	600	13	2,390
					13,726		6,307
	30		8		1,410		1,172
1	300			6	790	12	1,097
						2	130
100	1,350			699	9,059	245	4,165
						987	16,990
				548	5,897		
				21,200	8,175	7,200	4,500
				5,000	562		
				1,220	983	720	150
				41,225	4,873	96	48
				10	40	5	25
					2,756		1,282
				100	1,309	185	1,907
					374		890
	342		3,766		6,70,095		5,08,315
				4	725	4	171
	15				1,333		375
		15	160				
	560		145		1,720		21,942
	25				1,391		1,653
					15	90	400
					2,170		7,468
	75				20		1,430
				20	96	76	155
			2	67	670	67	651
				93	327	344	3,564
				2	36		
					1,897		4,438
					1,550		1,310
				5	140	185	6,605
		190	5,430	69	12,472		
293	5,400	150	3,750	9	196		

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

Articles.		China.			
		1886-87.		1887-88.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Value	.....	3,038	.....	3,592
Animals, living	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery)	Value	.....	34,995	.....	41,416
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	,,	.....	477	.....	525
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	2	280	4	272
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Candles of all sorts	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clocks and watches	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coal—					
Coals	Tons.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coke	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corals, real	lbs.	82	4,200	150	900
Corks	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and yarn	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey (unbleached)	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White (bleached)	,,	.....	.....	3,688	925
Coloured, printed, or dyed	,,	80	22	3,276	1,555
Other sorts	,, / No.	..... /	.....	..... /	.....
Thread, sewing	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures	,, / Yds.	..... /	.....	..... /	350
Drugs and medicines	Value	.....	3,10,680	.....	1,88,606
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwt.	2,185	14,839	2,612	36,289
Earthenware and porcelain	Value	.....	15,935	.....	7,722
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	32	25	.....	.....
Canvas	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruits and vegetables	Value	.....	30	.....	68
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	70	2,485	29	945
Other ware	Value	.....	1,79,335	.....	1,45,727
Gums and resins	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardware and cutlery, &c.	Value	.....	2,272	.....	1,472
Instruments and apparatus	,,	.....	226	.....	620
Ivory, unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewellery, &c.	,,	.....	21,464	.....	18,544
Leather and manufactures of	,,	.....	280	.....	372
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	5	4	.....	.....
Spirits	,,	13,374	27,600	11,075	22,864
Wines and liqueurs	,,	4	23	35	257
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinery and millwork	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matches, lucifer and other	,,	.....	70	.....	251
Metals—					
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	54,245	15,40,996	27,934	9,20,737
Wrought	,,	.....	.....	.....	14
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1886-87 *and* 1887-88—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
						1	15
					6,766		10,219
	2				125		90
				1	150	3	183
	780						
				100	264		
				55	840	38	552
				6	210	251	1,750
						5,440	3,375
				2,460	847	8,660 3,293	2,285 2,270
				37	22		
					80	1,481	1,311
				5,504	1,61,558 40,477	2,908	1,69,317 19,427
			40		5,590		5,721
		80	20				
					89,209		1,38,717
				39	880	25	721
				15,505	11,570 2,81,533	18,155	27,631 3,89,008
			201		7,952		5,729
			30		1,432		90
					84		
					18,755		13,266
					169		713
				17,646	34,250	28 18,925	84 29,473
		11	85	10	110	144	831
	200				520		
					4,515		21,965
				119	3,530		
		110	2,250	1	50		

H.—

I.—*Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported*

Articles.		Australia.			
		1886-87.		1887-88.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Animals, living	No.	2,452	10,44,380	2,438	10,06,098
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.)	Value	.....	4,728	.....	2,157
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	"	.....	49	.....	40
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	2	340	4	434
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Candles of all sorts	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clocks and watches	No.	1	25	.....	.....
Coal—					
Coals	Tons	4,351	67,648	3,032	36,305
Coke	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corals, real	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corks	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	1	45	.....	.....
Twist and yarn	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey (unbleached)	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White (bleached)	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloured, printed or dyed	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	" / No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thread, sewing	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures	" / Yds.	168	398	.....	.....
Drugs and medicines	Value	.....	40	.....	164
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwt.	.....	80	.....	.....
Earthenware and porcelain	Value	.....	50	.....	35
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canvas	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	lbs.	16	45	.....	.....
Other sorts	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruits and vegetables	Value	.....	698	.....	9,831
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other ware	Value	.....	250	.....	.....
Gums and resins	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardware and cutlery, &c.	Value	.....	2,756	.....	2,375
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	"	.....	618	.....	.....
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewellery, &c.	"	.....	.....	.....	150
Leather and manufactures of	"	.....	4,045	.....	555
Liquors—					
Ale, beer and porter	Gals.	.....	.....	12	48
Spirits	"	1,437	12,327	1,837	14,636
Wines and liqueurs	"	904	4,471	1,552	8,376
Other sorts	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinery and millwork	Value	.....	1,250	.....	32
Matches, lucifer and other	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	41,186	12,50,269	65,040	22,99,217
Wrought	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	"	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1886-87 *and* 1887-88—continued.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,05,656	.....	3,67,386
.....	.....	150	30,000	2,517	10,47,120	2,658	10,49,667
.....	9,979	.....	4,403	.....	31,65,579	.....	35,09,353
.....	473	.....	73	.....	3,32,059	.....	3,53,905
1	330	6	900	3,421	6,44,370	3,308	6,96,999
37	90	.....	.....	144,557	2,42,012	198,710	3,98,847
.....	40	.....	.....	.....	91,841	.....	87,975
61,179	19,484	.....	.....	1,266,413	4,06,428	814,096	2,36,815
.....	.....	.....	.....	23,505	2,19,919	24,856	2,44,373
853	13,622	729	11,644	46,923	7,41,492	49,206	8,25,917
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,443	33,072	2,702	56,644
207	5,800	.....	.....	174,545	15,48,482	153,776	14,57,310
.....	.....	.....	.....	427	71,726	395	68,760
.....	.....	.....	.....	549	5,942	.....	.....
4,800	4,200	10,000	7,525	14,977,803	1,03,67,868	15,453,355	1,11,35,169
.....	.....	16,650	2,045	816,044,755	8,53,51,449	756,308 898	8,51,68,360
1 940	394	43,249	15,901	187,338,107	2,29,13,945	152,304,624	2,18,14,339
16,453	7,347	18,734	6,428	187,208,857	2,45.26,464	124,628,544	1,74.51,651
.....	.....	 2,700	2,250	293,059 1,848,305	4,97,754	374,478 2,106,243	5,32,042
3,244	4,133	.....	.....	403 293	4,85,410	293,294	4,16 838
.....	225	 1,078	809	35,786 929,146	5,42,059	78,846 1,448,289	8,98,321
.....	14,559	.....	4,265	.....	13,64,878	.....	12,63,361
10	980	32	1,875	13,291	2,82,982	6,940	2,60,635
.....	7,371	.....	6,986	.....	3,98,257	.....	3,82,505
.....	.....	.....	.....	234,610	75,418	243,161	1,00,308
20	20	.....	.....	734,180	3,16,736	1,040.313	4,49,071
750	520	.....	.....	141,820	71,521	233,021	1,46,092
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	9,328	5,056
.....	2,64,407	.....	2,84,792	.....	10,35,935	.....	9,56,890
18	742	61	4.100	8,301	3,72,285	7,140	4,13,724
.....	23,638	.....	6.033	.....	13,05,874	.....	14,24,176
27	1,375	51	2,075	28,981	3,31,632	36,383	4.62.890
.....	26.079	.....	7,151	.....	24,90,446	.....	28,99,287
.....	1,310	.....	1,750	.....	4,56,835	.....	5,53,277
.....	.....	455	1,350	.....	714	545	1,750
.....	37,645	.....	20,072	.....	6.20,256	.....	3.88,848
.....	320	.....	80	.....	7,39,197	.....	9,30,770
960	2,335	28	83	569,725	12,90,786	717,648	14,47,307
140	1,694	182	2.738	312,030	25,06,255	299,182	23,42,220
2,437	16,545	3,285	25,126	113,690	11,27,844	121,649	11,81,930
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,953	9,673	2,118	11,525
.....	330	.....	518	.....	44,34,499	.....	56,00,519
.....	12,243	.....	155	.....	5,97,326	.....	4,40,853
453	13,629	3,021	93,256	119,020	35,69,713	116.032	39,46.520
593	16,365	415	15,451	510.571	39,25,722	101,102	39,78,235
273	5,616	105	2,959	575	11,212	396	9,367

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

Articles.	United Kingdom.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metals—*concluded.*		Rs.		Rs.
Iron—				
Wrought ... ... Cwt.	1,233,968	69,19,755	1,332,692	75,90,191
Other sorts ... ... „	56,666	1,14,928	61,749	1,36,593
Lead ... ... „	68,256	9,00,806	83,279	11,83,725
Steel ... ... „	58,968	3,54,628	97,141	6,10,329
Tin—				
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	345	22,054	349	27,632
Other sorts ... ... „	8	446	36	2,521
Zinc or spelter ... ... „	91,931	9,07,925	91,239	10,17,239
All other sorts, unenumerated ... ... „	4,771	2,70,629	3,139	3,17,533
Oils ... ... Gals.	995,533	4,55,893	1,222,897	6,03 868
Paints, colours, and painter's materials ... ... Value	.....	7,07,318	.....	7,01,935
Paper and pasteboard ... ... „	.....	6,33,415	.....	8,21,157
Provisions ... ... „	.....	16,47,918	.....	18,65,844
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... ... „	.....	34,25,763	.....	33,27,749
Salt ... ... Tons	260,693	50,39,368	284,137	54,13,721
Shells and cowries ... ... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	1,344	8,640	6	70
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	360,161	2,93,628	401,979	3,06,550
Other sorts ... ... Value	.....	4,373	.....	7,309
Spices ... ... lbs.	6,873	2,517	7,056	490
Sugar and sugarcandy ... ... Cwt.	19,866	2,01,642	35,296	3,53,470
Tea ... ... lbs.	15	20	63	67
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	21,347	7,168	26,071	6,747
Manufactured ... ... „	427,776	3,12,579	277,387	2,40,592
Toys and requisites for games ... ... Value	.....	3,53,537	.....	3,90,407
Umbrellas ... ... No.	1,505,214	13,32,334	2,054,097	18,18,371
Wood, timber, manufactures of (excluding firewood) ... Value	.....	71,040	.....	1,34,833
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	449	171	2,144	2,025
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	5,396,941	49,02,156	5,177,459	44,69,596
Other sorts ... ... Value	.....	21,26,552	.....	16,83,431
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... „	.....	33,29,672	.....	40,59,767
Merchandise—				
Free	.....	19,40 38,006	.....	19,19,53,822
Dutiable	.....	1,00,85,769	.....	1,04,86,739
Total ...	.....	20,41,23,775	.....	20,24,40,561
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	1,30,737	.....	3,53,776
Silver	.....	60,63,081	.....	53,91,232
Total ...	.....	61,99,818	.....	57,45,008
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	.....	21,03,23,593	.....	20,81,85,569
Government—				
Stores	.....	96,78,432	.....	79,12,215
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	96,78,432	.....	79,12,215

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1886-87 *and* 1887-88—continued.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	41	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	42	.....	.....
180	48,453	223	48,965	6	4,920	29	2,740
.....	.....	12	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3,499	.....	1,600	.....	10,119	.....	6,813
.....	1,44,202	.....	3,07,547	.....	60	.....	1,065
.....	13,224	.....	9,752	.....	17,697	.....	26,523
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,191	15,265	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
112,587	80,793	92,929	81,062	2,132,252	18,09,562	1,867,987	14,37,570
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9,893	1,16,585	4,080	44,328	2	50	8,157	1,09,932
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
495	1,255	2,089	1,920	888	3,110	1,721	6,306
.....	42,291	.....	44,159	.....	1,072	.....	1,073
.....	.....	36	50	444	2,229	9	45
.....	411	.....	1,681	.....	22	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
241,071	3,15,646	428,374	5,28,588	35,441	29,424	26,446	21,560
.....	1,34,253	.....	43,895	.....	7,140	.....	2,885
.....	80,370	.....	1,15,901	.....	20,171	.....	17,113
.....	29,30,176	.....	29,56,452	.....	26,04,303	.....	21,61,423
.....	7,929	.....	18,631	.....	88,333	.....	82,099
.....	29,38,105	.....	29,75,083	.....	26,92,636	.....	22,43,522
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	29,38,105	.....	29,75,083	.....	26,92,636	.....	22,43,522
.....	1,605	.....	1,423	.....	.....	.....	747
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,605	.....	1,423	.....	.....	.....	747

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

Articles.	Italy.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metals—*continued.*		Rs.		Rs.
Iron—				
Wrought ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin—				
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or spelter ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other sorts, unenumerated ... ... „	5	2,165	5	844
Oils ... ... Gals.	.....	.....	55	500
Paints, colours and painters' materials ... ... Value	.....	.....	.....	3,856
Paper and pasteboard ... ... „	.....	5,210	.....	1,305
Provisions ... ... „	.....	9,718	.....	18,465
Railway plant and rolling stock ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt ... ... Tons	48,343	6,51,211	.....	.....
Shells and cowries ... ... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	312	2,940
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	99,508	90,302	135,145	1,23,852
Other sorts ... ... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar and sugarcandy ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured ... ... „	6	12	10	70
Toys and requisites for games ... ... Value	.....	3,313	.....	1,186
Umbrellas ... ... No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood, timber, manufactures of (excluding firewood) ... Value	.....	.....	.....	35
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	4,800	7,200	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Value	.....	45	.....	1,600
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... „	.....	46,741	.....	60,621
Merchandise—				
Free	.....	20,23,022	.....	20,37,406
Dutiable	.....	6,65,542	.....	21,734
Total ...	.....	26,88,564	.....	20,59,140
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	.....	26,88,564	.....	20,59,140
Government—				
Stores	.....	170	.....	800
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	170	.....	800

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1886-87 *and* 1887-88—continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
40	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	10	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
							.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
68,542	1,01,429	97,978	1,29,309	159	232	195	190
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	976	.....	3,098	.....	8,571	.....	1,023
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	40	.....	212	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3,472	270	.....	.....	.....	.....
144,664	12,92,609	143,767	10,16,647	18	244	.....	.....
.....	.....	100	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	62,720	13,440	900	15	.....	.....
4,860	1,465	.....	.....	1,268	75	366	11
.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	394	.....	256	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6,484	.....	29,856	.....	1,675	.....	10,605
.....	14,04,751	.....	11,95,825	.....	12,950	.....	16,169
.....	82	.....	2,120	.....	136	.....	.....
.....	14,04,833	.....	11,97,945	.....	13,086	.....	16,169
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,26,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,26,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	15,30,833	.....	11,97,945	.....	13,086	.....	16,169
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

Articles.		United States.			
		1886-87.		1887-88.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metals—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.
Iron—					
Wrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	40	60
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or spelter	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other sorts, unenumerated	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oils	Gals.	16,862,367	61,48,218	18,769,865	69,50,386
Paints, colours and painters' materials	Value	.....	5,625	.....	6,172
Paper and pasteboard	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provisions	,,	.....	9,449	.....	11,783
Railway plant and rolling stock	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	Tons.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shells and cowries	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk—					
Raw	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar and sugarcandy	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toys and requisites for games	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Umbrellas	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood, timber, manufactures of (excluding firewood)	Value	.....	400	.....	1,646
Wool—					
Raw	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	.....	2,325	.....	4,046
Merchandise—					
Free		.....	61,67,159	.....	63,32,224
Dutiable		.....	9,010	.....	6,57,205
Total		.....	61,76,169	.....	69,89,429
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver		.....	8,30,000	.....	.....
Total		.....	8,30,000	.....	.....
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure		.....	70,06,169	.....	69,89,429
Government—					
Stores		.....	.....	.....	.....
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure		.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1886-87 *and* 1887-88—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
200	450	.....	.....	5	30	1,833	3,639
.....	.....	22	67	.....	.....	20	60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	104
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	17	886	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	72	1	14
7	1,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	118,248	1,62,356	227,489	3,05,845
.....	3,683	.....	517	.....	82	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	550	.....	7,164
.....	1,99,772	.....	3,16,902	.....	15,146	.....	1,820
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28,050	3,76,928	42,633	5,69,690	.....	1	.....	1
.....	36	.....	726	.....	1,73,916	.....	1,32,492
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,249	2,880	38	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	840,259	1,18,357	19,085	27,251
.....	14	.....	.....	2	20	5,242	70,312
.....	.....	.....	.....	18,001	11,590	2,249	1,616
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,694	5,843	1,369	8 312
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,166	.....	384
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	18
.....	50	.....	.....	.....	353	.....	1,110
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,360	2,340	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4,928	.....	552	.....	2,03,740	.....	1,34,263
.....	2,18,250	.....	3,32,095	.....	14,46,258	.....	12,89,536
.....	3,76,958	.....	5,69,700	.....	1,478	.....	4,828
.....	5,95,208	.....	9,01,795	.....	14,47,736	.....	12,94,364
.....	42,176	.....	24,814	.....	15,502	.....	.....
.....	53,611	.....	5,196	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	95,787	.....	30,010	.....	15,502	.....	.....
.....	6,90,995	.....	9,31,805	.....	14,63,238	.....	12,94,364
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190	.....	.....

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

Articles.	China.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metals—*continued.*		Rs.		Rs.
Iron—				
Wrought ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin—				
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other sorts, unenumerated ... ... ,,	.....	.....	125	3,868
Oils ... ... Gals.	5,248	6,425	27,001	25,169
Paints, colours, and painters' materials ... ... Value.	.....	46,546	.....	47,185
Paper and pasteboard ... ... ,,	.....	32,604	.....	18,578
Provisions ... ... ,,	.....	38,539	.....	47,225
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt ... ... Tons.	.....	1	.....	.....
Shells and cowries ... ... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	34,488	70,413	34,110	86,353
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	14,050	12,119	14,262	11,791
Other sorts ... ... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices ... ... lbs.	1,512	810	51,072	4,685
Sugar and sugarcandy ... ... Cwt.	.....	20	61,520	7,32,531
Tea ... ... lbs.	19,384	7,879	8,576	4,535
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	100	100	.....	.....
Manufactured ... ... ,,	10,170	26,283	5,171	12,057
Toys and requisites for games ... ... Value	.....	1,664	.....	1,816
Umbrellas ... ... No.	3	34	11	130
Wood, timber, manufactures of (excluding firewood) ... Value	.....	14,405	.....	13,076
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Value	.....	150	.....	.....
All other articles unenumerated ... ... ,,	.....	2,18,150	.....	2,53,754
Merchandise—				
Free	.....	26,07,313	.....	26,33,580
Dutiable	.....	28,105	.....	23,196
Total	.....	26,35,418	.....	26,56,776
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	19,24,243	.....	12,86,892
Silver	.....	7,83,491	.....	50,33,473
Total	.....	27,07,734	.....	63,20,365
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	.....	53,43,152	.....	89,77,141
Government—				
Stores	.....	1,837	.....	1,854
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure	.....	1,837	.....	1,854

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1886-87 *and* 1887-88—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	308	706	.....	.....	30	500
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	22,442	15,95,339	13,258	10,84,378
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134	22,250
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,615	11,344	1,326	13,758
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,09,600	.....	2,10,868
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,158	.....	49,960
.....	40	.....	252	.....	2,36,763	.....	3,45,690
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,176	42,543	2,889	38,418	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	330	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	933	2,333	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	14,711	13,409	11,337	10,221
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	9,603,529	13,61,563	10,286,063	16,49,500
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,444	72,313	19,291	2,10,614
.....	.....	.....	.....	120,933	44,418	37,056	16,322
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	9,168	9,685	7,554	8,032
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	221	.....	1,960
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,935	.....	7,336
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,360	240	3,584	200
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,164	1,103	620	875
.....	80	.....	.....	.....	605	.....	240
.....	.....	.....	6,068	.....	2,77,371	.....	3,36,348
.....	1,100	.....	9,567	.....	45,35,733	.....	47,83,317
.....	42,545	.....	38,503	.....	34,485	.....	30,478
.....	43,645	.....	48,070	.....	45,70,218	.....	48,13,795
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,612	.....	31,800
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,99,377	.....	3,26,608
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,26,989	.....	3,58,408
.....	43,645	.....	48,070	.....	47,97,207	.....	51,72,203
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,213	.....	1,135
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,213	.....	1,135

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

Articles.	Australia.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metals—		Rs.		Rs.
Iron—				
Wrought ... ... Cwt.	40	333	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	100	125	.....	.....
Lead ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin—				
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other sorts unenumerated ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oils ... ... Gals.	18	18	.....	.....
Paints, colours and painters' materials ... ... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper and pasteboard ... ... ,,	.....	300	.....	.....
Provisions ... ... ,,	.....	41,074	.....	32,101
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt ... ... Tons	.....	.....	.....	14
Shells and cowries ... ... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	126	126	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	112	350
Sugar and sugarcandy ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	2	40
Tea ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toys and requisites for games ... ... Value	.....	260	.....	310
Umbrellas ... ... No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood, timber manufactures of (excluding firewood) ... Value	.....	6,535	.....	3,068
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	127,187	68,369	68,591	49,806
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	1,056	1,500
Other sorts ... ... Value	.....	100	.....	1,082
All other articles unenumerated ... ... ,,	.....	21,019	.....	40,861
Merchandise—				
Free	.....	25,15,924	.....	34,86,471
Dutiable	.....	16,847	.....	23,114
Total ...	.....	25,32,771	.....	35,09,585
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	1,42,900	.....	2,86,452
Silver	.....	24,090	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	1,66,990	.....	2,86,452
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	.....	26,99,761	.....	37,96,037
Government—				
Stores	.....	480	.....	758
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure	.....	480	.....	758

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1886-87 *and* 1887-88—concluded.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
31,014	1,16,169	15,385	56,729	1,265,270	70,36,818	1,350,288	76,51,825
1,410	2,135	100	60	58,176	1,17,188	61,901	1,36,795
.....	.....	.....	.....	68,256	9,00,806	83,285	11,83,829
1,499	9,100	.....	.....	60,467	3,63,728	97,141	6,10,329
.....	.....	.....	.....	22,804	16,18,279	13,607	11,12,010
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	446	36	2,521
37	488	299	3,972	91,982	9,08,587	91,539	10,21,225
.....	.....	18	3,089	5,032	3,27,417	3,673	3,99,289
6	72	786,375	3,04,485	18,051,736	68,85,987	21,133,193	83,33,610
.....	1,350	.....	1,960	.....	9,87,900	.....	9,80,906
.....	7,256	.....	15,994	.....	8,59,755	.....	12,22,770
.....	3,613	.....	7,377	.....	22,42,500	.....	26,87,855
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,25,763	.....	33,27,749
29,375	4,56,707	21,615	3,08,871	370,719	65,82,024	351,274	63,30,716
.....	49,401	.....	15,463	.....	2,23,723	.....	1,48,893
.....	.....	.....	.....	36,765	81,386	34,428	89,363
10,671	10,265	9,453	8,247	2,747,915	23,13,084	2,533,130	19,79,343
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,419	.....	7,309
63,532	36,498	181,328	92,885	10,515,705	15,19,745	10,548,188	17,75,431
22,701	1,49,555	33,943	2,86,791	203,590	18,33,052	391,298	28,24,665
.....	.....	20	15	158,333	63,907	48,064	22,605
1,270	830	830	1,050	23,617	8,113	89,621	21,237
19,579	1,00,173	20,381	1,07,572	475,904	4,60,480	316,048	3,84,872
.....	8,392	.....	4,656	.....	4,13,916	.....	4,46,051
.....	.....	17	17	1,505,661	13,34,597	2,054,176	18,18,631
.....	9,011	.....	1,544	.....	1,28,556	.....	1,64,585
558	400	.....	.....	131,554	69,180	74,319	52,031
4,117	5,565	13,719	13,011	5,686,894	52,63,434	5,647,674	50,35,130
.....	196	.....	1,440	.....	22,69,121	.....	17,34,689
.....	37,608	.....	40,433	.....	42,50,254	.....	51,10,188
.....	10,40,900	.....	14,31,091	.....	22,15,45,845	.....	22,06,18,978
.....	4,77,724	.....	4,06,914	.....	1,18,34,943	.....	1,23,65,261
.....	15,18,624	.....	18,38,005	.....	23,33,80,788	.....	23,29,84,239
.....	56,965	.....	93,924	.....	23,46,135	.....	20,77,658
.....	3,16,667	.....	3,000	.....	83,96,317	.....	1,07,59,509
.....	3,73,632	.....	96,924	.....	1,07,42,452	.....	1,28,37,167
.....	18,92,256	.....	19,34,929	.....	24,41,23,240	.....	24,58,21,406
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	96,84,927	.....	79,18,942
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	96,84,927	.....	79,18,942

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II.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and official years 1886-87

Articles.	United Kingdom.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Merchandise.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—				
Twist and Yarn ... ... lbs.	2,385	2,317	100	81
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey ... ... Yds.	43,504	4,716	33,069	3,401
White ... ... „	1,531	301	89,259	18,332
Coloured, printed or dyed ... ... „	25,313	9,197	29,943	3,870
Other sorts of piece-goods ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
No.	.....		.....	
Other sorts of manufactures ... ... lbs.	200	120	306	1,087
Yds.	.....		.....	
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	5	199	.....	.....
Ivory, unmanufactured and manufactured ... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	53,403	81,157	72,503	1,19,740
All others unenumerated ... ... „	171	22,742	35,459	15,21,400
All other articles unenumerated ... ... Value	.....	3,46,291	.....	2,10,866
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	.....	4,67,040	.....	18,78,777
Indian Produce and Manufactures.				
Animals, living ... ... No.	12	110	2	20
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.) ... Value	.....	1,12,463	.....	1,49,372
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	5,059	5,38,336	4,069	3,99,617
Coffee ... ... „	.....	10	8	730
Coir—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Cwt.	14,549	1,47,358	14,003	1,40,802
Cotton—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	362,688	78,33,971	214,915	46,10,490
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	30	19	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	37,691	5,010	6,242	1,026
No.	.....		.....	
Other sorts ... ... Value	.....	45,043	.....	1,05,028
Drugs and medicines ... ... „	.....	58,968	.....	45,624
Dyeing and colouring materials—				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	31,146	91,45,734	30,434	93,97,833
Other sorts ... ... „	44,702	3,93,447	45,620	3,72,339
Grain and pulse—				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	110	324	319	1,005
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice not in the husk ... ... „	840,261	34,24,166	1,141,654	40,42,163
Wheat ... ... „	5,177,652	1,91,87,148	3,508 811	1,34,39,259
Other sorts ... ... „	235,332	5,71,692	1,176,928	26,88,322
Gums and resins—				
Cutch and gambier ... ... Cwt.	31	567	1,751	34,409
Hemp—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	62,148	6,71,196	35,647	2,77,380
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—				
Hides ... Raw ... ... Cwt.	344,227	1,29,19,789	286.163	1,11 98,297
No.	4,685,599		3,981.353	
Dressed or tanned ... ... Cwt.	995	73,775	1,593	1,17,535
No.	17,751		31,435	
Skins ... Raw ... ... Cwt.	2 164	1,59,928	2 888	2,22,701
No.	222,447		252,767	
Dressed or tanned ... ... Cwt.	818	62,199	458	32,430
No.	58,190		25,873	
Jewellery, &c.—				
Precious stones and pearls (unset, &c.) ... Value	.....	90,283	.....	48,250

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the and 1887-88.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	280	10	3,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5,093	.....	2,923	.....	12,514	.....	16,856
.....	5,373	.....	6,433	.....	12,514	.....	16,856
.....	.....	.....	.....	17	152	6	50
.....	1,566	.....	605	.....	3,161	.....	8,760
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45,108	8,95,944	27,845	5,90,333	71,799	16,01,659	22,739	5,15,067
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	300	448	162	99
.....	.....	.....	.....	4		.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	55	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	6,256
8,600	26,26,487	10,858	33,56,867	12,868	39,40,105	15,454	45,19,153
120	1,250	20	60	21,757	1,60,330	14,020	80,704
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	16,120	39,260	153,627	4,35,091
.....	.....	.....	.....	385,346	13,45,302	183,460	7,53,223
3,503	7,189	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	150
46	1,000	.....	.....	5,009	66,850	4,490	86,460
.....	.....	15	175	.....	.....	903	5,755
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32,905	12,94,631	40 996	16,73,476	17,873	6,63,400	7,361	2,72,690
418,093		500,543		257,423		113,783	
20	1,375	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
430		3		.....	.....	.....	
190	9,744	.....	.....	2,073	1,17,777	669	39,410
6,090		.....		137,260		48,440	
8	540	.....	.....	24	1,250	7	800
750		.....		5,250		220	
.....	7,100	.....	4,928	.....	6,050	.....	13,700

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II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and official years 1886-87

Articles.	Italy.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Merchandise.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloured, printed or dyed ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of piece-goods ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	4,539	7,262
All others unenumerated ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles unenumerated ... ... Value	.....	22,660	.....	43,554
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	.....	22,660	.....	50,816
Indian Produce and Manufactures.				
Animals, living ... ... No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.) ... Value	.....	9,390	.....	6,820
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	18	2,160	59	8,825
Coffee ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coir—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	84,307	18,89,362	133,452	29,60,998
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	20	7
No.	.....	.....	.....	
Other sorts ... ... Value	.....	.....	.....	3
Drugs and medicines ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dyeing and colouring materials—				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	946	2,89,425	925	2,79,857
Other sorts ... ... „	336	3,750	979	5,656
Grain and pulse—				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	1,001	2,730	.....	.....
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice not in the husk ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat ... ... „	328,071	12,80,555	295,392	12,31,476
Other sorts ... ... „	.....	.....	3,333	7,200
Gums and resins—				
Cutch and gambier ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	1,775	23,250
Hemp—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	31	351
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—				
Hides ... Raw ... ... Cwt.	62,919	25,63,524	46,945	18,67,919
No.	961,231		710,254	
Dressed or tanned ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
No.	.....		.....	
Skins ... Raw ... ... Cwt.	747	26,090	158	7,488
No.	27,006		6,120	
Dressed or tanned ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
No.	.....		.....	
Jewellery, &c.—				
Precious stones and pearls (unset, &c.) ... Value	.....	50	.....	2,180

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the and 1887-88—continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
500	250	180	180	.....	.....	.....	.....
248,240	37,424	524,930	68,790	.....	.....	.....	.....
45,160	6,096	43,900	7,800	.....	.....	.....	.....
115,439	31,268	38,054	14,690	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12,000							
.....	480	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....							
4	405	77	884	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
68	1,120	40	800	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	63,194	.....	62,785	.....	2,459	.....	640
.....	1,41,487	.....	1,55,929	.....	2,459	.....	640
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	8,032	.....	10,297	.....	585	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
103	3,101	98	3,595	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,200	9,965	.....	.....	293	2,000	.....	.....
.....	.....	59	550	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,276	609	1,344	350	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,400							
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....
.....	12,621	.....	21,082	.....	700	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
884	7,594	1,030	6,855	154	1,094	184	897
110,282	3,37,518	151,391	4,75,895	.....	.....	76	345
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,196,535	45,75,527	1,872,278	67,83,303	177,016	6,64,028	368,239	12,98,427
11,918	50,009	27,803	1,11,980	1,001	4,095	.....	.....
197,296	6,19,744	135,113	4,19,343	9,142	34,679	10,846	41,308
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and *official years* 1886-87

Articles.	United States.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Merchandise.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White ... ... ,,	.....	.....	60	25
Coloured, printed or dyed ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of piece-goods ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
... ... No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures ... ... lbs.	28	26	.....	.....
... ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gums and Resins ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured... ... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	20,746	32,584	51,453	92,504
All others unenumerated ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles unenumerated ... ... Value	.....	8,977	.....	9,778
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	.....	41,587	.....	1,02,307
Indian Produce and Manufactures.				
Animals, living ... ... No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.) ... Value	.....	2,335	.....	1,624
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	1,128	1,34,004	1,902	2,61,541
Coffee ... ... ,,	14	417	.....	.....
Coir—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Cwt.	440	5,029	.....	.....
Cotton—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	2,143	45,350	.....	.....
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
... ... No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Value	.....	3,485	.....	105
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	.....	6,669	.....	4,332
Dyeing and colouring materials—				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	25,750	76,78,299	19,258	66,35,781
Other sorts ... ... ,,	4,676	28,363	11,923	66,139
Grain and pulse—				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	1	6	.....	.....
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice not in the husk ... ... ,,	29	160	15,018	67,584
Wheat ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	110	437	73	300
Gums and resins—				
Cutch and gambier ... ... Cwt.	36,046	5,76,412	88,342	14,65,913
Hemp—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—				
Hides ... Raw ... ... Cwt.	118,794	33,78,347	86,366	23,30,839
... ... No.	777,068	.....	527,078	.....
Dressed or tanned ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
... ... No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skins ... Raw ... ... Cwt.	34,830	27,75,008	34,158	27,19,666
... ... No.	3,580,398	.....	3,463,346	.....
Dressed or tanned ... ... Cwt.	3.831	4,29,765	.....	.....
... ... No.	490,200	.....	.....	.....
Jewellery, &c.—				
Precious stones and pearls (unset, &c.) ... Value	.....	400	.....	1,942

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the and 1887-88—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	10,141	11,320	8,800	9,300
.....	.....	.....	.....	69,030	9,205	97,750	13,615
4,850	597	.....	.....	298,294	55,990	201,380	36,367
.....	.....	.....	.....	16,800	4,550	10,751	2,183
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	480
.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	320	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	162	434	384	325
.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	350	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	25	120	108	2,362	11	127
.....	.....	.....	.....	34	1,770	1	75
.....	4,870	.....	2,134	.....	47,897	.....	18,889
.....	5,467	.....	2,604	.....	1,33,548	.....	81,361
.....	.....	.....	.....	12	25	.....	.....
.....	2,613	.....	1,218	.....	5,471	.....	10,525
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	14	910	2	66	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38,040	25,629	10,571	7,765	1,740	550	700	600
486	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	225	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	300
.....	75	.....	3,778	.....	2,327	.....	1,696
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	267	1,213	5	54	596	2,780
.....	.....	.....	.....	30,882	92,322	42,990	1,29,193
.....	.....	.....	.....	92,642	65,607	31,758	61,573
723,463	26,41,686	607,892	24,04,741	1,279,572	49,40,792	1,937,470	68,17,462
2,802	12,988	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,373	3,759	10,391	27,724	24,155	86,165	23,557	88,874
.....	.....	.....	.....	36	1,080	449	7,240
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	769	29,598
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,582	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	2,000

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and

official years 1886-87

Articles.		China.			
		1886-87.		1887-88.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn	lbs.	16,000	5,850	1,600	1,600
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White	,,	332	217	1,720	400
Coloured, printed or dyed	,,	.....	.....	75	35
Other sorts of piece-goods	,,	.....	510	.....	295
	No.	220		163	
Other sorts of manufactures	lbs.	1	5	.....	.....
	Yds.	.....		.....	
Gums and resins	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Iron	Cwt.	1	6	.....	.....
All others unenumerated	,,	18	2,854	.....	.....
All other articles unenumerated	Value	.....	6,614	.....	14,685
Total of Foreign merchandise		.....	16,056	.....	17,015
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
Animals, living —	No.	.....	.....	5	1,240
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.)	Value	.....	5,408	.....	6,143
Caoutchouc—					
Raw	Cwt.	28	610	15	1,050
Coffee	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coir—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Cwt.	146	1,190	120	674
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	43,150	12,13,514	69,080	18,67,584
Twist and yarn	lbs.	1,473,400	5,29,851	3,678,520	13,20,447
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	60	685	231	358
	No.	519		106	
Other sorts	Value	.....	79	.....	62
Drugs and medicines	,,	.....	38,866	.....	47,015
Dyeing and colouring materials—					
Indigo	Cwt.	242	50,107	73	21,861
Other sorts	,,	2,670	15,896	3,276	27,781
Grain and pulse—					
Gram	Cwt.	605	1,620	857	2,510
Rice in the husk (paddy)	,,	48,951	88,982	29,180	48,619
Do. not in the husk	,,	1,835	8,518	960	4,769
Wheat	,,	62	255	42	180
Other sorts	,,	45	185	35	119
Gums and resins—					
Cutch and gambier	Cwt.	.....	.....	3	30
Hemp—					
Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of (excluding cordage)	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—					
Hides— Raw	Cwt.	31	1,050	.....	.....
	No.	350		.....	
Hides— Dressed or tanned	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No.	.....		.....	
Skins— Raw	Cwt.	121	8,322	123	1,875
	No.	12,130		12,500	
Skins— Dressed or tanned	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No.	.....		.....	
Jewellery, &c.—					
Precious stones and pearls (unset, &c.)	Value	.....	.....	.....	2,750

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the and 1887-88—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000	4,800	33,200	14,580
.....	.....	.....	.....	40.150	6,003	11,698	1,722
.....	.....	.....	.....	146,240	27,954	101,937	19,714
200	35	100	50	35,830	8,010	20,486	7,027
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	300
.....	.....	.....	.....	20		200	
.....	.....	.....	.....	150	3,420	.....	3,310
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,870		7,300	
.....	.....	.....	.....	39	2,340	4	120
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	41	286	52	514
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	824	72,780
.....	800	.....	487	.....	2,94,649	.....	2,64,738
.....	835	.....	537	.....	3,47,502	.....	3,84,805
.....	.....	.....	.....	13,266	1,14,665	16,704	2,17,564
.....	220	.....	650	.....	81,906	.....	83,580
.....	.....	.....	.....	30	2,791	4	60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	11	178	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	120
.....	.....	.....	.....	260,966	64,835	76,521	40,150
20,171	5,914	.....	.....	10,222	3,595	5,270	3,015
.....		.....		91		200	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	885	.....	458
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,713	.....	7,351
323	1,09,474	348	1,19,415	.....	.....	5	1,600
.....	.....	.....	.....	245	3,879	1,205	9,480
.....	.....	.....	.....	19,664	68,769	27,627	87,403
.....	.....	.....	.....	220	600	.....	.....
55,288	1,93,857	71,443	2,52,958	102,960	4,04,001	148,455	5,35,087
.....	.....	.....	.....	12,143	53,525	14,212	61,531
.....	.....	1,100	2,045	23,771	92,116	16,192	56,741
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	460	34	563
.....	.....	.....	.....	550		2,460	
.....	.....	.....	.....	24	600	9	900
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,520		900	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,943	.....	3,530

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and *official years* 1886-87

Articles.	Australia.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Merchandise.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey ... ... Yds.	1,130	315	.....	.....
White ... ... ,,	3,400	510	.....	.....
Coloured, printed or dyed ... ... ,,	1,720	430	3,275	900
Other sorts of piece-goods ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
No.	.....		.....	
Other sorts of manufactures ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yds.	.....		.....	
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	1	120	20	434
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... ... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	220	1,545	.....	.....
All others unenumerated ... ... ,,	.....	.....	25	463
All other articles unenumerated ... ... Value	.....	23,962	.....	33,818
Total of foreign merchandise ...	.....	26,882	.....	35,615
Indian Produce and Manufactures.				
Animals, living ... ... No.	30	2,565	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.) ... Value	.....	1,05,671	.....	73,115
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffee ... ... ,,	80	1,590	1	60
Coir—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... ... Cwt.	2,687	32,958	2,365	21,952
Cotton—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	1,493	25,212	1,251	23,503
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	2,063	1,142	680	495
No.	.....		.....	
Other sorts ... ... Value	.....	21,150	.....	35,806
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	.....	284	.....	182
Dyeing and colouring materials—				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	10	2,500	13	3,500
Other sorts ... ... ,,	1,077	4,643	3,487	14,489
Grain and pulse—				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	1,149	3,348	345	968
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... ... ,,	.....	.....	7	11
Rice not in the husk ... ... ,,	45,654	2,20,845	66,343	3,10,057
Wheat ... ... ,,	39,567	1,44,692	277	1,139
Other sorts ... ... ,,	2,216	8,922	5,124	25,817
Gums and resins—				
Cutch and gambier ... ... ,,	1	15	1	25
Hemp—				
Raw ... ... ,,	2	32	16	150
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—				
Hides ... Raw ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
No.	.....		.....	
Dressed or tanned ... ... Cwt.	9	700	3	265
No.	120		120	
Skins ... Raw ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
No.	.....		.....	
Dressed or tanned ... ... Cwt.	38	4,830	20	2,750
No.	2,663		1,824	
Jewellery, &c.—				
Precious stones and pearls (unset, &c.) ... Value	.....	4,407	.....	1,738

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the and 1887-88—continued.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
6	6	300	300	41,032	24,543	44,180	26,041
12,557	2,531	24,335	2,821	4,14.611	60,194	6,91,782	90.349
9.582	1,652	12,688	1,676	5 09,389	93,317	4,50,944	84,314
17,433	3,984	2,270	458	2,12,735	57,474	1,04,954	29,213
.....	.....	1,534	842	.....	1,820	.....	1,075
.....		.....		12,340		683	
98	49	.....	.....	229	4,534	2,224	5,564
.....		.....		4,530		7,300	
3	73	39	880	52	3,137	142	2,668
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	118	28	234	74 604	1,19,178	1 28,653	2,21.311
7	90	.....	.....	230	27,736	36,319	15,98,218
.....	41,209	.....	64,185	.....	8,81,189	.....	7,46,338
.....	49,712	.....	71,396	.....	12,73,122	.....	28,05,091
1	60	6	12	13,338	1,17,577	16,723	2,18,886
.....	44,068	.....	44,030	.....	3,82,889	.....	3,96,739
119	14,463	202	26,561	6,382	6.92.364	6,251	6,97,654
19	656	21	280	218	5,840	142	5,615
1,053	6,978	1,629	9,337	20,379	205,656	18,017	1,72,765
160,252	34,49,784	148,088	33,37,059	770,940	1,69.54,796	618.426	1,38,95,704
2,500	800	23,600	9,214	1,739,172	5,96 114	3,779,985	13,70,161
40,148	40,881	23,548	14,264	150,435	89,954	47,424	27,629
.....		120		3,500		426	
.....	2,740	.....	52	.....	73,702	.....	1,41,814
.....	1 191	.....	9,572	.....	1,30,472	.....	1,46 888
8,057	24,01,039	9,967	31,21,022	87.942	2,62.43.170	87,335	2 74,56.889
647	3,825	1,086	6,398	77,273	6,24,625	83,693	5,94,791
4,344	12,030	1,974	6,370	1,68.038	5,18,667	225,579	7,03,689
33	63	396	810	81,846	1,55,252	61,341	1.11,013
1,463.545	59,14,031	1,613,025	60,03,997	59,02.278	2,30,26,871	7,996,404	2,89,55,639
1,079,395	42,14.448	304.771	11.98,184	70.37,957	2,62,93,008	4,334,768	1,67,96,972
10,078	34,887	20,841	78,028	507,021	14,59,775	1,403,588	34.35,971
79	1,174	1,509	27,158	41,248	6,47,088	98,320	16.44,485
71	900	.....	.....	62,221	6,72,128	36,612	2,83,811
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18,532	750,518	5,697	239,017	595,281	2,15,71,259	474,297	1,76,11,836
260,043		85,542		7,359,807		5,927,135	
4	257	6	180	1,028	76,107	1,602	1,18,005
30		20		18 331		31,578	
798	49,656	4	150	40,930	31,46,985	38,034	30,01,853
42,710		300		4,028,591		3,785,933	
3	430	.....	.....	4,746	4,99,614	494	36,880
200		.....		6.59,773		28,817	
.....	1,000	.....	200	.....	1,19,333	.....	81,218

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and
official years 1886-87

Articles.	United Kingdom.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Indian Produce and Manufactures.		Rs.		Rs.
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	5,993,999	3,70,91,422	6,313,218	4,20,43,153
Manufactures—				
Gunny bags ... ... No.	7,235.393	14,31,888	2,570.525	4,71,552
Other kinds ... ... Yds.	2,179,066	1,57,896	789,758	89,479
Cwt.	171		2,210	
Lac—				
Dye ... ... Cwt.	375	4.551	.....	.....
Shell ... ... „	68.709	23,15,624	83,247	26,78,795
Other kinds ... ... „	26,858	9,50,997	17,348	5,35,673
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	1,020,467	10,65,164	671,021	6,79,117
Other sorts ... ... „	1,111	1,436	.....	.....
Opium ... ... Chests	19	20,220	50	54,575
Cwt.	27		74	
Provisions ... ... Value	.....	1,82,178	.....	1,30,777
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	157,007	15,10,520	172,184	16,54,667
Seed—				
Linseed ... ... Cwt.	5,147,484	2,93,98,595	4,954,079	2,82,82,183
Mustard and rape ... ... „	650,554	33,36,836	232.690	12,09,341
Poppy ... ... „	112,197	5,85,610	120,082	6,91,515
Til or jinjilli ... ... „	.....	.....	1	5
Other sorts ... ... „	1,725	9,028	1,602	10,576
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	387,404	10,01,036	442,028	13,53,057
Manufactures ... ... Value	.....	20,10,244	.....	27,48.893
Spices ... ... lbs.	2,568,524	1,71,216	265,658	17,050
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce ... Cwt.	23	328	10,034	96,796
Tea ... ... lbs.	75,617,466	4,52,20,057	83,472,645	4,92,99,255
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	2,136,029	1,25,959	173,521	21,050
Manufactured ... ... „	5,525	8,065	3,175	4,096
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	559	39,592	.....	.....
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. Tons	197	17,847	1,276	1,29,496
Other sorts ... ... Value	.....	6,585	.....	9,716
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	3,015	527	90,689	25,892
Manufactures—				
Shawls ... ... No.	948	7,449	472	15,340
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	78,128	1,17,938	181,043	2,21,925
Yds.	681		81	
All other articles unenumerated ... ... Value	.....	17,54,992	.....	19,52,357
Indian produce and manufactures ... Free ...	.....	18,05,69 160	.....	17,77,08,800
Dutiable	.....	34,24,166	.....	40,42,163
Total ...	.....	18,39,93.326	.....	18,17,50,963
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	.....	18,44,60,366	.....	18,36,29,740
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	6,18,980	.....	1,97,407
Silver	.....	.....	.....	164
Total ...	.....	6,18,980	.....	1,97,571
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	.....	18,50,79,346	.....	18,38,27,311
Government—				
Stores	.....	44,323	.....	73,738
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure. ...	.....	44,323	.....	73,738

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the and 1887-88—continued.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
122,419	7,58,172	183,462	13,31,667	115,014	7,42,424	54,597	3,76,509
4,000	1,000	.....	.....	130,750	24,974	14,200	4,055
32,600	4,600	.....	.....	.....	1,060	53	240
.....		.....		228			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,943	1,69,802	3,139	96,469	7,153	2,51,264	6,076	2,09,889
752	24,750	440	13,350	939	34,080	660	22,237
1	5	.....	.....	18	28	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		.....		.....		.....	
.....	1,841	.....	9,788	.....	240	.....	62
.....	.....	.....	.....	50,776	4,74,281	36,416	3,24,709
.....	.....	.....	.....	54,892	3,70,195	34,685	2,13,584
.....	.....	.....	.....	12,376	58,056	20,225	1,01,462
.....	.....	.....	.....	244,169	13,54,974	101,710	6,30,855
.....	.....	.....	.....	53,973	2,79,619	5,999	29,380
.....	10	.....	.....	30,070	1,03,564	24,140	1,08,729
.....	.....	.....	.....	905,011	20,74,660	946,930	23,01,515
.....	.....	.....	40	.....	5,53,851	.....	6,00,284
277,200	24,550	33,600	2,700	108,640	7,948	169,493	11,700
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,388	1,649	2,474	1,991	8,878	4,889	6,671	4,346
.....	.....	.....	.....	761,950	53,570	.....	.....
8	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	52	3,350	81	6,135
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	20	1,300	19	465
336	340	112	150	11,028	20,821	7,754	15,199
.....	5,476	.....	2,859	.....	65,395	.....	41,874
.....	58,39,128	.....	70,85,523	.....	1,43,87,530	.....	1,13,05,506
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,260	.....	4,35,091
.....	58,39,128	.....	70,85,523	.....	1,44,26,790	.....	1,17,40,597
.....	58,44,501	.....	70,91,956	.....	1,44,39,304	.....	1,17,57,453
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	58,44,501	.....	70,91,956	.....	1,44,39,304	.....	1,17,57,453
.....	200	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	200	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	30

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II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and official years 1886-87

Articles.	Italy.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Indian Produce and Manufactures.		Rs.		Rs.
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	120,476	7,27,000	266,273	17,78,821
Manufactures—				
Gunny bags ... ... No.	8,100	1,620	75	25
Other sorts ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lac—				
Dye ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shell ... ... ,,	3,625	1,22,743	2,621	78,296
Other kinds ... ... ,,	8	256	33	1,125
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium ... ... Chests	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provisions ... ... Value	.....	24,915	.....	29,091
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	1,464	12,558	860	7,722
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... Cwt.	4,002	24,323	2,122	12,800
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	1,002	3,043	6,003	33,206
Poppy ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Til or jinjili ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	197	920
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	204,802	16,48,746	110,721	9,51,632
Manufactures ... ... Value	.....	13,500	.....	.....
Spices ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea ... ... lbs.	8,887	4,881	6,285	4,861
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	12,544	900	3,750	176
Manufactured ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	16	1,440
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Value	.....	.....	.....	10
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	5	400	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	20	50	62	720
Other sorts ... ... Yds.	.....		.....	
All other articles unenumerated ... ... Value	.....	8,073	.....	7,056
Indian produce and manufactures ... Free ...	.....	86,60,044	.....	92,99,931
Indian produce and manufactures ... Dutiable ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	86,60,044	.....	92,99,931
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	.....	86,82,704	.....	93,50,747
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	.....	86,82,704	.....	93,50,747
Government—				
Stores	.....	310	.....	.....
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	310	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the and 1887-88—continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
595,750	97,908	873,250	1,21,920	3,616,794	5,99,430	3,227,500	6,78,358
.....	130	159	2,338	110,000	9,850	70,000	5,400
13		.....		.....		.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
115,151	1,34,977	152,523	1,85,848	12,285	14,001	6,675	7,012
15	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	40,245	67	70,255	.....	.....	.....	.....
52		96		.....		.....	
.....	2,25,780	.....	2,90,302	.....	21,427	.....	3,800
6,053	45,085	8,618	78,391	.....	.....	.....	.....
79	420	32	222	16,676	1,16.700	.....	.....
238	1,373	397	2.802	78	397	.....	.....
31	142	62	460	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	30	25	250	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,355	6,195	1,415	11,344	67	404	106	691
20	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	14,932	.....	19,413	.....	.....	.....	.....
85,678	9,020	100,875	10,859	4,928	400	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,980	3,487	1,665	1,259	.....	.....	20	15
248,990	53,605	228,594	45,291	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	25	210	180	100	100	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	2,500	320	32.818	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	83,698	.....	64,411	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25,015	13,400	56,233	24,376	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		.....		.....		.....	
.....	81,016	.....	1,18,053	.....	1,790	.....	2,117
.....	18,69,387	.....	21,30,739	.....	8,07,727	.....	7,39,943
.....	45,75,527	.....	67,83,303	.....	6,64,028	.....	12,98,427
.....	64,44,914	.....	89,14,042	.....	14,71,755	.....	20,38,370
.....	65,86,401	.....	90,69,971	.....	14,74,214	.....	20,39,010
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	65,86,401	.....	90,69,971	.....	14,74,214	.....	20,39,010
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and official years 1886-87

Articles		United States.			
		1886-87.		1887-88.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.
Jute—					
Raw	Cwt.	1,686,257	75,91,597	2,330,800	1,14,14,854
Manufactures—					
Gunny-bags	No.	18,301,280	18,08,586	15,310,163	16,50,376
Other kinds	Yds.	8,793,200	6,28,891	10,469,100	8,10,641
	Cwt.	714		.....	
Lac—					
Dye	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shell	,,	26 037	9,99,318	24,159	9,82,843
Other kinds	,,	2,937	1,10,699	5,327	1,70,130
Oils—					
Vegetable, not essential	Gals.	58,413	51,975	25,818	26,306
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium	Chest.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cwt.	.....		.....	
Provisions	Value	.....	719	.....	2 494
Saltpetre	Cwt.	86,045	8,11,164	61,111	5,60,942
Seeds—					
Linseed	Cwt.	2,09,112	12,04,738	684,216	39,79,091
Mustard and rape	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poppy	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Til or jinjili	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	2,000	10,092	.....	20
Silk—					
Raw	lbs.	.....	.....	149	800
Manufactures	Value	.....	39.089	.....	1,595
Spices	lbs.	3,781.898	2,76,196	1,324,788	92,127
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea	lbs.	98,976	59,740	48,575	31,725
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured	,,	46	40	.....	.....
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood—					
Teak	C. tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool—					
Raw	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—					
Shawls	No.	50	1,980	158	4,080
Other sorts	lbs.	6,689	10,027	2,162	7,314
	Yds.	400		1,971	
All other articles unenumerated	Value	.....	4,34,393	.....	5,31,264
Indian produce and manufactures — Free		.....	2,91,03,570	.....	3,37,54.784
Dutiable		.....	160	.....	67,584
Total		.....	2,91,03,730	.....	3,38,22,368
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian		.....	2,91,45,317	.....	3,39,24,675
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver		.....	.....	.....	900
Total		.....	.....	.....	900
Grand total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure		.....	2,91,45,317	.....	3,39,25,575
Government—					
Stores		.....	90	.....	.....
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure		.....	90	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the and 1887-88—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
200	45	200	54	329,650	64,929	250,773	54,982
.....	.....	.....	.....	670,177	79,588	667,418	79,658
.....		.....		19		35	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	400
1	14	10	12	36,041	45,056	12,379	14,350
19	118	.....	.....	119	150	6	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	94	1,03,455	102	1,06,145
.....		.....		138		150	
.....	1,556	.....	791	.....	7,073	.....	19,799
.....	.....	.....	.....	337	2,921	438	3,785
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	19	95	.....	.....
.....	.....	15	160	6,621	1,95,772	3,110	1,30,838
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	15,776	.....	7,754	.....	7,877	.....	6,095
224	336	63,744	4,186	44,246	4,699	270,261	21,626
.....	.....	277	3,497	93	1,416	930	11,610
640	630	1,250	739	2,032	1,109	3,955	1,848
615	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,400	1,859
10,776	987	7,400	788	6,915	1,125	30,724	3,923
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	304	29,880
.....	.....	.....	99	.....	3,692	.....	13,886
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,168	400	392	510
.....		.....		.....		.....	
.....	3,988	.....	6,680	.....	59,609	.....	94,936
.....	68,848	.....	67,368	.....	7,67,152	.....	8,68 986
.....	26,41,686	.....	24,04,741	.....	50,06,399	.....	68,79,035
.....	27,10,534	.....	24,72,109	.....	57,73,551	.....	77,48,021
.....	27,16,001	.....	24,74,713	.....	59,07,099	.....	78,29,382
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,175
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,40,000	.....	3,00,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,40,900	.....	3,14,175
.....	27,16,001	.....	24,74,713	.....	66,47,099	.....	81,43,557
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,614	.....	32,927
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,614	.....	32,927

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II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and *official years* 1886-87

Articles.	China.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures.				
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	8,532	55,088	8,571	60,800
Manufactures—				
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	9,943,232	10,32,541	8,701,293	10,53,376
Other kinds ... ... Yds.	535,500	58,988	795,700	90,848
Other kinds ... ... Cwt.	15		71	
Lac—				
Dye ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shell ... ... ,,	159	6,317	501	18,141
Other kinds ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	105,937	1,20,327	116,407	1,28,608
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium ... ... Chests	41,920	4,72,82,210	33,128	4,60,00,970
Opium ... ... Cwt.	61,485		64,290	
Provisions ... ... Value	.....	40,341	.....	37,800
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	79,074	7,64,246	90,137	8,65,254
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... Cwt.	5	35	34	218
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poppy ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Til or jinjili ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	1,212	5,955	154	938
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures ... ... Value	.....	220	.....	51
Spices ... ... lbs.	27,465	5,616	54,469	4,593
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce ... Cwt.	18	200	.....	.....
Tea ... ... lbs.	16,053	9,346	6,220	4,421
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured ... ... ,,	4,387	1,526	2,653	1,363
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	119	7,769	56	4,100
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. Tons	.....	.....	40	5,000
Other sorts ... ... Value	.....	894	.....	.....
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	.....	.....	2	50
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	224	300	464	1,324
Other sorts ... ... Yds.	.....		.....	
All other articles unenumerated ... ... Value	.....	1,72,337	.....	2,06,631
Indian produce and manufactures { Free	.....	5,14,31,894	.....	5,17,96,165
Indian produce and manufactures { Dutiable	.....	97,500	.....	53,388
Total ...	.....	5,15,29,394	.....	5,18,49,553
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	.....	5,15,45,450	.....	5,18,66,568
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	3,62,500
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	3,62,500
Grand total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	.....	5,15,45,450	.....	5,22,29,068
Government—				
Stores	.....	210	.....	100
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Store and Treasure ...	.....	210	.....	100

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the and 1887-88—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	406	2,584	474	3,332
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,685,425	11,06,769	12,968,083	22.86,432
.....	.....	15,000	1,237	21,700	10,126	81,200	32,534
.....	.....	.....	.....	623	.....	1,656	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	228	7,655	322	10,369
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	228,612	2,36,762	235,236	2 48 845
.....	.....	.....	.....	72	750	57	840
.....	.....	.....	.....	11,396	1,26,02,265	12.368	1,28,73,200
.....	.....	.....	.....	16,715	.....	18,139	.....
.....	112	.....	120	.....	1,67,078	.....	1,53.643
.....	.....	20	154	7,971	73,226	7,797	73,376
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	1	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	73	413	89	580
.....	.....	.....	.....	21	154	40	280
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,210	37,059	6,291	53,708
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	300	.....	.....
.....	805	.....	1,625	.....	14,029	.....	18.012
.....	.....	.....	.....	102,599	10,944	112,141	8 879
.....	.....	1	27	2	57	26	377
12,761	8,535	.....	.....	7,865	5,929	9,090	6,234
.....	.....	.....	.....	560	250	336	36
764	310	1,120	100	105,976	30,039	123.869	27,574
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,316	1,48,576	3,619	2,81,528
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	205	47
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	30	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	272	370
.....	700	.....	30	.....	2,21,381	.....	3,00,785
.....	1,26,070	.....	1,25,403	.....	1,51,75,423	.....	1,69,55,245
.....	1,93,857	.....	2,52,958	.....	4,04 601	.....	5,35,087
.....	3,19,927	.....	3,78,361	.....	1,55,80,024	.....	1,74,90,332
.....	3,20,762	.....	3,78.898	.....	1,59,27,526	.....	1,78,75,137
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,972
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,972
.....	3,20,762	.....	3,78,898	.....	1,59,27.526	.....	1,78,78.109
.....	197	.....	7	.....	795	.....	2,38,690
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	197	.....	7	.....	795	.....	2,38,690

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II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and official years 1886-87

Articles.	Australia.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Indian Produce and Manufactures.		Rs.		Rs.
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	777	5,537	3,496	31,140
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	9,721,912	25,86,616	22,235,979	77,01,675
Other kinds ... ... Yds.	322,400	31,520	451,902	50,938
Other kinds ... ... Cwt.	93		33	
Lac—				
Dye ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shell ... ... ,,	909	29,731	623	20,183
Other kinds ... ... ,,	138	4,751	96	3
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	782,124	8,10,528	964,545	9,44,034
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	11	200
Opium ... ... Chests.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium ... ... Cwt.	.....		.....	
Provisions ... ... Value	.....	20,476	.....	43,265
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	985	8,252	2,285	19,930
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... Cwt.	6,205	37,970	7,783	45,035
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	289	1,344	96	452
Poppy ... ... ,,	3	25	2	12
Til or jinjili ... ... ,,	2	18	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	273	1,353	336	3,123
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures ... ... Value	.....	1,135	.....	666
Spices ... ... lbs.	10,449	1,135	14,650	2,755
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce ... Cwt.	1	20	.....	.....
Tea ... ... lbs.	1,625,234	8,99,195	2,444,540	14,25,431
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured ... ... ,,	2,460	2,917	855	1,191
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. tons	83	7,750	29	2,760
Other sorts ... ... Value	.....	2,464	.....	397
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	2	78	29	800
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	3,070	3,582	5,347	7,551
Other sorts ... ... Yds.	200		.....	
All other articles unenumerated ... Value	.....	43,084	.....	45,016
Indian produce and manufactures ... Free ...	.....	48,64,142	.....	1,05,56,081
Indian produce and manufactures ... Dutiable ...	.....	2,20,845	.....	3,10,068
Total ...	.....	50,84,987	.....	1,08,66,149
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	.....	51,11,869	.....	1,09,01,764
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	.....	51,11,869	.....	1,09,01,764
Government—				
Stores	.....	5,241	.....	110
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	5,241	.....	110

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the and 1887-88—concluded.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
258,299	17,20,889	482,277	33,60,866	8,306,179	4,86,94,713	9,643,168	6,04,01,142
6,889,677	16,46,913	6,823,574	19,31,232	63,905,063	1,04 03,219	72.975,615	1,59,54,037
86,500	7,339	240,758	26,692	12,751,143	9,89,988	13,580,832	11,90,005
56		113		1,932		4,330	
.....	.....	.....	.....	377	4,561	.....	.....
3,135	1,02,790	2,779	92,283	114,898	40,05,244	123,467	41,87,268
581	18,857	1,342	46,375	32,213	11,44,397	25,261	7,92,863
49,810	51,252	72,055	75,237	2,408,979	25,30,239	2,196,669	23,09,369
32	639	6	130	1,249	3,063	80	1,220
1.151	12,50,005	670	7,00,850	54 616	6,12,98,400	56,385	5,98,05,995
1,687		982		80,104		83,731	
.....	1,19,224	.....	1,64,371	...	8,12,960	.....	8,86,103
641	5,981	210	2,006	390,353	37,08,234	380,076	35,90,936
181,066	11,00,328	217,093	12,06,260	5,619,522	3,22,53,316	5,900,045	3,37,39,403
7,964	47,769	110,922	6,18,340	672,574	34,49,231	370,422	19,66,183
75,725	4,95,901	4,529	31,705	432,147	24,36.812	226,425	13,54,827
293	1,600	220	1,500	54,290	2,81,362	6,245	31,135
972	20,665	3,379	17,593	48,515	3,90,097	40,745	3,38,640
3,478	16,537	9,402	49.221	1,500,825	47,41,294	1,509,230	46,56,225
.....	22,756	.....	57,572	.....	26,94,214	.....	34,62,000
96,951	8,711	380,638	27.840	7,108,802	5,20,771	2,790,317	2,04,315
1,189	15,201	3,863	43.861	1,326	17,222	15,126	1.56,088
8,790	5,696	53,449	33,638	77,412,950	4,62,25,143	86,054,839	5,08,15,803
904,136	54,478	3,064,181	1,06,825	4,064.824	2,88,821	3,485,782	1,75,237
74,266	8,192	95,236	8,404	211,253	53,358	265,242	47,619
53	3,550	.....	.....	3,099	2,02,837	3,772	2,93,203
7	785	76	7,180	312	28.882	2,045	2,07,142
.....	259	.....	1,243	.....	97,770	.....	89,762
... ..	.....	2,737	684	3,015	527	93,631	26,623
9	493	.....	.....	536	11,780	696	20,975
1,490	1,953	3,502	5,375	127,168	1,68,811	257,343	2,84,814
20		.....		1,301		2,052	
.....	97,146	.....	74,357	.....	29,49,380	.....	33.84,015
.....	1,78,57,694	.....	1,68,18,728	.....	33,15,27,769	.....	33.92,13,202
.....	59,14,094	.....	60,04,807	.....	2,31,82,123	.....	2,90,66,652
.....	2,37,71,788	.....	2,28,23,535	.....	35,47,09,892	.....	36,82,79,854
.....	2,38,21,500	.....	2,28,94,931	.....	35,59,83,014	.....	37,10,84,945
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,18,980	.....	2,11,582
.....	400	.....	.....	.....	7,40,400	.....	6,66,536
.....	400	.....	.....	.....	13,59,380	.....	8,78,118
.....	2,38,21,900	.....	2,28,94,931	.....	35,73,42,394	.....	37,19,63,063
.....	789	.....	14,639	.....	1,02,819	.....	3,60,241
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	789	.....	14,639	.....	1,02,819	.....	3,60,24

H.—TRADE—*continued.*

III.—*Statement of Customs Duty collected on the principal and other articles of Merchandise subject to Duty on Imports and Exports at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal during the official years* 1886-87 *and* 1887-88.

ARTICLES.	AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports.				
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c., but excluding hosiery)	.....	—12	.....	.....
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)—				
Fire-arms and parts thereof	54,653	16,899	66,769	26,139
Gunpowder; common	220	220	36	36
Ditto, sporting	9,815	9,803	8,781	8,781
Other sorts	9,194	9,179	11,423	10,994
Liquors—				
Ale, Beer and Porter	35,614	35,544	44,859	44,820
Spirits	12,39,443	12,35,084	11,31,326	11,28,755
Wines and Liqueurs	1,53,502	1,52,106	1,65,165	1,64,120
Other sorts	1,022	1,022	1,207	1,207
Oils—				
Mineral—Kerosine	.....	.....	54,565	54,565
Opium	2,296	2,296	1,926	1,926
Salt	1,94,85,102	1,92,79,733	1,85,30,955	1,83,28,910
Total Duty on Imports { Including salt ...	2,09,90,866	2,07,41,874	2,00,17,012	1,97,70,253
Total Duty on Imports { Excluding salt ...	15,05,764	14,62,141	14,86,057	14,41,343
Exports.				
Grain and Pulse—				
Rice in the husk (paddy)	18,805	17,907	19,909	17,088
Rice not in the husk	15,61,535	15,22,070	21,17,339	20,38,418
Total Duty on Exports ...	15,80,340	15,39,977	21,37,248	20,55,506
Grand Total—Duty on Imports and Exports (excluding penalty)	2,25,71,206	2,22,81,851	2,21,54,260	2,18,25,759

H—TRADE—*continued.*

No. IV.—Total Value of Merchandise (distinguishing Country and Foreign) and Treasure imported and exported coastwise into and from the Presidency of Bengal in the official years 1886-87 *and* 1887-88.

	Merchandise.						Treasure.	
	Country.		Foreign.		Total.			
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Imports into Bengal.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Bombay	92,08,405	97,43,871	10,91,740	10,84,271	1,03,00,145	1,08,28,142	.....	.....
„ Sind	.....	581	3,805	468	3 805	1,049	.....	.....
„ Madras	1,00,82,776	1,03,26,884	1,36,421	1,01.971	1,02,19.197	1,04.28 855	.....	.....
„ British Burma... ...	60,27,113	64,50,824	2,71 271	2,65,724	62,98 384	67,16,548	12 82,310	5,38,847
From British Ports in other provinces— Total ...	2,53,18,294	2,65,22,160	15,03,237	14,52,434	2,68.21,531	2,79,74,594	12,82,310	5,38,847
From British Ports within the Presidency	1,50,62,365	1,71,42 480	64,85,580	66,39,388	2,15,47,945	2,37,81,868	28,50,898	17,37,829
From Goa	220	31,220	243	155	463	31,375	.....	.....
„ Pondichery	3,02,363	4,97,697	6,361	4,593	3,08.724	5,02,290	3,00,000	.....
„ Cochin—Narrakal ..	38,974	21,287	.....	.....	38,974	21.287	.....	.....
„ Cutch	.....	.....	.....	2,025	.....	2,025	.....	.....
„ Travancore Allepey ...	6,48.920	5,38,399	140	1,500	6,49.060	5,39,899	.....	.....
„ Travancore Kolachel ...	6,620	.....	.....	.....	6,620	.....	.....	.....
„ Travancore Quilon ...	90	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....
From Indian Ports not British— Total ...	9,97,187	10,88,603	6,744	8,273	10,03,931	10,96,876	3,00,000	.....
From all ports— Total ...	4,13,77,846	4,47,53,243	79,95,561	81,00,095	4,93,73,407	5,28,53,338	44,33,208	22,76,676
Government Stores and Treasure	8,83,775	5,08,793	1,88,709	2,10,502	10,72,484	7,19,295	17,52,217	1.85,988
Exports from Bengal.								
To Bombay	1,16,55,880	1,76,87,248	1,90,692	2,17,089	1,18,46,572	1,79,04,337	.....	.....
„ Sind	1,12.961	1,54,412	17,283	12,796	1,30,244	1,67,208	.....	.....
„ Madras	1,08,71,323	1,14,07,879	38,71,331	34,75,132	1.47,42,654	1,48,83.011	1,00,800	.....
„ British Burma	1,23,80,633	1,36,33,582	68,99,386	82,31,275	1,92,80,019	2,18,64,857	65,11,050	64,12,000
To British Ports in other Provinces— Total ...	3,50,20,797	4,28,83,121	1,09,78,692	1,19,36,292	4,59,99,489	5,48,19,413	66,11,850	64,12.000
To British Ports within the Presidency	1,45,09,098	1,64,25,947	69,56,917	72,40,684	2,14,66,015	2,36,66,631	16,60,059	19,15,554
To Goa	.....	3,210	.....	.....	.....	3,210	.....	.....
„ Pondichery	1,73,792	1,65,119	6,992	1,862	1,80,784	1,66,981	.....	.....
„ Mahé	7,475	.....	.....	.....	7,475	.....	.....	.....
„ Cochin—Narrakal ...	1.56,352	1,70,879	120	1,625	1,56,472	1,72,504	.....	.....
„ Cutch	7,477	120	350	.....	7,827	120	.....	.....
„ Kattywar... Bhaunagar ...	.....	2,860	.....	.....	.....	2,860	.....	.....
„ Kattywar... Dwarka ...	4,757	6,155	.....	.....	4,757	6,155	.....	.....
„ Kattywar... Junagarh ...	20,840	15,620	.....	.....	20,840	15,620	.....	.....
„ Kattywar... Mangrol ...	400	262	150	.....	550	262	.....	.....
„ Kattywar... Porbandar ...	250	.....	40	.....	290	.....	.....	.....
„ Kattywar... Verawal ...	3,320	.....	.....	.....	3,320	.....	.....	.....
„ Travancore Allepey ...	3,94,986	4,72,284	2,734	2,016	3,97,720	4,74,300	.....	.....
„ Travancore Kolachel ...	2,635	4,700	...	.....	2,635	4.700	.....	.....
„ Travancore Poracand ...	1,13,839	42,703	305	.....	1,14,144	42,703	.....	.....
„ Travancore Quilon ...	3,655	2,732	150	127	3,805	2,859	.....	.....
To Indian Ports not British— Total ...	8,89,778	8,86,644	10,841	5,630	9,00,619	8,92,274	.....	.....
To all Ports— Total ...	5,04,19,673	6,01,95,712	1,79,46,450	1,91,82,606	6,83,66,123	7,93,78,318	82,71,909	83.27,554
Government Stores and Treasure...	20,18,154	24,44,036	3,26,218	8,47,458	23,44,372	32,91,494	49,18,131	17,51,916

H.—

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which Entered and 1887-88, *compared with the totals*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	87	172,987	136	263,735	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	137	234,884	178	314,472	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	Steam	.....	.....	8	12,522	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany	Steam	.....	.....	6	9,674	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	2	2,766	3	4,987	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	4	6,410	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	Steam	.....	.....	13	18,298	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa—East Coast	Steam	1	1,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	2	1,480	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	Steam	.....	.....	7	9,115	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius	Steam	4	8,579	5	9,166	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	5	7,351	42	53,504	.....	.....	.....	.....
Réunion	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	1	1,013	.....	.....	.....	.....
North America	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South America	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	18	18,312	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	Steam	.....	.....	5	10,886	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	22	35,655	48	79,741	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arabia	Steam	6	8,770	4	6,387	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	7	6,016	6	5,168	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia in Asia	Steam	3	4,623	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon	Steam	.....	.....	1	1,318	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	4	986	1	184	.....	.....	.....	.....
China—Hong-Kong	Steam	30	46,124	31	47,588	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Java	Steam	2	3,637	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	1,254	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maldives	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	2	1,607	2	1,607	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements	Steam	1	2,140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	1,741	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia	Steam	13	22,350	18	29,951	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	1,643	6	6,947	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries	Steam	5	8,040	6	10,370	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	6	3,512	28	19,567	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total 1887-88	Steam	152	278,800	240	429,010	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	188	297,415	339	513,392	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total 1886-87	Steam	154	274,889	205	354,716	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	187	291,272	378	564,346	6	1,033	2	476

TRADE—*continued.*

Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year of the year 1886-87.

FRENCH.				ITALIAN.				AMERICAN.				ARAB.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	.....	1	1,645	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	759	2	3,165	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	1	1,147	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	1	718	1	720
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	2	1,150	...	...	...	...	1	1,245	3	3,780	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	12	6,939	...	...	4	2,591	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	1	651	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	16	24,692	28	42,609	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	5	3,329	5	3,329
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
1	1,150	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	1	145	1	145
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	8	3,014	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
1	1,150	2	2,792	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	1	718	1	720
...	.....	23	11,654	...	...	5	3,350	19	29,102	31	46,389	6	3,474	6	3,474
4	9,805	5	12,314	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	2	1,440	2	1,440
2	1,172	33	18,060	...	...	4	2,266	20	28,814	20	26,757	5	2,475	5	2,475

H.—

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which Entered and 1887-88, *compared with the totals*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	.....	.....	1	986	.....	.....	2	2,631
	Sailing	.....	.....	1	2,052	2	3,165	2	2 811
Austria	Steam	1	1,707	5	8,489	1	1,707	5	8,489
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,147
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany	Steam	.....	.....	3	4,136	.....	.....	3	4,136
	Sailing	.....	.....	1	1,999	.....	.....	1	1,999
Holland	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa—East Coast	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	718	1	720
	Sailing	1	241	.....	.....	1	241	.....	.....
Egypt	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,245	5	4,930
Réunion	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	9,530
North America	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South America	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	551
United States	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	1	2,068	16	24,692	29	44,677
Arabia	Steam	5	8,282	2	2,716	5	8,282	2	2,716
	Sailing	4	3,190	4	3,190	9	6,519	9	6,519
Russia in Asia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon	Steam	1	986	.....	.....	1	986	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China—Hong-Kong	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,150	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Java	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maldives	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	145	1	145
Persia	Steam	1	1,848	.....	.....	1	1,848	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries	Steam	.....	.....	1	1,848	.....	.....	1	1.848
	Sailing	2	615	17	6,487	2	615	25	9.501
Total 1887-88	Steam	8	12.823	12	18,175	10	14,691	15	21.687
	Sailing	7	4,046	24	15,796	32	36,622	89	80,663
Total 1886-87	Steam	2	2,859	12	15.866	8	14.104	19	29,620
	Sailing	8	6,885	21	17,918	35	39,346	83	67,476

TRADE—*concluded.*

Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year of the year 1886-87—concluded.

NATIVE CRAFT.				GRAND TOTAL, 1887-88.				GRAND TOTAL, 1886-87.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
.....	.....	.....	.....	87	172,987	138	266,366	68	140,671	97	192,487
.....	.....	.....	.....	139	238,049	180	317,283	135	226,742	243	407,926
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,707	5	8,489	.....	.....	3	5,026
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	13,669	1	2,739	17	30,301
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	817	4	5,149
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	13,810	.....	.....	7	11,752
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,766	4	6,986	10	15,415	3	4,803
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4,832
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6,410	.....	.....	4	5,794
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	18,298	15	24,902	11	14,657
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,262	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,268	1	720	2	1,440	2	1,440
.....	.....	10	1,295	1	241	12	2,775	2	1,940	7	1,822
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	9,115	.....	.....	4	5,333
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,294	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	8,579	5	9,166	1	1,353	5	7,104
.....	.....	1	231	6	8,596	48	58,665	9	10,565	41	43,494
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	10,543	.....	.....	28	15,097
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	18,863	.....	.....	12	11,683
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	10,886	.....	.....	2	3,136
.....	.....	.....	.....	38	60,347	77	124,418	34	50,964	64	89,849
.....	.....	.....	.....	11	17,052	6	9,103	11	16,754	10	13,041
9	1,329	5	633	25	13,864	20	12,320	17	9,676	24	17,249
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4,623	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	986	1	1,318	2	3,899	6	6,740
7	1,202	5	745	11	2,188		929	7	1,126	5	823
.....	.....	.....	.....	31	47,274	31	47,588	30	47,335	29	45,818
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3,637	.....	.....	1	1,300	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,254	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	2,406	24	3,149	21	2,551	25	3,294	23	2,716	25	2,736
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,848	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,607	2	1,607	4	3,047	2	1,607
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,140	.....	.....	11	17,591	1	1,517
1	151	.....	.....	2	1,892	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	13	22,350	18	29,951	17	26,246	12	17,430
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,643	6	6,947	2	3,072	4	3,668
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	8,040	7	12,218	3	4,763	15	23,722
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4,127	53	29,068	10	6,482	36	23,151
.....	.....	.....	.....	162	293,491	255	450,697	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	5,088	45	6,053	257	339,126	473	600,108	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162	288,993	224	384,336
29	3,467	39	5,553	.....	.....	.....	.....	257	335,118	502	637,851

H.—

VI.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which Entered 1887-88, *compared with the*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	1	1,492	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa, Eastern coast	Steam	3	5,606	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	3	3,711	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	20	27,852	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Réunion	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South America	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	3	4,558	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arabia	Steam	1	866	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon	Steam	12	17,798	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	14	20,201	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China—Hong-Kong	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Java	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maldives	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements	Steam	11	17,815	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	17	28,627	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	11	16,762	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries	Steam	15	25,916	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	26	17,331	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, 1887-88	Steam	43	69,493	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	94	119,042	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, 1886-87	Steam	28	42,752	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	134	185,140	1	1,071	1	102	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

and Cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year totals of the year 1886-87.

FRENCH.				ITALIAN.				AMERICAN.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.

H.—

VI.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which Entered 1887-88, *compared with the*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	540	.....	.....	1	540	.....	.....
Austria	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa—Eastern Coast	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,376	.....	.....
Réunion	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	7,589	.....	.....
South America	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,147	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arabia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon	Steam	3	3,743	.....	.....	3	3,743	.....	.....
	Sailing	3	6,119	.....	.....	3	6,119	.....	.....
China—Hong-Kong	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Java	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3,452	.....	.....
Maldives	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,719	.....	.....
Australia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,124	.....	.....
	Sailing	11	4,083	.....	.....	19	8,079	.....	.....
Total, 1887-88	Steam	3	3,743	.....	.....	5	6,014	.....	.....
	Sailing	15	10,692	.....	.....	43	28,874	.....	.....
Total, 1886-87	Steam	9	11,469	.....	.....	10	13,700	.....	.....
	Sailing	13	8,723	.....	.....	38	24,938	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

and cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year totals of the year 1886-87—concluded.

NATIVE CRAFT.				GRAND TOTAL, 1887-88.				GRAND TOTAL, 1886-87.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
				1	1,492						
				1	540			1	295		
				3	5,606						
				3	3,711						
								2	3,031		
				21	29,228			31	37,926		
				14	7,589			17	9,285		
				1	1,147						
				3	4,558			7	8,930		
				1	866			2	3,772		
				15	21,541			18	24,960		
				17	26,320			19	29,773	1	1,071
								1	1,459		
								2	1,828		
				3	3,452			3	2,966		
				11	17,815			6	9,567		
				19	30,346			26	40,003		
								1	1,274		
				11	16,762			42	67,149		
				16	27,040			8	12,389		
				45	25,410			25	12,025		
				48	75,507						
				137	147,916						
								38	56,452		
								173	210,180	1	1,071

H.—

VII.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, employed in the Interportal compared with the totals

Ports.		British.				British Indian.				For	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
With Cargoes.											
British ports in other provinces—											
From or to Bombay ...	Steam	13	25,851	53	88,142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	17	26,482	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,720
„ Sind ...	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Madras ...	Steam	195	354,688	159	310,970	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	34,349
	Sailing	1	1,338	9	6,122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ British Burma ...	Steam	173	194,055	163	184,839	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	2	1,970	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	Steam	381	574,594	375	583,951	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	34,349
	Sailing	20	29,790	9	6,122	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,720
„ British ports within the province ...	Steam	661	257,642	710	328,667	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	6	4,941	3	2,522	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Indian ports not British ...	Steam	3	4,036	6	11,895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	2	1,272	2	1,171	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total 1887-88 ...	Steam	1,045	836,272	1,091	924,513	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	34,349
	Sailing	28	36,003	14	9 815	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,720
Total 1886-87 ...	Steam	1,106	792.271	1.124	858.357	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	25.488
	Sailing	27	24,634	14	9,001	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3.001
In Ballast.											
British ports in other provinces—											
From or to Bombay ...	Steam	65	117,166	8	11.987	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	10	13,684	2	1,507	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	693
„ Sind ...	Steam	1	1,415	1	1,427	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	6	2,846	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Madras ...	Steam	13	21,559	2	1,587	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,645
	Sailing	8	13,361	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ British Burma ...	Steam	18	23,483	9	11 529	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	3	4,541	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	Steam	97	163,623	20	26,530	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,645
	Sailing	27	34,432	2	1,507	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	693
„ British ports within the province ...	Steam	39	44,249	21	14,963	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	2	2.629	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	793
„ Indian ports not British ...	Steam	1	1,074	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,471
	Sailing	1	598	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2,953
Total 1887-88 ...	Steam	137	208.946	41	41.493	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3.116
	Sailing	30	37,659	2	1,507	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4,439
Total 1886-87 ...	Steam	100	133,904	62	49,901	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,538
	Sailing	31	26,437	11	9,167	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	12,974

TRADE—*concluded.*

Trade which entered and cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year 1887-88, *of the year* 1886-87.

EIGN.		NATIVE CRAFT.				TOTAL, 1887-88.				TOTAL, 1886-87.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	25,851	53	88,142	8	12,967	20	30,368
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	28,202	.....	.....	17	21,689	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	33,502	.....	.....	.....	.....	226	389,037	190	344,472	200	343,761	208	365,167
.....	.....	20	2,609	47	7,483	21	3,947	56	13,605	46	7,637	45	9,051
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173	194,055	163	184,839	142	140,581	137	141,677
.....	.....	14	2,071	9	1,257	16	4,041	9	1,257	14	2,304	25	7,265
31	33,502	.....	.....	.....	.....	412	608,943	406	617,453	350	497,309	365	537,212
.....	.....	34	4,680	56	8,740	55	36,190	65	14,862	77	31,630	70	16,316
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	661	257,642	710	328,667	780	318,065	774	331,555
1	796	925	111,758	970	106,426	931	116,699	974	109,744	846	101,381	877	95,850
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4,036	6	11,895	2	2,365	11	15,709
.....	.....	3	405	3	387	5	1,677	5	1,558	.....	.....	6	1,585
31	33,502	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,076	870,621	1,122	958,015	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	796	962	116,843	1,029	115,553	991	154,566	1,044	126,164	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	26,119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,132	817,759	1,150	884,476
3	1,761	893	105,376	936	102,989	.....	.....	.....	.....	923	133,011	953	113,751
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	117,166	8	11,987	33	56,018	5	5,820
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	14,377	2	1,507	9	9,886	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,415	1	1,427	6	9,153	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2,846	.....	.....	7	5,243	.....	.....
1	1,124	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	23,204	3	2,711	18	25,840	2	3,740
.....	.....	29	2,870	15	1,312	37	16,231	15	1,312	36	12,846	17	1,450
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	23,483	9	11,529	12	13,568	13	8,310
.....	.....	2	216	7	987	5	4,757	7	987	1	120	6	3,123
1	1,124	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	165,268	21	27,654	69	104,579	20	17,870
.....	.....	31	3,086	22	2,299	59	38,211	24	3,806	53	28,095	23	4,819
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	44,249	21	14,963	32	30,863	42	32,031
1	474	521	66,431	520	66,658	524	69,853	521	67,132	486	62,463	482	70,679
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,545	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3,551	.....	.....	14	7,356	1	1,087
1	1,124	.....	.....	.....	.....	139	212,062	42	42,617	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	474	552	69,517	542	68,957	590	111,615	545	70,938	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	135,442	62	49,901
4	3,234	502	58,503	491	64,184	.....	.....	.....	.....	553	97,914	506	76,585

I.—Coinage and

1.—

Bullion and coin received into the Mint for coinage during the year 1887-88.							Coined during				
Gold.		Silver.			Copper.						
By State.	Private.	By State.	Paper Currency Department.	Private.	By State.	Private.	Gold-mohurs.	Rupees.	Half rupees.	Quarter rupees.	One-eighth rupees.
								Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.
	Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.			4,25,00,167	23,75,419	64,93,865	1,39,27,268
Nil.	5,327	62,98,384	92,39,133	3,18,37,783	7,73,63,965	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs. A. P.	Value in Rs. A. P.	Value in Rs. A. P.
								4,25,00,167	11,87,709 8 0	16,23,466 4 0	17,40,908 8 0

2.—*Calcutta Circle of Issue of Paper*

Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year on 1st April 1887.				Total value of Calcutta notes cashed during the year.	Total value of Calcutta notes issued during the year.	Notes in circulation at the end of the year on 31st March 1888.		
	Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.			Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.
Pieces ...	18,29,544	1,75,248	32,927	.....	.....	19,33,677	1,86,100	36,767
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Value ...	1,80,25,880	1,49,24,250	2,71,75,500	30,83,,9,565	31,43,87,935	1,93,64,650	1,58,92,350	3,09,07,000

CURRENCY.

Coinage.

THE YEAR 1887-88.

Single pice.	Half-pice.	Pie-pieces.	Straits cents.	Ceylon 5 cents.	Ceylon cents.	Ceylon ½ cents.	Total.	Sovereigns received during the year 1887-88.	ESTIMATED VALUE OF COINS IN CIRCULATION. Gold. Government.	Gold. Native.	Silver. Government.	Silver. Native.	Copper. Government.	Copper. Native.
Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tolas.						
5,90,60,219	64,64,053	87,24,222	89,88,400	3,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	15,08,33,613	1,627	Not known.					
Value in Rs. A. P.	Value in Rs. A. P.	Value in Rs. A. P.	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs. A. P.							
9,22,815 14 9	50,500 6 8	45,438 10 6	2,02,239	15,000	10,000	5,000	4,83,03,245 3 11							

Currency for the year 1887-88.

RESERVE AT THE END OF THE YEAR ON THE 31ST MARCH 1888 STATED IN RUPEES.

Coin. Gold.	Coin. Silver.	Coin. Copper.	Bullion. Gold.	Bullion. Silver.	Bullion. Copper.	Securities.	Foreign circle account.	Notes. Allahabad.	Notes. Lahore.	Notes. Nagpore-Calcutta circle.	Notes. Other circles.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Closing debtor balance of Foreign circle account— Rs.				
							Allahabad ... 1,20,25,370				
							Lahore ... 62,11,545				
Nil	2,06,97,777 15 11	...	Nil	4,86,457 14 6	...	5,99,90,029 0 4	... ...	3,66,795	3,62,425	Nil	2,39,725
								Rs.	Rs.		Rs.

K.—Charitable Institutions.

Charitable Institutions under Government superintendence in the Province of Bengal during 1887.

Class and object of Institutions.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Total aided in year.	Income. From Government.	Income. From endowment. In land.	Income. From endowment. In money.	Income. Subscriptions and donations.	Number of institutions which afford relief. In-door.	Number of institutions which afford relief. Out-door.	In what shape relief is given.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
College Hospital for Europeans and Natives ...	1	703·08	54,471	79,886 11 8	.....	6,044 12 8	42,891 8 4	1	1	Medical and surgical.
General Hospital for Europeans	1	142	2,966	74,541 0 8	.....	.....	38,720 0 7	1	...	
Campbell Hospital ...	1	371·07	6,432	30,661 13 10	.....	.....	31,893 7 0	1	...	
Mayo Native Hospital and Dispensaries ...	5	1262·4	181,985	35,122 2 0	.....	16,958 7 6	9,277 15 0	2	5	
Howrah Hospital for Europeans and Natives ...	1	162·4	12,585	5,170 1 2	.....	1,471 2 3	20,046 0 9	1	1	
Lunatic Asylums—										
For Europeans ...	1	29	53	12,594 0 0	.....	.....	8,115 0 0	1	...	
„ Natives ...	5	943·11	1,137	77,677 12 2	.....	.....	1,318 15 2	5	...	
Supported by the public with Government assistance or superintendence.										
Hospitals and Dispensaries	240	8,900·71	1,085,349	49,586 4 2	965 4 0	28,250 2 7	3,42,584 1 10	135	239	
Total ...	255	12513·77	1,344,978	3,65,239 13 8	965 4 0	52,724 9 0	4,94,847 0 8	147	246	

PART IV.

STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Bengal Presidency for the year 1887-88.

1	2	3		4	5	6	7
Denominations.	Number of persons in Calcutta only.	Number of persons outside Calcutta.		Number of ministers or priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for public worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	Natives and others.	Natives.	Others.				
						Rs. A. P.	
Church of England ...	7,723	23,987	5,967	299	137	1,57,165 0 11	
Do. of Scotland ...	1,725	2,000	445	5	19	18,713 6 6	
Protestant Dissenters ...	1,698	16,753	1,110	143	158	.....	
Roman Catholics ...	9,909	25,445	3,010	72	101	*6,600 0 0	
Greek Church	129	4	15	...	1	.....	
German Lutheran Church ...	.....	35,361	42	32	164	.....	
Armenians	564	16	85	2	2	.....	
Christians (sect not stated) ...	4,682	12,747	5,742	...	.....	.....	
Syrians	1	48	.....	...	.....	.....	
Jews	982	36	28	...	.....	.....	
Parsees	141	18	1	...	.....	.....	
Hindus	278,762	42,659,645	.....	...	.....	.....	
Mahomedans	124,430	21,364,077	.....	...	.....	.....	
Buddhists	1,578	153,890	.....	...	.....	.....	
Jains	143	74,490	.....	...	.....	.....	
Sikhs	278	8,821	.....	...	.....	.....	
Other sects	474	1,875,944	331	...	.....	.....	
Total ...	433,219	66,253,282	16,776	...	.....	.....	

* Exclusive of the pay, &c., of Roman Catholic Chaplains attached to regiments, which is adjusted in the Military Department.

Note.—The figures entered in this statement do not agree exactly with the census figures; but as the census report does not show for natives and others separately the number of persons of different denominations, the figures furnished by the Commissioners have been adopted.

B.—Education—General Table I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1887-88.

(For details—*see* General Table III.)

Area and population.				Public institutions.							Private institutions.				Grand Total.	Percentage of—	Remarks.
				University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total of public institutions.							
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.*	Population.		Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.	Teaching the Koran only.	Other schools not conforming to departmental standards.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
			Institution—For males...	32	12	2,251	48,629	22	198	51,144	3,008	3,878	2,635	224	60,889	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 23·42	
												9,745					
			Institution—For females	1	.....	54	2,232	5	.....	2,292	.....	289	.....	12	2,593	·99	
												301					
165,775	Towns ... 232 Villages ... 259,686 Total ... 259,918	Males ... 33,917,217 Females 34,243,381 Total 68,160,598	Total ...	33	12	2,305	50,861	27	198	53,436	3,008	4,167	2,635	236	63,482		24·42
												10,046					
			Scholars ... Males ...	4,483	1,477	191,561	1,068,442	958	4,044	1,270,965	30,955	27,895	30,191	2,108	1,362,114	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. †	26·77
												91,149					
			Scholars ... Females ...	11	19	5,133	79,968	183	10	85,324	185	2,414	2,582	326	90,831	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. †	1·76
												5,507					
			Total ...	4,494	1,496	196,694	1,148,410	1,141	4,054	1,356,289	31,140	30,309	32,773	2,434	1,452,945	Total scholars to total population of school-going age. †	14·21
												96,656					

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

B.—Education—General Table II.

Abstract Return of expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1887-88.

B.—Education—General Table II.

Abstract Return of expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1887-88.

(For details—*see* General Table IV.)

	Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction.							Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.								Total expenditure on public instruction.	Remarks.
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16*	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Institutions ... For males ...	6,17,232	2,69,279	28,30,677	24,16,113	82,913	2,25,520	64,41,734	88,518	60,053	5,47,129	2,20,422	1,51,673	5,623	1,42,445	12,15,863	76,57,597	
„ females ...	3,963	.....	3,35,437	2,58,265	19,774	.....	6,17,439	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	6,17,439	
Total ...	6,21,195	2,69,279	31,66,114	26,74,378	1,02,687	2,25,520	70,59,173	88,518	60,053	5,47,129	2,20,422	1,51,673	5,623	1,42,445	12,15,863	82,75,036	
(*a*) Percentages of provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total provincial expenditure on public instruction.	13·07	10·86	20·98	9·21	3·59	6·26	63·97	...	2·85	15·83	9·31	5·65	·19	2·20	36·03	·100	
(*b*) Percentages of local fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total local fund expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	24·09	44·11	·15	.....	68·35	...	...	22·69	·32	·20	·14	8·30	31·65	100	
(*c*) Percentages of municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total municipal expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	70·30	22·55	1·03	.....	93·88	...	...	·55	·50	2·56	·03	2·48	6·12	100	
(*d*) Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	7·50	3·25	38·28	32·32	1·24	2·72	85·31	1·07	·72	·6·61	2·67	1·83	·07	1·72	14·69	100	
3. Average* annual cost of educating each pupil in—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.										
Departmental institutions. Cost to provincial revenues.	168 5 9	465 15 6	9 5 7	4 4 9	87 0 9	46 12 9	33 11 11										
Cost to local and municipal funds.	.....	.....	0 6 2	.....	1 12 2	.....	0 5 7										
Total cost ...	257 15 1	524 13 6	28 14 10	4 12 7	90 1 3	65 8 1	57 7 1										

* The annual cost is calculated on the direct expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

Municipal and District Board schools.†	Cost to provincial revenues.	11	6	3	.....			0	9	7	0	3	1	.....		.....		0	9	8
	Cost to District Board and municipal funds.	.....			.....			4	13	8	4	0	1	.....		.....		4	12	3
	Total cost ...	135	14	1	.....			10	9	3	4	9	0	.....		.....		10	8	4
Aided institutions...	Cost to provincial revenues.	29	1	1	.....			2	5	7	0	3	4	26	11	0	4	6	3	0	7	8
	Cost to local and municipal funds.	.....			.....			2	0	8	0	7	6	.....			1	12	4	0	10	2
	Total cost ...	158	6	5	.....			16	15	7	2	10	2	90	0	9	21	4	4	4	5	11
Unaided institutions	Total cost ...	50	12	7	24	7	2	13	15	8	2	3	6	58	6	10	49	9	4	5	15	10
All institutions ...	Cost to provincial revenues.	63	9	9	231	12	11	2	6	1	0	2	11	65	13	6	33	11	1	1	11	4
	Cost to local and municipal funds.	.....			.....			1	8	1	0	6	7	1	2	5	0	3	4	0	3	1
	Total cost ...	143	12	2	273	6	0	17	1	7	2	9	4	89	10	11	57	11	6	6	11	7

† The average cost of each pupil in local fund and municipal schools is obtained from the figures given in general table VII.

Fractions of a rupee are omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

B.—EDUCATION—GENE

Return of Colleges and Schools and of Scholars attending them

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.															
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.								UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							
	Maintained by the Department.				Maintained by District or Municipal Boards.				Aided by the Department or by District or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.																
Arts College.																
English	11	1,383	1,451	1,257	1	42	43	37	8	962	906	778	13	2,107	1,921	1,509
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.																
Law	6	125	140	128	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,047	495	781
Medicine	1	160	194	190	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineering	1	164	156	147	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total University Education ...	19	1,832	1,941	1,722	1	42	43	37	8	962	906	778	17	3,154	2,416	2,290
SECONDARY EDUCATION.																
High and Middle Schools.																
For Boys—																
High Schools ... English ...	50	14,376	14,532	12,002	6	1,443	1,416	1,122	151	25,143	23,656	18,777	92	27,666	27,269	22,117
Middle ... { English ...	9	1,356	1,306	1,074	12	993	965	742	547	40,262	37,224	28,818	195	13,859	12,567	9,927
Middle ... { Vernacular ...	35	3,114	2,907	2,150	154	8,764	7,660	6,072	892	48,581	45,317	35,483	108	6,563	6,037	4,617
For Girls—																
High Schools ... English ...	2	205	187	140	...	.....	.....	.....	6	673	640	524	3	387	361	350
Middle ... { English ...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	21	1,810	1,676	1,340	3	206	185	151
Middle ... { Vernacular ...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	19	1,293	1,212	1,024	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Secondary Schools ...	96	19,051	18,932	15,366	172	11,200	10,041	7,936	1,636	117,762	109,725	85,966	401	48,681	46,419	37,162
PRIMARY EDUCATION.																
Primary Schools.																
For Boys—																
Upper primary...	11	413	377	269	16	514	468	302	2,866	106,326	97,900	77,069	140	5,395	4,812	3,763
Lower ,, ...	10	143	134	96	15	366	342	188	37,430	849,823	766,763	625,045	8,141	140,778	122,911	102,853
For Girls—																
Upper primary...	...	.....	.....	.....	5	210	191	142	261	8,208	7,842	5,570	18	1,075	929	650
Lower ,, ...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1,729	31,786	28,787	22,367	219	3,373	3,028	2,408
Total Primary Schools ...	21	556	511	365	36	1,090	1,001	632	42,286	996,143	901,292	730,051	8,518	150,621	131,680	109,674
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.																
Schools for Special Instruction.																
School of Art	1	158	148	121	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Training schools for masters	16	756	749	641	...	.....	.....	.....	6	226	245	198	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guru-training classes attached to middle schools	154	534	460	350	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	6	3
Training schools for mistresses	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	4	143	137	131	1	16	14	13
Medical schools	4	589	570	550	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	138	115	88
Survey ,, ...	3	259	254	220	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Industrial ,, ...	1	41	35	35	...	.....	.....	.....	7	307	294	217	5	171	152	125
Madrassas	7	1,229	1,266	1,036	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	392	393	314
Other schools	1	37	39	30	...	.....	.....	.....	5	155	142	80	2	38	33	28
Total Special Schools ...	187	3,603	3,521	2,983	...	.....	.....	.....	22	831	818	626	16	761	713	571
Total Schools of Public Instruction...	323	25,042	24,905	20,436	209	12,332	11,085	8,605	43,952	1,115,698	1,012,741	817,421	8,952	203,217	181,228	149,697

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ... ...

1. ADVANCED, TEACHING—
   (*a*) Arabic or Persian ... ...
   (*b*) Sanskrit ... ...
2. ELEMENTARY, TEACHING a Vernacular only or mainly ... ... { For boys ... ,, girls ...
   (*a*) With 10 pupils and upwards ... ... { For boys ... ,, girls ...
   (*b*) With less than 10 pupils ... ... { For boys ... ,, girls ...
3. TEACHING the Koran only ... ...
4. OTHER SCHOOLS not conforming to Departmental standards ... ... { For boys ... ,, girls ...

Total ...

GRAND TOTAL ...

* Includes the Madhubani Sanskrit School with 39 pupils in Durbhanga and the Rivers Thompson Gantama pathsala with 26 pupils in Chaprah.
(*a*) No returns of 216 pupils from La Martiniere boys' school and St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling.
(*b*) No returns of 75 orphans from St. Michael's School, Coorjee.
(*c*) No returns of 214 pupils from La Martiniere girls' school and Loretto Convent, Darjeeling.

RAL TABLE III.

in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1887-88.

Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING—			CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.						REMARKS.
		English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Aborigines.	Others.	
18	19	20	21	22	23	23*a*	23*b*	23*c*	23*d*	23*e*	24
33	4,494	4,451	3,335	.....	55	29	4,162	217	1	24	11 girls.
20	1,172	1,172	.....	.....	4	3	1,104	59	.....	2	
1	160	160	.....	.....	80	4	70	4	.....	2	19 girls.
1	164	164	.....	.....	25	1	131	4	.....	3	
45	5,990	5,947	3,335	.....	164	37	5,467	284	1	31	30 girls.
299	68,628	65,616	29,396	41,392	(*a*) 938	(*a*) 442	(*a*) 59,681	(*a*) 7,090	(*a*) 103	(*a*) 158	42 girls.
763	56,470	39,492	1,150	54,263	(*b*) 1,626	(*b*) 246	(*b*) 46,006	(*b*) 7,772	(*b*) 599	(*b*) 146	446 girls.
1,189	67,022	9,102	309	66,652	2	169	56,567	9,849	260	175	588 girls.
11	1,265	1,183	168	290	(*c*) 752	(*c*) 90	(*c*) 157	(*c*) 2	.....	(*c*) 50	
24	2,016	1,973	78	168	(*d*) 1,745	(*d*) 115	(*d*) 72	.....	.....	(*d*) 2	155 boys.
19	1,293	252	.....	1,293	8	317	941	11	.....	16	362 boys.
2,365	196,694	117,618	31,101	164,058	(*e*) 5,071	(*e*) 1,379	(*e*) 163,424	(*e*) 24,724	(*e*) 962	(*e*) 547	1,076 girls in boys' schools. 517 boys in girls' schools.
3,033	112,648	1,077	131	112,303	318	384	88,633	21,401	1,494	418	3,831 girls.
45,596	991,110	533	51,410	985,146	13	1,720	678,266	285,510	23,581	2,020	33,303 girls.
284	9,493	691	.....	9,157	312	412	8,222	160	342	45	336 boys.
1,948	35,159	63	1,047	34,761	45	981	26,646	6,238	1,138	111	1,482 boys.
50,861	1,148,410	2,364	52,588	1,141,367	688	13,497	801,767	313,309	26,555	2,594	37,134 girls in boys' schools. 11,818 boys in girls' schools.
1	158	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	148	5	.....	2	
22	982	37	541	982	1	44	693	58	183	3	33 girls.
155	540	.....	.....	540	.....	.....	394	144	2	0	
5	159	93	2	151	25	129	1	1	3	.....	9 boys.
6	727	.....	.....	727	.....	7	615	100	8	.....	4 girls.
3	259	44	.....	215	.....	.....	231	28	.....	.....	
13	519	87	.....	519	.....	59	232	149	79	.....	6 girls.
12	1,621	604	1,468	340	.....	.....	18	1,603	.....	.....	
8	230	49	65	165	.....	2	192	1	.....	35	
225	5,195	914	2,076	3,639	29	241	2,524	2,089	270	42	43 girls in boys' schools. 9 boys in girls' schools.
53,436	1,356,289	126,843	89,100	1,309,064	(*f*) 5,952	(*f*) 5,154	(*f*) 973,182	(*f*) 340,406	(*f*) 27,788	(*f*) 3,214	38,283 girls in boys' schools. 2,344 boys in girls' schools.
1,710	18,832	5	18,568	1,076	.....	.....	1,339	17,493	.....	.....	185 girls.
1,298	12,308	.....	12,294	249	.....	.....	12,308	.....	.....	.....	
1	12	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	3 girls.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
453	7,674	.....	1,859	6,745	.....	.....	2,579	4,934	150	11	168 girls.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3,424	20,528	6	1,219	19,655	.....	10	15,627	4,522	353	16	160 girls.
289	2,095	.....	336	2,093	.....	2	1,256	857	.....	.....	12 boys.
2,635	32,773	.....	32,519	254	.....	.....	4	32,769	.....	.....	2,582 girls.
224	2,121	169	597	1,571	.....	.....	1,050	639	.....	432	13 girls.
12	313	64	40	288	.....	9	205	51	.....	48	
10,046	96,656	244	67,432	31,943	.....	21	34,360	61,205	503	507	3,111 girls in boys' schools. 12 boys in girls' schools.
63,483	1,452,945	127,087	156,532	1,341,007	(*g*) 5,952	(*g*) 5,175	1,007,542 (*g*)	(*g*) 401,371	(*g*) 28,291	(*g*) 3,721	41,394 Total girls in boys' schools. 2,356 ,, boys in girls' schools.

(*d*) No returns of 82 orphans from Calcutta Free School.
(*e*) No returns of 58 pupils.
(*f*) No returns of 587 pupils.
(*g*) No returns of 587 pupils.

B.—EDUCATION.—GENE

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower

PUBLIC INSTI

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.												
	Maintained by the Department.							Maintained by District and Municipal Boards.					
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.														
Arts Colleges.														
English	2,44,293	.....	.....	1,15,172	.....	14,310	3,74,275	490	...	.....	2,546	...	2,807	5,843
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.														
Law	—3,950	.....	.....	12,861	.....	606	9,517	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Medicine	1,61,502	.....	.....	8,735	.....	.....	1,70,237	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Engineering	70,775	.....	.....	6,646	.....	.....	77,421	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Total	4,72,620	.....	.....	1,43,414	.....	15,416	6,31,450	490	...	.....	2,546	...	2,807	5,843
SECONDARY EDUCATION.														
High and Middle Schools.														
For boys—														
High schools ... English	1,25,457	.....	2,335	3,00,839	6,683	15,459	4,50,773	2,229	...	5,391	19,460	94	2,012	29,186
Middle schools ... English	24,084	.....	1,168	22,357	150	200	47,959	263	2,777	1,475	3,999	1,468	...	9,982
Middle schools ... Vernacular	10,193	.....	3,851	11,512	659	298	26,513	3,568	38,094	1,048	18,885	5,446	23	67,064
For girls—														
High schools ... English	17,277	.....	.....	4,394	825	.....	22,496	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Middle schools ... English	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Middle schools ... Vernacular	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Total Secondary Schools	1,77,611	.....	7,354	3,39,102	8,317	15,957	5,47,741	6,060	40,871	7,914	42,344	7,008	2,035	1,06,232
PRIMARY EDUCATION.														
Primary Schools (Vernacular).														
For boys—														
Upper primary	1,533	.....	.....	244	.....	.....	1,777	55	738	192	246	...	664	1,895
Lower primary	664	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	670	...	246	.....	.....	...	1,113	1,359
For girls—														
Upper primary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143	...	1,105	.....	70	...	1,318
Lower primary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Total Primary Schools	2,197	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	2,447	198	984	1,297	246	70	1,777	4,572
SPECIAL EDUCATION.														
Schools for Special Instruction.														
School of Art	24,978	.....	.....	3,168	.....	.....	28,146	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Training schools for masters	65,201	1,321	.....	808	.....	141	67,471	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Guru-training classes	1,914	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,915	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Training schools for mistresses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Medical schools	63,802	.....	.....	15,803	.....	.....	79,605	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Survey schools	7,348	.....	.....	2,839	.....	.....	10,187	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Industrial schools	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	1,800	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Madrassas	26,417	.....	60	5,449	8	23,925	55,859	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Other schools	4,071	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,071	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Total special schools	1,94,931	1,322	60	28,067	8	24,666	2,49,054	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
University	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Direction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Inspection	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Scholarships held in Arts colleges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Scholarships held in Professional colleges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Scholarships held in Secondary schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Scholarships held in Primary schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Scholarships held in Special schools other than training schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Buildings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Miscellaneous—														
Hostel charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Charges for abolished schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Charges for conducting examinations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Prizes and rewards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Contingencies and miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	8,48,759	1,322	7,414	5,10,833	8,325	56,039	14,30,692	6,748	41,855	9,211	45,136	7,078	6,619	1,16,647

(a) Includes Rs. 3,751 from Provincial
" Ditto Burmese and Assam

RAL TABLE IV.

Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1887-88.

TUTIONS.

UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.											TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—					GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Aided by the Department or by District and Municipal Boards.							Unaided.										
Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	4	5a	5b	5c	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	6e	6	7
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
26,340	.....	.....	47,153	25,251	44,769	1,43,513	70,299	1,900	21,614	(a) 97,564	(a) 2,74,874	.....	.....	2,35,170	1,11,151	6,21,195	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,050	.....	54	12,104	—3,950	.....	.....	24,911	660	21,621	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,61,502	.....	.....	8,735	.....	1,70,237	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,775	.....	.....	6,646	.....	77,421	
26,340	.....	.....	47,153	25,251	44,769	1,43,513	82,349	1,900	21,668	(a) 1,09,668	5,03,201	.....	.....	2,75,462	1,11,811	8,90,474	
1,03,063	.....	22,502	3,15,407	81,221	1,35,248	6,57,441	3,75,784	67,419	69,026	5,12,229	2,30,749	.....	30,228	10,11,490	3,77,162	16,49,629	
55,385	1,07,542	10,981	1,87,490	1,56,781	33,703	5,51,882	37,236	52,058	13,121	1,02,415	79,732	1,10,319	13,624	2,51,082	2,57,481	7,12,238	
43,234	75,442	6,952	1,25,884	85,375	4,703	3,41,590	11,888	12,455	9,300	33,643	56,995	1,13,536	11,851	1,68,169	1,18,259	4,68,810	
14,476	.....	.....	88,732	3,324	14,151	1,20,693	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,753	.....	.....	93,136	18,300	1,43,189	
35,011	.....	180	75,191	10,606	33,900	1,54,888	250	.....	567	817	35,011	.....	180	75,441	45,073	1,55,705	
6,741	132	650	1,991	14,202	12,827	36,543	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,741	132	650	1,991	27,029	36,543	
2,57,910	1,83,116	41,265	7,94,705	3,51,509	2,34,532	18,63,037	4,25,158	1,31,932	92,014	6,49,104	4,40,981	2,23,987	56,533	16,01,309	8,43,304	31,66,114	
42,790	1,12,517	3,008	1,42,091	41,772	13,678	3,55,856	7,286	3,392	3,287	13,965	44,378	1,13,255	3,200	1,49,867	62,793	3,73,493	
85,088	2,72,978	6,719	11,84,422	1,01,156	1,32,427	17,82,790	2,06,661	31,678	19,462	2,57,801	85,752	2,73,224	6,719	13,91,089	2,85,836	20,42,620	
40,376	1,271	2,115	10,685	54,343	27,735	1,36,375	858	14,566	410	15,834	40,519	1,271	3,220	11,393	97,124	1,53,527	
22,899	22,391	3,216	6,705	39,429	6,100	1,00,740	416	2,625	957	3,998	22,899	22,391	3,216	7,121	49,111	1,04,738	
1,91,153	4,09,157	15,058	13,43,753	2,36,700	1,79,940	23,75,761	2,15,221	52,261	24,116	2,91,598	1,93,548	4,10,141	16,355	15,59,470	4,94,864	26,74,378	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,978	.....	.....	3,168	.....	28,146	
5,075	.....	.....	330	10,037	.....	15,442	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,276	1,321	.....	1,138	10,178	82,913	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,914	1	.....	.....	.....	1,915	
5,120	.....	.....	3,930	9,472	434	18,956	259	559	.....	818	5,120	.....	.....	4,189	10,465	19,774	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	555	.....	.....	355	63,802	.....	.....	16,158	.....	79,960	
1,195	.....	511	.....	1,053	3,414	6,173	59	702	.....	761	7,348	.....	511	2,839	.....	10,187	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,532	12,420	8,469	33,421	2,395	.....	60	59	5,769	8,734	
720	.....	262	206	1,879	36	3,103	.....	124	.....	124	26,417	.....	262	17,981	44,822	89,280	
12,110	.....	773	4,466	22,441	3,884	43,674	13,205	13,805	8,469	35,479	4,791	.....	833	45,738	73,273	3,28,247	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,07,041	1,322	.....	38,518	.....	38,518	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,053	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,053	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,32,786	2,10,993	442	.....	2,908	5,47,129	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89,304	.....	.....	.....	16,500	1,05,804	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,916	.....	.....	.....	3,102	24,018	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74,305	1,921	28	.....	1,312	77,566	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,284	1,046	376	.....	451	10,157	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,847	.....	.....	.....	30	2,877	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,18,779	1,876	2,054	.....	28,964	1,51,673	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,012	1,299	20	.....	292	5,623	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	.....	.....	.....	805	907	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,498	15,332	51	.....	119	24,000	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,180	8,409	15	7,354	3,434	21,392	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,891	20,029	862	.....	645	33,427	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,614	33,440	1,067	.....	4,598	62,719	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,57,571	2,94,545	4,915	95,872	63,160	12,15,863	
4,87,513	5,92,273	57,096	21,90,077	6,35,901	4,63,125	44,25,985	7,35,933	1,99,898	1,46,267	10,85,849 (a)	21,02,342	9,29,795	86,636	35,77,851	15,86,412	82,75,036	

Revenues of the Berhampore Colleges.
Government scholarships.

B.—Education—General Table V.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1887-88.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Middle stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Middle stage.			Upper Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.						Total.		
												Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.				
			1			2			3			4			5				
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.																			
Boys' Schools.																			
High English ... Departmental	50	14,376	4,852	.....	4,852	4,507	.....	4,507	2,946	.....	2,946	2,028	.....	2,028	43	.....	43	14,376	.....	14,376
High English ... Local Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High English ... Municipal	6	1,443	468	.....	468	547	.....	547	242	.....	242	186	.....	186	.....	.....	.....	1,443	.....	1,443
High English ... Aided	151	25,143	5,437	.....	5,437	7,243	10	7,253	6,376	7	6,383	5,852	12	5,864	194	12	206	25,102	41	25,143
High English ... Unaided	92	27,666	7,244	.....	7,244	8,245	.....	8,245	6,571	1	6,572	5,171	.....	5,171	260	.....	260	27,491	1	27,492
Middle English ... Departmental	9	1,356	.....	.....	.....	295	.....	295	436	.....	436	558	2	560	65	.....	65	1,354	2	1,356
Middle English ... Local Fund	9	829	.....	.....	.....	170	.....	170	245	.....	245	338	2	340	72	2	74	825	4	829
Middle English ... Municipal	3	164	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	34	.....	34	98	.....	98	22	.....	22	164	.....	164
Middle English ... Aided	547	40,262	13	.....	13	7,627	16	7,643	11,762	36	11,798	17,776	112	17,888	2,848	72	2,920	40,026	236	40,262
Middle English ... Unaided	195	13,859	48	.....	48	2,070	2	2,072	3,604	20	3,624	6,615	99	6,714	1,318	83	1,401	13,655	204	13,859
Middle Vernacular ... Departmental	35	3,114	18	.....	18	590	.....	590	767	.....	767	1,343	5	1,348	382	9	391	3,100	14	3,114
Middle Vernacular ... Local Fund	151	8,440	.....	.....	.....	1,396	.....	1,396	2,025	5	2,030	3,408	18	3,426	1,579	9	1,588	8,408	32	8,440
Middle Vernacular ... Municipal	3	324	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	40	84	.....	84	139	.....	139	61	.....	61	324	.....	324
Middle Vernacular ... Aided	892	48,581	22	.....	22	8,468	4	8,472	12,348	23	12,371	21,463	280	21,743	5,798	175	5,973	48,099	482	48,581
Middle Vernacular ... Unaided	108	6,563	.....	.....	.....	936	.....	936	1,413	3	1,416	3,087	28	3,115	1,067	29	1,096	6,503	60	6,563
Total	2,251	192,120	18,102	.....	18,102	42,144	32	42,176	48,853	95	48,948	68,062	558	68,620	13,709	391	14,100	190,870	1,076	191,946
Girls' Schools.																			
High English ... Departmental	2	205	.....	37	37	.....	17	17	.....	58	58	.....	93	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	205	205
High English ... Local Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High English ... Municipal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High English ... Aided	6	673	.....	56	56	5	204	209	3	153	156	27	100	127	48	77	125	83	590	673
High English ... Unaided	3	387	.....	14	14	.....	121	121	10	101	111	18	56	74	23	44	67	51	336	387
Middle English ... Departmental	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middle English ... Local Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middle English ... Municipal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middle English ... Aided	21	1,810	.....	.....	.....	20	336	356	40	377	417	109	419	528	149	360	509	318	1,492	1,810
Middle English ... Unaided	3	206	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	38	1	28	29	18	48	66	28	45	73	47	159	206
Middle Vernacular ... Departmental	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middle Vernacular ... Local Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middle Vernacular ... Municipal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middle Vernacular ... Aided	19	1,293	.....	.....	.....	.....	168	168	5	226	231	13	651	664	.....	230	230	18	1,275	1,293
Middle Vernacular ... Unaided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	54	4,574	.....	107	107	25	884	909	59	943	1,002	185	1,367	1,552	248	756	1,004	517	4,057	4,574
Total Secondary Schools	2,305	196,694	18,102	107	18,209	42,169	916	43,085	48,912	1,038	49,950	68,247	1,925	70,172	13,957	1,147	15,104	191,387	5,133	1,96,520

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																				
For Boys.																				
Upper Primary ...	Departmental ...	11	413	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	.....	116	214	.....	214	82	1	83	412	1	413
	Local Fund ...	9	243	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	2	67	123	5	128	45	3	48	233	10	243
	Municipal ...	7	271	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	35	115	1	116	120	.....	120	270	1	271
	Aided	2,866	100,326	.....	.....	.....	391	5	396	19,752	206	19,958	58,692	1,806	60,498	23,846	1,628	25,474	102,681	3,645	106,326
	Unaided	140	5,395	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	48	970	5	975	2,796	85	2,881	1,407	84	1,491	5,221	174	5,395
Lower Primary ...	Departmental ...	10	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	.....	106	33	4	37	139	4	143
	Local Fund ...	2	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	28	4	.....	4	32	.....	32
	Municipal ...	13	334	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	151	.....	151	181	.....	181	334	.....	334
	Aided	37,430	949,823	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	5,220	76	5,296	507,509	13,472	520,981	307,871	15,672	323,543	820,603	29,220	849,823
	Unaided	8,141	140,778	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	171	3	174	68,552	1,444	69,996	67,976	2,632	70,608	136,699	4,079	140,778
	Total ...	48,629	1,103,758	.....	.....	.....	442	5	447	26,331	292	26,623	638,286	16,813	655,099	401,565	20,024	421,589	1,066,624	37,134	1,103,758
For Girls.																				
Upper Primary ...	Departmental ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Local Fund ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Municipal ...	5	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	31	.....	.....	102	102	.....	77	77	.....	210	210
	Aided	261	8,208	.....	1	1	.....	69	69	22	1,065	1,087	197	4,419	4,616	82	2,353	2,435	301	7,907	8,208
	Unaided	18	1,075	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	53	54	13	500	513	21	487	508	35	1,040	1,075
Lower Primary ...	Departmental ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Local Fund ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Municipal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Aided	1,729	31,786	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3	390	393	745	16,684	17,429	684	13,278	13,962	1,432	30,354	31,786
	Unaided	*219	3,373	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	23	1,386	1,409	27	1,931	1,958	50	3,323	3,373
	Total ...	2,232	44,652	.....	1	1	.....	71	71	26	1,545	1,571	978	23,091	24,069	814	18,126	18,940	1,818	42,834	44,652
Total Primary Schools ...		50,861	1,148,410	.....	1	1	442	76	518	26,357	1,837	28,194	639,264	39,904	679,168	402,379	38,150	440,529	1,068,442	79,968	1,148,410
GRAND TOTAL ...		53,166	1,345,104	18,102	108	18,210	42,611	992	43,603	75,269	2,875	78,144	707,511	41,820	749,340	416,336	39,297	455,633	1,250,829	85,101	1,344,930

* 174 boys from La Martinière School not returned.

B.—Education—General Table VI.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1887-88.

Nature of Examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.						
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Aboriginal races. Christians.	Aboriginal races. Non-Christians.	Others.
1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		16a	16b	16	16d	16e	1	16f
Arts Colleges—																					
1. Master of Arts	5	3	2	10	46	18	10	8	82	27	10	3	3	43	...	...	40	1	...	...	2
2. Bachelor of Arts	7	4	3	14	238	188	314	73	813	111	74	120	18	323	1	...	287	12	...	...	23
3. First examination in Arts ...	12*	7	9	28	399	220	556	66	1,241	191	89	190	11	481	11	8	425	19	...	...	18
Colleges for Professional Training—																					
Law—																					
1. Bachelor of Law	7	.....	4	11	64	.....	292	...	356	46	.....	192	...	238	Religion not known.						
Medicine—																					
1. M. D.	1	.....	...	1	1	.....	...	...	1	...	.....	...	...	.....							
2. First M.B.	1	.....	...	1	24	.....	...	...	24	9	.....	...	...	9							
3. Do. L.M.S.	1	.....	...	1	23	.....	...	...	23	16	.....	...	...	16							
4. Second M.B.	1	.....	...	1	17	.....	...	...	17	6	.....	...	...	6							
5. Do. L.M.S.	1	.....	...	1	19	.....	...	...	19	9	.....	...	...	9							
6. Honours in Medicine and Surgery.	1	.....	...	1	1	.....	...	...	1	1	.....	...	...	1							
Engineering—																					
1. B.E.	1	.....	...	1	1	.....	...	...	1	1	.....	...	...	1							
2. First examination in Engineering.	1	.....	...	1	13	.....	...	...	13	8	.....	...	...	8							
3. L.E.	1	.....	...	1	2	.....	...	...	2	...	.....	...	...	.....							
Schools for General Education—																					
1. Matriculation ... { For Boys	58	142	97	297	1,219	949	2,011	126	4,305	720	450	824	38	1,997	62	17	1,768	113	...	...	37
{ „ Girls																					
2. Middle English Scholarship Examination. { „ Boys	15	404	65	484	58	1,249	218	128	1,653	34	677	91	29	831	...	...	779	41	9	1	1
{ „ Girls	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
3. Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination. { „ Boys	156	738	73	967	638	2,480	261	1,004	4,383	409	1,548	150	281	2,388	...	1	2,165	215	...	3	4
{ „ Girls	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	1	4	...	3	...	1	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
4. Upper Primary Scholarship Examination. { „ Boys	16	1,998	108	2,122	43	5,003	272	334	5,652	26	2,734	156	140	3,056	...	6	2,666	332	...	41	11
{ „ Girls	3	20	...	23	10	38	...	2	50	10	24	...	2	36	...	12	20	4	...	...	...
5. Lower Primary Scholarship Examination. { „ Boys	11	10,253	115	10,379	24	36,552	278	655	37,459	18	18,267	190	380	18,845	...	9	15,572	2,927	...	309	27†
{ „ Girls	...	249	4	253	...	598	17	12	627	...	423	5	12	440	...	5	395	19	...	18	3
Schools for Special Instruction.																					
Training School examination. —For Masters	7	.....	...	7	469	.....	...	57	526	380	.....	...	23	403	Religion not known.						

* Including the Municipal College at Midnapore.
† Religion of one candidate in the Dacca Division is not known.

B.—Education—General Table VII.

Return showing the Distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1887-88.

B.—EDUCATION—GENERAL

Return showing the Distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure on

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE BY DISTRICT BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
	IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY DISTRICT BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY			Total Local Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local Fund grants.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
SECONDARY EDUCATION.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High and Middle Schools.															
For Boys—															
High schools ... ... English ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Middle ,, ... English ...	9	829	817	639	23	2,777	...	3,583	1,310	...	7,693	...	...	1,07,050	1,10,319
Middle ,, ... Vernacular...	151	8,440	7,340	5,855	3,568	38,074	...	18,106	5,446	20	65,214	...	20	75,442	1,13,536
For Girls—															
High schools ... ... English ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Middle ,, ... English ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Middle ,, ... Vernacular...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	132
Total ...	160	9,269	8,157	6,494	3,591	40,851	...	21,689	6,756	20	72,907	...	20	1,82,624	2,23,987
PRIMARY EDUCATION.															
Primary Schools.															
For Boys—															
Upper primary	9	243	233	156	55	718	...	150	...	...	923	...	38	1,12,206	1,13,255
Lower ,, ...	2	32	33	27	...	246	...	...	...	...	246	...	...	2,72,463	2,73,224
For Girls—															
Upper primary	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,271	1,271
Lower ,, ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,391	22,391
Total ...	11	275	266	183	55	964	...	150	...	...	1,169	...	38	4,08,331	4,10,141
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.															
Schools for Special Instruction.															
Training Schools for Masters	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,321	...	.....	1,321
Training Schools for Mistresses	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Medical Schools	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Survey Schools	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Industrial Schools	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Madrassas	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Other Schools	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Total ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,321	...	.....	1,321
INSPECTION	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,874	2,10,993
SCHOLARSHIPS held in—															
Secondary schools	...	.....	.....	...	1,815	219	...	...	...	...	2,034	...	...	631	1,921
Primary ,, ...	...	.....	.....	...	100	5	...	...	...	...	105	30	...	400	1,046
Special schools other than training schools ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
BUILDINGS	...	.....	.....	...	...	159	...	...	706	...	865	...	...	1,295	1,876
FURNITURE AND APPARATUS (special grants only)...	...	.....	.....	...	...	159	...	...	...	...	159	...	...	772	1,299
MISCELLANEOUS	...	.....	.....	...	...	297	...	...	...	...	297	...	...	12,982	77,210
Total ...	...	.....	.....	...	1,915	839	...	...	706	...	3,460	30	...	46,954	2,94,345
GRAND TOTAL ...	171	9,544	8,423	6,677	5,561	42,654	...	21,839	7,462	20	77,536	1,351	58	6,37,509	9,29,794

The sum of the expenditure in columns 16 and 31 should agree with the

TABLE VII.

Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1887-88.

EXPENDITURE BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																
IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY					
Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal grants.	Local Fund grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	District Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	REMARKS.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	1,443	1,416	1,122	2,229	5,391	.....	19,460	94	2,012	29,186	2,335	.....	22,598	30,228	30,228	
	164	148	103	240	1,475	.....	416	158	.....	2,289	1,168	.....	10,981	13,624	1,23,943	
4	473	453	319	.....	1,319	0	1,058	.....	3	2,400	3,580	.....	6,952	11,851	1,25,387	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	180	180	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	650	650	782	
13	2,080	2,017	1,544	2,469	8,185	20	20,934	252	2,015	33,875	7,083	.....	41,331	56,533	2,80,520	
7	271	235	146	.....	856	20	96	.....	.....	972	.....	.....	3,008	3,864	1,17,119	
13	334	309	161	.....	1,113	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,113	.....	.....	6,719	7,832	2,81,056	
5	210	191	142	143	1,105	.....	.....	70	.....	1,318	.....	.....	2,115	3,220	4,491	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,216	3,216	25,607	
25	815	735	449	143	3,074	20	96	70	.....	3,403	.....	.....	15,058	18,132	4,28,273	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,321	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	511	511	511	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	60	60	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	262	262	262	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	773	833	2,154	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	442	2,11,435	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	28	1,949	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	376	1,422	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	876	.....	.....	600	.....	1,476	.....	.....	997	2,054	3,930	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	20	1,319	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	322	1,995	79,205	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	904	.....	.....	600	.....	1,504	.....	.....	1,339	4,915	2,99,260	
38	2,895	2,752	1,993	2,612	12,163	40	21,030	922	2,015	38,782	7,143	.....	58,532	80,413	10,10,207	

expenditure shown in columns 6b and 6c respectively of general Table IV.

C.—Scientific and

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in Bengal*

Name.	Objects.	Income.			
		From Government.	Endowment.	Subscriptions.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India.	The promotion and improvement of the agriculture and horticulture of India.	6,000 0 0	.....	Other sources 15,600 0 0 14,000 0 0	15,600 0 0 20,000 0 0 35,600 0 0
Albert Institute ...	To promote harmony and friendliness among all sections of the community by affording them opportunities of mutual intercourse.	.....	.....	110 0 0 per mensem.	.....
Asiatic Society of Bengal.	Its objects are those described in the language of its Founder, Sir William Jones:— "The bounds of its investigation will be the geographical limits of Asia, and within these limits its enquiries will be extended to whatever is performed by man or produced by nature."	.....*	6,000 0 0	7,600 0 0	13,600 0 0
Bethune Society ...	Consideration and discussion of questions connected with literature and science.	.....	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0
The Bagbazar Reading Library.	To provide a library and reading-room where English and Vernacular books, as well as newspapers and periodicals published both in India and in the United Kingdom, are kept for the use of the public.	.....	.....	80 0 0 per mensem.	80 0 0 per mensem.
Burra Bazar Family Literary Club.	To bring Europeans and natives into closer literary union and intellectual sympathy than before, and to promote moral, social and religious progress.	Supported solely by the Secretary of the Burra Bazar Family Literary Club at an annual cost of Rs. 60 only.			
Calcutta Improvement Association.	Physical, intellectual, social and moral improvement.	.....	.....	15 0 0	15 0 0
The Calcutta Phrenological Institute.	To disseminate the science of Phrenology, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta Public Library.	A public library of reference and circulation.	.....	.....	6,198 0 0	6,198 0 0
Calcutta School-Book Society.	To promote the cause of education by procuring and distributing school materials and English and Vernacular school books of the most improved type and at the lowest possible cost, without regard to commercial profit.	200 0 0	.....	.....	200 0 0

* The Society administer two
1. Oriental Publication Fund
2. Sanskrit Manuscript Fund

LITERARY.

for the year ending 31st March 1888.

Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
539	1	.....	540	.....	1820
An average of 30 a day.	.....	.....	.....	Registered under Act XXI of 1860.	April 1876.
313	.....	.....	313	Registered	1784
Members 200 Visitors 600	.....	.....	Members 200 Visitors 620	Not registered	December 1851.
125	.....	.....	125	Ditto	16th June 1883.
Members 204 Visitors 50	Members 5 Visitors 0	Members 0 Visitors 30	Members 209 Visitors 80	Ditto	27th April 1857.
250	4	.....	254	Ditto	January 1873.
123	20	8	151	Ditto	1883
1,627	238	.....	1,865	Registered	1837
8	.....	.....	8	Registered	1817

Government Funds:—
Rs. 9,000 per annum.
Rs. 3, „ „

C.—SCIENTIFIC

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in Bengal*

NAME.	Objects.	INCOME. From Government.	Endowment.	Subscriptions.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Indian Museum ...	The preservation and exhibition of collections (mostly Asiatic, and more especially Indian) illustrative of zoology, archæology, ethnology, technology and art, and of other objects of interest.	30,012 0 0	.....	.....	30,012 0 0
Kumbuliatola Boys' Reading Club.	To promote culture and friendly intercourse among Calcutta students and young men, and to encourage in young boys a love of study by affording them easy access to a suitable reading-room and library.	.....	.....	515 8 0	515 8 0
Mechanics' Institute, Howrah.	Library for Railway employés and others.	.....	.....	About Rs. 142 monthly.	142 0 0
Soldiers' Institute, Fort William, Reading-room and Garrison Library.	Improvement and amusement of the soldiers in Garrison.	115 0 0	.....	135 0 0	284 0 0
(1.)—PRESIDENCY DIVISION.					
Ranaghat Rivers Thompson Library.	Diffusion of knowledge among the members, and discussion of topics bearing on social and political improvement.	.....	.....	21 0 0	21 0 0
(2).—BURDWAN DIVISION.					
Uttarpara Hitakari Sobha.	To educate the poor, to distribute medicines to the indigent sick, to support poor widows and orphans, to encourage female education by the award of scholarships to girls, and to ameliorate the social, moral, and intellectual condition of the inhabitants of Uttarpara and places in its vicinity.	240 0 0	180 0 0	349 0 0	769 0 0
Raneegunge Public Library.	Diffusion of knowledge of English and Vernacular literature and science. It is also open to the public for the discussion of social and political questions.	.....	.....	272 0 0	272 0 0
Burdwan Raj Public Library.	To supply English and Bengali books and newspapers to the Burdwan reading public.	.....	600 0 0	.....	600 0 0
Mechanics' Institute, Rampur Hât.	Reading and recreation ...	.....	.....	276 0 0	276 0 0
Midnapore Public Library.	To promote education in the district.	.....	.....	412 7 0	412 7 0
Jarah Victoria Public Library.	.....	.....	.....	84 0 0	84 0 0
Tamluk Public Library.	A circulating library for the reading public of Tamluk.	24 0 0	.....	34 0 0	58 0 0
Beames' and Wilson's Ghatal Library.	Diffusion of knowledge among the people in general.	.....	.....	247 0 0	247 0 0
Rashpur People's Library.	To diffuse knowledge among the inhabitants of Rashpur and surrounding villages.	.....	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0

(*a*) The number of ordinary members on the 31st
(*b*) Extraordinary visitors during the year 1887-88.
(*c*) Daily average number of ordinary visitors.
(*d*) It was established as a domestic institution in

AND LITERARY—*continued.*

for the year ending 31*st March* 1888—continued.

Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
64,652	19,055	Included in the number of males and females.	83,707	Incorporated by Act XVII of 1866, Act XXII of 1876, and Act IV of 1887.	3rd March 1865.
41	1	103	(*a*)145	Not as yet	1885(D).
7	.....	.....	(*b*)7		
6	.....	14	(*c*)20		
140	2	.....	142	.....	1859
247	.....	.....	247	.....	
26	.....	.....	26	.....	Established in 1881.
288	.....	.....	288	Not registered	5th April 1863.
19	.....	.....	19	Ditto	1876 A.D.
5,677	.....	.....	5,677	Ditto	December 1881.
18	10	5	33	Ditto	March 1887.
35	.....	.....	35	Ditto	1852.
12	.....	10	12	Ditto	16th February 1887.
14	.....	.....	14	.....	1880.
600	.....	.....	600	.....	December 1883.
1,860	.....	300	2,160	Not registered	October 1883.

March 1888. Of these four are honorary on account of their special services.

December 1883, but since January 1885 it had been opened to the public.

C.—SCIENTIFIC

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in Bengal*

NAME.	Objects.	INCOME. From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.
(3).—RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bogra Students' Association.	Discussion of intellectual, moral, physical, and social subjects.	.....	.....	15 0 0	15 0 0
Darjeeling Association.	To improve the social, national, and moral condition of India. To cultivate the powers of speech and reasoning.	.....	.....	80 0 0	80 0 0
Darjeeling Public Library.	Propagation of knowledge ...	.....	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0
Rajshahye Students' Club.	Improvement of literary and scientific knowledge, social manners and customs and moral character.	.....	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0
Kurigram Public Library.	Improvement of learning ...	.....	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0
Gaibandha Students' Association.	Improvement of the students of the Gaibandha High English School.	.....	.....	11 0 0	11 0 0
Sanmilani Sabha, Nilphamari.	To promote education in the subdivision, to teach morality to schoolboys, to promote unity among the different classes of people, and to helf the poor.	.....	3 0 0	52 0 0	55 0 0
Native Improvement Society, Saidpur.	Reading-room and library ...	.....	90 0 0	26 0 0	116 0 0
Rungpur Public Library.	For the benefit of the reading public.	.....	.....	293 0 0	293 0 0
(4).—DACCA DIVISION.					
Northbrook Hall, Dacca.	To afford facilities to the public for reading books and periodicals.	.....	.....	5,606 0 0	5,606 0 0
Sarasvat Somaj, Dacca.	Improvement of Sanskrit tôls	500 0 0	8,600 0 0	2,559 0 0	11,659 0 0
Anjuman-i-Islamia	Mahomedan female education	.....	.....	150 0 0	150 0 0
West Dacca Hitakari Sabha.	Female education and self-improvement.	.....	.....	210 0 0	210 0 0
Parjoar Samiti ...	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rajabarichhatra Samiti.	Intellectual improvement of boys of the local school.	.....	.....	80 0 0	80 0 0
Kholabaria Bandhu Sanmiloni.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	5 0 0	5 0 0
Bhola Students' Association.	It is a weekly free debating club. Essays are read and discussions carried on, mostly in English and occasionally in the Vernacular, with a view to acquire facility in writing and speaking correct and fluent English. The moral and intellectual training of the boys of the Bhola High English School has the fullest sympathy of the Association. Discussions of religious subjects are carefully avoided.	.....	.....	15 0 0	15 0 0

A rent free room from the Local

AND LITERARY—*continued.*

for the year ending 31*st March* 1888—*continued.*

Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
25	.....	.....	25	Ditto	February 1882.
35	.....	.....	35	Ditto	9th March 1884.
61	1	.....	62	Ditto	11th August 1885.
35	.....	47	82	Ditto	19th August 1881.
12	.....	.....	12	Ditto	31st June 1886.
.....	.....	103	103	Ditto	December 1885.
86	.....	.....	86	Not registered	April 1884.
17	.....	.....	17	Ditto	1877.
37	.....	.....	37	Ditto	About 1854.
104	1	.....	105	.....	1882.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1878.
50	.....	.....	50	.....	1887.
254	.....	.....	254	.....	1881.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1884.
6	.....	96	102	Not registered	1290 B.S.
12	.....	.....	12	Ditto	1294 B.S.
.....	.....	32	32	Ditto	1884.

C.—SCIENTIFIC

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in Bengal*

NAME.	Objects.	INCOME.			
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.
(5).—CHITTAGONG. DIVISION.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P
Tipperah Zenana Education Society.	To diffuse elementary education amongst females of the zenana, whose position in society does not allow them to attend schools and pathsalas and take advantage of the education bestowed therein.	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0	200 0 0
Birchand Public Library, Comillah.	Improvement of science and literature.	.....	.....	1,015 0 0	1,015 0 0
Dalalbazar Bidyotsahini.	Mental and moral culture ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khilpara Bidyotsahini.	Literary culture of the members.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mangalkandi Balatoshini.	Moral and intellectual improvement.	.....	.....	10 0 0	10 0 0
Fulgazi Jnanabidhayini.	Mental and moral culture ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baksa Mahomed Sunitisancharini.	Intellectual improvement ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jugadia Ajanatimiranasini.	Ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Noakhali Bidyotkarsashadhini.	Mental and moral culture ...	.....	.....	12 0 0	12 0 0
Taltala Reading Room.	Ditto ...	.....	.....	46 0 0	46 0 0
(6).—PATNA DIVISION.					
Arrah Training Club.	The improvement of knowledge.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Friends' Association, Arrah.	Advancement of knowledge and practice in speaking English.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chuprah Public Library.	Open to the public for reference, for the perusal of books, periodicals, and newspapers, and for circulation of the same to subscribers.	.....	Promissory notes worth Rs. 2,000, which yields annual income of Rs. 79-10-5. A bungalow, the gift of the late Maharajah Chhatter Dhari Shahai Bahadoor, of Hatwa, a part of which was rented and realised during the last year Rs. 524.	621 0 0	1,224 0 0
(7).—ORISSA DIVISION.					
Poor Fund Meeting.	To help poor students who are unable to pay their schooling fees.	.....	.....	20 0 0 monthly.	240 0 0 yearly.
Pooree Students' Association.	To improve the power of speaking and writing by discussing questions and writing essays. To help the poor students of this place with school-fees, text-books, &c., from the students' poor fund established by the society.	.....	.....	41 0 0	41 0 0
(8).—CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.					
Hazaribagh Union Club.	Instruction, amusement, and promotion of better feeling amongst the members.	.....	.....	268 0 0	268 0 0
Ranchi Moral Institution.	Moral training	.....	.....	.....	...

No amount was drawn from

AND LITERARY—*continued.*

for the year ending 31*st March* 1888—continued.

Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
10	.....	.....	10	Registered	Established in 1278 B.S.
About 950	About 50	.....	About 1,000	... .	September 1885.
4	.....	41	45	Not registered	1882.
4	.....	86	90	Ditto	1880.
12	.....	15	27	Ditto	1880.
8	.....	15	23	Ditto	1881.
2	.....	18	20	Ditto	1888.
3	.....	13	16	Ditto	1881.
1	.....	44	45	Ditto	1865.
24	.....	.....	24	Ditto	1884.
.....	.....	54	54	Not registered	11th September 1887.
31	.....	.....	31	Ditto	12th April 1887.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto	In 1857.
20	.....	.....	20	Ditto	1883.
50	.....	.....	50	Ditto	20th May 1882.
42	.....	.....	42	Ditto	1882.
.....	.....	45	45	Ditto	1887.

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

2.—THE PRESS.

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1887-88.

1 Division.	2 District.	3 Name of Press.	4 Name of Proprietors.	5 Publications thereat— Newspapers.	5 Publications thereat— Periodicals.	6 Remarks.
Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Adhiraj Jantra ...	The Burdwan Raj Estate ...	None	None	Purans are printed for distribution and forms, &c., for the Estate.
		Municipal Press ...	The Burdwan Municipality ...	None	None	Forms, &c., are printed.
		Burdwan Press ...	Babu Jogesh Chundra Sircar ...	The Burdwan Sanjibani ...	None	
		Barabazar Press ...	Hafizuddin Ahmed Duftry ...	None	None	Forms, &c., are printed and job work executed.
	Bankoora ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	Beerbhoom ...	Ali Press ...	Sheikh Manoor Ali ...	Nil	Nil	Hand press.
		Shome Press ...	Dino Nath Shome	Nil	Nil	Foolscap press.
	Midnapore ...	Bani Press ...	Radhika Nath Banerjee, Sri Narain Pal and Grish Chundra Roy.	None	None	Used for job work.
		American Mission Press ...	American Free Baptist Missionary Society ...	None	Annual Report of the Mission.	Ditto.
		Ghatal Press ...	Ramessur Mullik	None	None	Ditto.
	Hooghly ...	Budhodoy Press ...	Bhudeb Mukerji	Education Gazette ...	.....	Job work.
		Imperial Press ...	Purna Chundra Ghose ...	.....	.....	Ditto.
		Rama Press ...	Girendra Nath Banerji ...	.....	.....	Ditto. Opened 22nd July 1887.
		Ganguly Press ...	Jadu Nath Ganguly ...	.....	.....	Ditto. ,, 2nd February 1888.
		Chundrodoy Press ...	Gangadhar Kurmokar ...	.....	.....	Ditto.
		Tomohar Press, I ...	Nobin Chundra Nundi ...	.....	.....	Ditto.
		Ditto, II ...	Hurrish Chundra De ...	.....	.....	Ditto. Opened 1st July 1887.
	Howrah ...	Municipal Press ...	Municipal Commissioners ...	.....	.....	Established for work required to be done by the Municipal office.
		Branch Corinthian Press ...	Durga Churn Das & Co. ...	.....	.....	Printing of a miscellaneous nature is done in this press for the public in general.
		Caledonian Steam Printing Press ...	Mr. Bruce Ellis	.....	.....	Established for works required to be done by Government.

Presidency.	24-Pergunnahas	Sankar Press	Coomar Satyabadi Ghosal				
		North Suburban Press	Hara Parbutty Dassee				
		Chunder Press	Poorna Chunder Dass				
		Dhurmo Press	Gooroo Churan Bhattacharjea				
		New Eden Press	Rajendra Lal Ghosh		Jugutbashee		
		Metropolitan Press	Khetter Nath Mitter				
		Aziziah Press	Abdool Mujid and Brothers				
		Asqor Hossanee Press	Ahmadia				
		Reajiah Press	Reazuddin Khan				
		Habilia Press	Gholam Mowlat				
		Sutheriah Press	Abdool Sutter				
		Nooriah Press	Velayet Hossen				
		Hossaniah Press	Ditto ditto				
		Secular Press	Kally Prosono Banerjee				
		Oriental Press	Boroda Kanta Vidyaratna				
		Aruna Press	Raj Kissen Roy				
		New Indian Press	Keder Nath Mitter				
		Saptahik Press	Brojo Madhab Ghose				
		Imperial Victoria Press	Nobin Kristo Mukerji				
		Suburban Municipal Press	Shama Churan Beed				
		Polli Bekasina Press	Hari Das Chatterji				
	Nuddea	Brojendro Press	Brojendro Narain Dey Chowdhury				Only job works.
		Chikestsha Prokas Press	Jodoo Nath Mukerji				
		Memroa Press	Satish Chunder Mukerji				
	Jessore	Subhakur Press	Shama Churan Singh and others				A monthly paper called "Dobboshi."
		Star Press	Aughore Nath Roy Chowdhury				Cheques and dakhilas, &c.
		Rutnagurba Press	Kanti Chunder Roy Chowdhury				Discontinued.
		Imperial Press	Narail Trading Company				Cheques and dakhilas, &c.
		Mission Press	Lukshmon Chunder Aish				A prosecution has been instituted against the proprietor under section 18, Act XXV of 1867.
	Moorshedabad	Radharomon Press	Ram Narain Vidyaratna				Bhagbat, Hari Bhakti, Sot Sandeva, Gobinda Lila, Amrita.
		Aroonoday Press	Kamakya Prosad Gangooly		Pratikar		
		Dhonosindhoo Press	Jadoo Nath Banerjea		Protinidhee		
		Shudangshudoy Press	Sree Chunder Roy		Chundrabilash		
		Bishobijoy Press	Bishumbher Dass				Only job work.
		Satyaratna Press	Gobind Prosad Chuckerbutty		Pratikar		
		Bishobundoo Press	Rai Sital Chand Nahar Bahadoor				Not in working order.
	Khoolna						
		Sen Press	Babu Kali Mohun Sen			1	A monthly vernacular paper called the "Dinagepore Masik Patrika."
Rajshahye.	Dinagepore	Ahmed Press	Munshi Samiruddin				
		Tamaghua Press	Secretary to the Beauleah Dhurma Sava for the time being.		1		A weekly vernacular paper called the "Hindu Ranjika."
	Rajshahye	Rajshahye Press	Gokul Chandra Chowdhuri and Krishna Kanta Shaw.				
		Taherpore Tattaprakashak Press	Babu Soshi Shekhareswar Roy			1	A monthly vernacular paper called the "Baishik Tatta."
		Sudhakar Press	Dighaputtea Estate under the Court of Wards.				

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1887-88.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietors.	Publications thereat— Newspapers.	Periodicals.	Remarks.
Rajshahye—*contd.*	Pubna ...	Dibakar Press ...	Krishna Chandra Roy and others ...	.....	.....	
		Nababikash Press ...	Kailash Chandra Sarkar and others ...	.....	.....	
	Bogra ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	Rungpore ...	Shumbhu Chandra Press ...	Rajah Mohimah Ranjan Roy Chaudhuri ...	1	.....	A weekly vernacular paper called the "Rungpore Dik Prakash."
		Padmabati Press ...	Babu Radhika Raman Chatterjea ...	.....	.....	A fortnightly vernacular paper called the "Uttar Banga Hitaisi."
	Julpigoree ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling News Press ...	Mr. W. M. Lloyd	1	.....	"The Darjeeling News."
		Scotch Mission Orphanage Press ...	Church of Scotland	.....	1	A monthly paper called the "Darjeeling Missionki Samachar."
Dacca.		Bengal Times	Mr. E. C. Kemp	Bengal Times	None	
		Bengali	Baboo Guru Ganga Chaudhuri	Dnaka Prakash	None	
		East Bengal Press	„ Banga Chandra Roy	The East	Banga Bandhu, 2 New Light.	
		Grish Press	Baboos Grish Chandra, Mohun Chandra and Akrur Chandra Roy.	None	Bandhava.	
		Mahamedi	Munshi Mahamed Jan	None	Najaton Mowla, 2 Thanabhan, Aleflam.	
	Dacca ...	Raghu Rath Press	Saraswat Samaj	Saraswatpatra	None	
		Dacca Press*	Dacca Loan Office, Limited	None	None	
		Samantak Press	Nadiar Chand Das and Deno Bandhu De ...	None	None	
		Oriental Press	Baboo Baikanta Nath Baral	None	None	
		Ishan Press	„ Ishan Chandra Rai	Dacca Gazette	None	
		Garib Press	„ Barada Sankar Das	Garib	Mohavidya Homœpathic.	
		Adarsha Press*	„ Lolit Mohun Das	None	None	
	Furreedpore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil.	Nil	
	Backergunge ...	Satya Prakash	Isvar Chandra Kar	None	None	
		Kasipore New Press	Protap Chandra Mukerjea	None	None	
		Charu Press	Baboo Hara Chandra Chaudhuri ...	Charubarta	None	
		Ahmedi Press	Zemindars of Dildaur, pergunnah Attia ...	Ahmadi	None	
		Mahammadiya Press	Hafiz Mahamed Alikhan of Korotia, pergunnah Attia.	Akhbar Islama	None	
	Mymensingh ...	Mafid-ul-Islam Press* ...	Ibrahim Khan of Jengapara, thana Singdha.	None	None	New.
		Sangsar Press*	Baboo Bhuban Mohun Roy	None	None	

Chittagong.	Chittagong ...	Sarad Press	Baboo Sarat Chandra Das	1 Chittagong Gazette, 2* Shangshodhini.	Nil	* Ceased to be printed at this press since 14th January 1888.
		Chandra Shekar Press ...	„ Ram Kumar Chowdhury ...	1 Shangshodhini	Bandha Bondhu.	
		Sadharan Press	„ Chandrakant Chukrabutty ...	Nil	Nil	
	Noakhally	Ramendra Press	Baboos Ramendra Chowdry and Krishna Kumar Chowdry.	Purba Banga Bashi ...	Nil	
	Tipperah	Baradeswari Press ...	Baboo Guru Doyal Singha	Nil	Nil	
		Sinha Press Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Patna.	Patna	Behar Bundhoo	Baboo Madan Mohun Bhatt	Behar Bundhoo	.....	
		Behar Herald	„ Guru Pershad Sen	The Behar Herald and Indian Chronicle.	.....	
		Kharag Bilas	„ Ramdin Singh	Hurrish Chundra Kolu (Nagri)	.....	
		Union Press	Syed Rahim Uddin	Alpanch and Noar Islam ...	.....	
		Patna Institute Gazette ...	Moulvi Mohamed Aussim	Patna Institute Gazette ...	.....	
		Akbar Unish	Mohomed Abdul Kadir	Unis	.....	
	Shahabad	Shahabad Press, Nurul Anwar ...	Woozir Lal Syed Mohomed Hossein ...	Arrah Gazette	.....	
		Star of India	Mohomed Zahoor-ul Huq	Aftab Alum	.....	Only forms, &c., are printed.
		Herculean Press	Ajodhia Pershad and brothers ...	.....	.....	Religious Tracts.
	Mozufferpore ...	German Mission Press... ...	German Mission Society in Berlin ...	.....	.....	* A monthly Hindi paper.
		Narayan Press	Purmeshur Narayan Mahtha	Tirhoot Carrier	Pyusha Pravah† ...	
		Nasim Saran Press	Akshay Coomar Chatterjee	.....	.....	
	Sarun	Marthand Saran Lithographic Press	Ram Krishna Missir	.....	.....	
	Gya, Durbhunga and Chumparun ...	Blank. ...	....	.....	.....	
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr	Mirat-ul-Hind Press	Ram Prosad	.....	.....	
	Bhagulpore ...	Albert Press	Sakhi Chand	.....	.....	
		Anando Mitro Press	Chandi Prasad Singh	.....	.....	
	Purneah	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Maldah	Harihar Jantra	Krishna Chunder Das and five others ...	.....	"Gour Dut," bi-monthly.	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Orissa.		Orissa Mission Press	Mr. J. T. Hill, Superintendent	Government Urya Gazette ...	Taraka.	
		Cuttack Printing Company's Press	Cuttack Printing Company	Utkal Dipika	Samyabadi, a monthly journal in Urya in Brahma Religion.	
	Cuttack	Utkal Hitaisini	Babu Kalipada Banerjee	Nil	Brahma Baibarta in religious matters.	
		Victoria Press or Orissa Printing Corporation	Babu Radhabinod Bose, Director ...	Nil	Nil	
		Sudhal Press	Syamsoonder Patnaik	Sanskarak, weekly journal ...	Nil	
	Pooree	Pooree Printing Company ...	Sham Mohan Rai and Damodar De ...	Nil	Nil	
Chota Nagpore.	Balasore	Balasore Utkal Printing Company's Press	Balasore Utkal Printing Company ...	Sambad Bahika	Nil	
		De's Utkal Press	Kumar Baikuntha Nath De	Urya and Nabsambad (weekly).	Nil	
		S. P. G. Mission Press ...	Anglican Mission, Ranchi	A small monthly paper, the "Chota Nagpur Dut Patrika."	None	
	Lohardugga ...	German Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press.	The German Evangelical Lutheran Mission	1. The "Gharbandhu" in Hindi 2. The Jagan Mohan Somachar in Hindi and English.	None	
	Hazaribagh, Manbhoom and Singbhoom.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1887-88.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietors.	Publications thereat— Newspapers.	Periodicals.	Remarks.
Calcutta.	1st Division, Town ...	Amrita Bazar Patrika Press ...	Chandra Nath Roy	Amrita Bazar Patrika ...	.....	
		Nobo Sarassata Press ...	Chundra Kumar Bhuttacharjee ...	.....	Bibidha Sastraprokashika.	
		Calcutta Law Press	Chintamony Ganguli	.....	.....	
		New Moon Press	Kedar Nath Hazrah	.....	.....	
		Rajasthan Press	Barodo Kanto Mitter	.....	.....	
		Ramayana Press	Kherode Chunder Ghose	.....	.....	
		Ekadhik Sahasranishi Press ...	Devendro Nath Haldar	.....	.....	
		Vidya Ratna Press	B. M Dey & Co.	.....	.....	
		Sudhanidhi Jantra	Shoshee Bhoosun Ghose	.....	.....	
		M. L. Seal's Jantra	Mohendro Lall Seal	.....	.....	
		Raham Jantra	Sheik Shumsher Ali	.....	.....	
		Komola Kanto Press	Baneshar Ghose	.....	.....	
		Seal Press	Radha Bullub Seal	.....	.....	
		Dutt Press	Nitto Lall Dutt	.....	.....	
		Srimanta Sowdagar Press ...	Chundra Sekhar Roy	.....	Srimanta Sowdagar.	
		Hindoo Press	Surjo Kumar Dey	.....	.....	
		Lakhi Bilas Press	Dino Nath Dutt	.....	.....	
		Vedanta Press	Soshi Booshun Mookerjee	.....	.....	
		Nitto Lall Seal's Press ...	Nitto Lall Seal	.....	.....	
		Dakhyayani Jantra	Gonesh Chunder Ghose	.....	.....	
		Sein Press	Gopal Chunder Sein	.....	.....	
		Soojodoya Jantra	Sreenath Laha	.....	.....	
		Hanifia Press	Mohamed Khatir	.....	.....	
		Kavita Ratnakar Press ...	Bissumbhur Laha	.....	.....	
		Nootan Bangla Jantra ...	Kristo Gopal Bhukto	.....	Mohanirban Tantra.	
		Calcutta Press	Rajmohon Mookerjee	.....	.....	
		Samorthokosh Press	Jibun Krishna Sein	Nobo Bharati	.....	
		Probhakur Press	K. K. Dutt	Sungbad Probhakar ...	.....	
		Newton Press	Janoky Bullub Sein	.....	.....	
		Siddikia Press	Mofizuddy Ahmed	.....	.....	
		Harmonian Press	Woomesh Chunder Bhuttacharjee ...	.....	.....	
		Anglo-Indian Press	Mothoora Nath Burman	.....	.....	
		Soorjya Press	Soorja Kumar Mukerjee	.....	.....	
		Soodharnaba Jantra	Troylokhonath Dutt	.....	.....	
		Kabita Kowmoodi Jantra ...	Russick Lall Chunder	.....	.....	
		General Printing Press ...	Bany Madhub Bhuttacharjee	.....	.....	

	Crown Press	Peary Mohon Soor	.....	.....
	Dharmya Jantra	Haridas Manna	Bibhakar and Hindoo Dhurmo	... ..
	Shiba Jantra	Rhridoy Lall Seal	.....	.....
	Bengal Roy Press	Sitanath Roy	.....	... ..
	School Book Press	Abala Kanto Sein	.....	.....
	Great Eden Press	Woopendro Chunder Bose & Co. ...	.....	.....
	New Britania Press	Ashootosh Mitter	.....	.....
	Sanskrit Press	Rajkristo Banerjee	.....	.....
	Anglo-Sanskrit Press	Pitamber Banerjee	.....	.....
	New Balmiki Press	Woody Churn Pal	.....	.....
	New Oriental Press	Behary Lall Bhur	.....	.....
	New Indian Press	Jogendro Nath Dutt	.....	.....
	Madhyastha Jantra	Moti Lall Bose	.....	Gan and Galpa.
	Brahmo Mission Press ...	Shadharun Brahmo Somaj	.....	.....
	Victoria Press	Bhoobun Bose & Co.	.....	.....
	Bose Press	G. C. Bose & Co.	Soorabhi	.....
	Baroda Mozoomdar's Press ...	Baroda Prosad Mozoomdar	.....	.....
	Saraswaty Press	Khetter Mohon Mukerjee	.....	.....
	Balmiki Press	Dwarka Nath Bhanjo	.....	.....
	Bigyan Press	Biressur Panday	.....	.....
	Girish Bidyaratna's Press ...	Girish Chunder Bidyaratna	.....	.....
	Nobo Bibhakar Press	Devendro Nath Roy	Nobo Bibhakar and Sadharani	.....
	Adyeti Press	Nundo Lall Dey and Brothers ...	.....	.....
	Ramnarain Press	Hurry Churn Bose	.....	.....
	Gyan Ratnakar Press	Bhoobun Chunder Bysack	.....	.....
	Artist Press	Kallydas Pal and Behary Lall Roy ...	.....	.....
	Jubilee Press	Hem Chunder Ghosal	.....	.....
	Gyan Prokash Press	Opendro Nath Mukerjee	.....	.....
	Goopto Press	Doorga Churn Goopto	.....	.....
	Saratsashee Press	Jodoonath Roy	.....	.....
	Excelsior Press	Ombika Churn Bose	.....	.....
	Calcutta Printing Press ...	Chundy Churn Dass	.....	.....
	Hitaisee Press	Brojonath Banerjee	.....	.....
	Indian Patriot Press	Nobin Chunder Pal	.....	.....
	Jyotish Press	Russick Mohun Chatterjee	.....	.....
	Victoria Printing Press ...	Obhoy Churn Pal	.....	.....
	Herald Press	Joy Gobind Shome	.....	Arjya Darpan.
	Soodha Sindhoo Press	Rakhal Chunder Dass	.....	.....
	New Sanskrit Press	H. M. Mookerjee & Co.	.....	.....
	Jannhobee Press	Poorno Chunder Roy and Gobindo Chunder	.....	.....
	Eastern Press	E. M. D. Cohen	Jewish Gazette	.....
	Uchitbakta Press	Doorga Prosad Misser	Uchitbakta	.....
	Catholic Orphan Press ...	Joint-stock Company	Indo-European Correspondence	.....
2nd Division, Town ...	Diamond Press	Shaik Dulloo	.....	.....
	Bharut Mitra Press	Saligram Khannah	Bharat Mitra	.....
	Sarsoodhanidhi Press	Sadanundo Misser	Sarsoodhanidhi	.....
	Arjyabarto Press	B. Mohabir Prosad	Arjyabarto	.....
	United Press	B. L. Nundun and S. C. Coondoo ...	.....	.....

C.—Scientific and Literary—*concluded.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1887-88.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietors.	Publications thereat— Newspapers.	Periodicals.	Remarks.
Calcutta.	2nd Division, Town—*continued.*	Exchange Gazette Press ...	Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.... ...	The Exchange Gazette ...	.....	
		Britania Press	N. C. Dutt	.....	.....	
		Bengal Secretariat Press ...	Government	.....	.....	
		Ellahibux Press	Ellahibux Khan	.....	.....	
		Star Press	R. B. Longley	.....	.....	
		Poorno Chundro Press ...	S. C. Addy	Poorno Chundro	.....	
		Bongo Bidya Prokasika Press ...	N. C. Addy & Sons	Banga Bidya Prokasika ...	.....	
		Cones & Co.'s Press	A. Cones and G. F. Saban	.....	.....	
		Stanhope Press	I. C. Bose & Co.	.....	.....	
		Bangabasi Press	Jogendro Chunder Bose	Bangabasi and Dainik ...	.....	
		Rajusthan Press	Brojendro Lall Dass	.....	.....	
		Bijoli Press	Purno Chunder Mitter and Adhar Chunder Dass.	.....	.....	
		Sanjibani Press	Kally Sunker Soor	Sanjibani	.....	
		Sakha Press	Annoda Churn Sein...	Sakha	.....	
		Bhooshan Press	Bhupendra Kumar Chukerbutty ...	.....	.....	
		Young Bengal Press	H. C. Dutt	.....	Young Bengal.	
		New Good Hope Press	Hurris Nath Biswas	.....	.....	
		Sree Jantra	Girindro Nath Mitter	Hindu Herald	.....	
		Bharat Mihir Press	Kally Churn Sanyal	.....	.....	
		Bedabyasha Press	B. Chatterjee	.....	.....	
		Dass & Co.'s Press	Gyanendro Nath Dass	Shomoy	.....	
		Evening News Press	D. E. Cranenburgh	Evening News	.....	
		T. Black & Co.'s Press ...	B. Ellis and A. J. Parker	.....	The Empress.	
		New School Book Press ...	Soshee Bhusan Chatterjee	Sahachar	.....	
		Royal Finish Press	Kasinath Dey	.....	.....	
		Shib Chunder Ghose's Press ...	Shib Chunder Ghose	.....	.....	
		India Press	B. C. Sircar	.....	.....	
		Dutta Press	Sham Lall Dutt	.....	.....	
		Barat Press	Aghorenath Barat	.....	.....	
		Bee Press	R. C. Ghose	Reis and Rayyet	.....	
		Olympian Press	Hurry Das Dey	.....	.....	
		Oxford Mission Press	Oxford Mission	Indian Nation	Indian Churchman and National Magazine.	
		The Asian Press	W. H. Targett	The Asian	.....	
		Methodist Publishing Press ...	C. N. Mitter	Indian Witness	.....	

	P. S. D'Rozario & Co.'s Press	...	S. P. D'Rozario	...	.....	.....
	Metropolitan Press	...	P. P. Mukerjee	...	National Guardian	.....
	Cambrian Press	...	Erasmus Jones	...	.....	.....
	Indian Daily News Press	...	J. Wilson	...	Indian Daily News	.....
	Caclutta Advertiser Press	...	D. M. Tenill	...	The Advertiser	.....
	Englishman Press	...	J. O'B. Saunders	...	Evangelical Review and The Englishman.	Saturday Evening Journal.
	City Press	...	T. S. Smith	...	.....	Calcutta Review.
	Caxton Steam Printing Works	...	W. Newman & Co.	...	.....	Indian Engineer, Medical Journal, and Indian Bradshaw.
	Hindoo Patriot Press	...	Dr. Rajendro Lala Mitra and others	...	Hindoo Patriot	.....
	Herald Printing Works	...	B. M. Banerjee	...	.....	.....
	H. C. Gangooly & Co.	...	D. D. Mookerjee	...	.....	.....
	Thacker, Spink & Co.	...	W. Spink and T. W. Spink	...	.....	.....
	Wellesley Press	...	Shaik Mowla Bux	...	.....	.....
	Statesman and Friend of India Press.	...	Coomar Inder Chunder Singh	...	Statesman and Friend of India and Indian Agriculturist.	.....
	Lithographic Press	...	Punchan Ram	...	.....	.....
	Dawk Press	...	R. B. Dutt	...	Advertiser	.....
	Hope Press	...	M. C. Dass	...	.....	.....
	Sein Press	...	Narendra Nath Sein	...	The Indian Mirror	.....
	Hercules Press	...	K. C. Sircar	...	.....	.....
3rd Division, Town	Ibrahim Press	...	Mohamed Ibrahim	...	.....	.....
	Bengalee Press	...	Soorendra Nath Banerjee	...	The Bengalee	.....
	Nobojeebun Press	...	Aghore Nath Koar	...	Nobojeebun	.....
	Urdu Guide Press	...	Kabiruddin Khan Bahadoor	...	Urdu Guide and Mahomedan Observer.	.....
	Jaun Jahonomah Press	...	Moonshi Golam Hossein	...	Jaun Jahonomah	.....
	Baptist Mission Press	...	Baptist Missionary Society	...	.....	Khristiya Bandhu.
	Presidency Jail Press	...	Government	...	Calcutta, and Bengalee Gazettes.	.....

PART V.

STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A1.—Statement showing the statistics of deaths among the population of Calcutta and its Suburbs and among the classes in respect of which particulars have been ascertained during 1887.

Place or Class.	Population of place.	Number of deaths during the year.	Ratio of mortality per 1,000 per annum.
(1) Calcutta	433,219	10,979	25·34
(2) Suburbs of Calcutta	251,439	10,605	42·17
(3) General district (1887), excluding the above ...	65,912,445	1,541,923	23·39
(4) Police force under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.	2,990	24	8·0
(5) Bengal Police	22,477	523	23·2
(6) Railway Police	877	15	17·1
(7) Prisoners in Jails and Subsidiary Jails in Bengal ...	12,250	401	32·7

STATISTICS OF LIFE—(*continued*).

Statement showing the deaths registered in the districts of the Province of Bengal for the year 1887.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population.	Number of deaths registered.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	1,391,823	14,145	12,901	27,046	21·16	17·83	19·43
	Bankura ...	1,041,752	9,019	7,605	16,624	17·78	14·22	15·95
	Birbhum ...	794,428	10,810	10,358	21,168	28·33	25·08	26·64
	Midnapore ...	2,515,565	29,143	26,281	55,424	23·44	20·65	22·03
	Hughli, including Serampore ...	1,015,005	10,792	9,658	20,450	22·02	18·39	20·14
	Howrah ...	635,381	7,048	5,634	12,682	22·27	17·66	19·95
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs ...	1,618,420	19,681	16,248	35,929	23·76	20·56	22·20
	Nuddea ...	1,655,721	23,994	20,597	44,591	29·77	24·23	26·93
	Jessore ...	1,939,375	21,603	18,022	39,625	22·52	18·38	20·43
	Murshidabad ...	1,226,790	18,038	16,134	34,172	30·75	25·19	27·85
	Khulna ...	1,079,948	12,669	11,588	24,257	22·28	22·65	22·46
Rajshahye	Dinajpur ...	1,514,346	26,502	22,543	49,045	33·87	30·79	32·38
	Rajshahye ...	1,338,638	23,013	20,688	43,701	34·85	30·49	32·64
	Rungpore ...	2,097,964	33,517	28,673	62,190	31·39	27·83	29·64
	Bogra ...	734,358	10,991	9,694	20,685	29·49	26·80	28·16
	Pubna ...	1,311,728	18,991	15,223	34,214	29·29	22·94	26·08
	Darjeeling ...	156,137	2,522	1,908	4,430	28·21	28·58	28·37
	Julpaiguri ...	581,562	10,184	9,073	19,257	33·32	32·87	33·11
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	2,116,350	23,049	20,328	43,377	22·29	18·77	20·49
	Faridpore ...	1,631,734	13,043	10,699	23,742	16·18	12·95	14·55
	Backerganj ...	1,900,889	30,132	29,114	59,246	30·95	31·39	31·16
	Mymensing ...	3,051,966	27,133	21,759	48,892	17·46	14·51	16·01
Chittagong	Chittagong ...	1,132,341	9,056	8,258	17,314	17·03	13·74	15·29
	Noakhali ...	820,772	9,214	9,139	18,353	22·18	22·53	22·36
	Tipperah ...	1,519,338	16,251	14,228	30,479	21·08	19·01	20·06
Patna ...	Patna ...	1,756,856	23,371	21,430	44,801	27·21	23·86	25·50
	Gya ...	2,124,682	36,428	35,099	71,527	34·91	32·45	33·66
	Shahabad ...	1,964,909	33,593	28,510	62,103	35·35	28·09	31·60
	Mozufferpore ...	2,582,060	18,343	14,019	32,362	14·49	10·65	12·53
	Durbhunga ...	2,633,447	21,639	17,771	39,410	16·69	13·28	14·96
	Sarun ...	2,280,382	26,311	21,134	47,445	24·28	17·65	20·80
	Chumparun ...	1,721,608	23,992	19,117	43,109	27·55	22·46	25·03
Bhagulpore	Monghyr ...	1,969,774	36,289	33,278	69,567	37·44	33·25	35·31
	Bhagulpore ...	1,966,158	29,803	26,088	55,891	30·43	26·43	28·42
	Purneah ...	1,848,687	20,945	17,406	38,351	22·35	19·09	20·74
	Maldah ...	710,448	11,607	9,168	20,775	33·44	25·22	29·24
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	1,568,093	13,854	11,071	24,925	17·64	14·14	15·88
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	1,795,065	17,212	16,718	33,930	19·61	18·22	18·90
	Puri ...	888,487	14,973	14,685	29,658	33·52	33·23	33·38
	Balasore ...	945,280	11,672	11,100	22,772	25·29	22·94	24·09
Chota Nagpore ...	Hazaribagh ...	1,104,742	15,163	13,854	29,017	27·82	24·74	26·26
	Lohardugga ...	1,609,244	21,962	19,285	41,247	27·56	23·73	25·63
	Singbhum ...	561,964	5,220	4,349	9,569	18·57	15·47	17·02
	Manbhum ...	1,058,228	10,232	8,339	18,571	19·47	15·64	17·54
	Total for the Province ...	65,912,445	823,149	718,774	1,541,923	25·18	21·63	23·39

STATISTICS

B.—Return showing the diseases treated, and the deaths from each class of diseases

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	General diseases.															
	Group A.							Group B.		Group C.	Group. D.					
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fever.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.
Medical College Hospital—																
European	...	35	77	363	19	38	37	...	3	41	49	17	1	26	128	46
Native	...	137	80	197	20	19	29	...	2	16	41	1	...	36	64	379
Howrah Hospital—																
European	1	2	35	166	23	21	22	...	6	9	20	...	...	17	10	4
Native	...	62	107	113	20	4	2	...	...	43	11	1	3	9	8	2
General Hospital—																
European	2	33	116	514	100	62	120	8	6	68	124	50	...	350	103	18
Native	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mayo Hospital	...	133	89	284	26	23	11	...	4	13	62	8	...	204	114	120
Campbell Hospital—																
European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native	15	197	834	1,195	277	250	62	...	7	333	291	...	44	438	192	58
Police Hospital	...	13	365	1,079	77	18	26	...	1	48	100	...	5	128	37	36
North Suburban Hospital	...	21	19	149	25	37	8	...	...	2	28	...	...	18	6	8
Burdwan Dispensary	...	11	70	160	9	25	10	...	...	20	4	10	5	39	8	13
Bankoora ,,	...	1	6	...	...	4	2	...	...	2	11	3	3	25	...	9
Beerbhoom ,,	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	...	...	5	...	1
Midnapore ,,	...	31	88	52	...	26	...	...	2	8	6	...	9	44	7	24
Hooghly ,,	...	18	113	38	12	14	2	...	...	14	26	...	1	20	3	4
Serampore ,,	...	23	73	78	4	8	...	...	...	10	11	2	...	38	4	4
Khoolna ,,	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Kishnaghur ,,	...	2	16	17	4	14	1	...	...	5	12	...	1	18	...	13
Jessore ,,	...	...	3	60	2	7	2	...	...	2	8	4	...	20	7	3
Berhampore ,,	...	3	31	73	1	13	...	...	...	1	6	5	...	17	3	10
Dinagepore ,,	...	1	36	136	2	9	1	...	...	6	8	4	...	49	4	2
Malda English Bazar Dispensary	...	7	14	70	...	8	...	...	...	2	7	1	...	15	...	...
Baulea Dispensary	...	...	16	38	...	10	1	...	...	5	9	3	1	8	...	4
Rungpore ,,	...	8	14	64	5	8	1	...	...	6	13	12	...	1	...	...
Bogra ,,	...	...	11	31	1	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	10	2	1
Pubna ,,	...	1	10	11	4	3	9	...	...	6	8	...	1	6	...	...
Dinapore ,,	2	5	26	42	2	3	...	...	6	3	10	...	...	9	4	20
Darjeeling ,,	...	...	7	51	8	2	...	...	4	6	3	1	1	3	...	2
Julpaiguri ,,	...	8	6	48	...	4	...	...	...	12	5	2	...	5	2	2
Dacca ,,	2	24	117	243	57	63	13	1	1	98	42	...	14	174	59	67
Furreedpore ,,	...	1	...	1	2	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2
Burrisal ,,	...	16	8	20	4	12	4	...	...	4	4	2	...	16	...	3
Mymensingh ,,	...	4	16	19	4	12	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	6	...	10
Chittagong ,,	1	2	8	33	13	3	10	2	...	...	7	2	1	66	6	41
Noakhally ,,	...	...	2	7	...	2	1	1	...	1	3	...	...	4	2	1
Comilla ,,	...	4	6	15	...	1	2	...	...	2	2	2	...	2	2	4
Patna ,,	...	7	70	21	6	14	...	...	1	32	12	...	..	14	14	6
Bankipore ,,	3	59	37	74	22	11	8	...	1	103	30	5	2	18	14	54
Gya ,,	...	79	26	62	3	15	1	...	1	10	9	1	7	13	5	6
Arrah ,,	...	11	18	21	...	6	...	...	...	4	4	2	...	78	1	28
Mozufferpore ,,	...	6	10	7	7	2	...	...	1	3	7	3	1	31	10	12
Durbhunga ,,	...	...	26	59	9	37	3	...	2	19	16	5	...	32	9	23
Chapra ,,	...	...	18	6	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	5	101
Motihari ,,	...	20	4	10	6	4	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	14	...	3
Monghyr ,,	...	7	21	266	...	24	...	...	...	13	23	...	...	26	5	22
Bhagulpore ,,	...	7	18	45	...	2	2	...	...	5	9	6	...	29	12	8
Purneah ,,	...	2	9	32	7	8	3	...	...	7	5	...	...	4	...	6
Cuttack ,,	2	33	47	100	19	50	4	1	...	21	17	1	14	37	11	20
Pooree ,,	...	100	51	16	6	8	...	...	...	15	1	1	...	20	4	1
Balasore ,,	...	27	64	41	1	1	...	...	...	30	6	...	7	7	2	4
Naya Doomka ,,	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Hazaribagh ,,	...	...	7	23	2	9	2	..	...	9	2	..	4	21	3	1
Ranchee ,,	...	1	23	16	4	2	...	...	...	2	3	2	1	21	...	...
Purulcah ,,	...	1	25	4	8	1	...	...	...	2	7	...	3	62	7	1
Total	28	1,164	2,896	6,178	822	931	400	14	48	1,072	1,093	160	190	2,269	877	1,207

OF LIFE—*continued.*

in the Principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1887.

TREATED.

Local diseases.																				
Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Lungs (diseases of).	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of liver.	Other diseases of digestive system.	Goitre.	Spleen (diseases of).	Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotions.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Total.
34	28	24	74	272	76	104	50	481	...	29	67	133	301	35	46	51	35	88	6	96	2,910
...	50	13	44	60	81	109	53	201	...	45	267	235	290	70	25	2	32	106	3	336	3,043
1	...	1	7	16	22	10	21	44	...	...	27	13	11	3	30	17	12	32	9	41	653
...	...	...	16	15	189	...	2	17	...	12	...	7	...	2	10	11	11	16	23	133	849
24	20	40	48	65	210	70	47	140	...	13	46	33	73	66	56	80	104	11	1	137	2,958
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8
2	3	24	58	125	99	67	27	92	...	50	3	51	31	53	112	7	81	52	109	599	2,736
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	7	...	417	9	379	26	17	102	...	155	...	181	132	67	237	51	235	23	15	181	6,432
17	...	4	35	108	89	107	11	69	...	31	33	4	83	12	54	64	32	2	1	49	2,738
...	...	2	11	1	14	5	7	16	...	10	1	9	9	8	27	4	29	9	7	86	576
...	...	...	5	9	30	5	2	19	...	26	4	6	19	10	15	3	44	...	...	55	636
...	...	...	...	...	28	...	7	6	...	3	...	1	35	...	12	3	32	...	...	36	229
...	...	1	2	2	4	1	...	2	...	...	...	4	4	1	5	1	2	3	...	29	78
...	1	4	12	3	16	3	6	27	...	8	1	11	19	3	7	3	12	4	...	37	474
1	...	1	2	19	24	4	4	20	...	61	8	4	12	2	7	2	9	3	...	118	566
...	...	...	...	2	53	4	7	6	...	13	2	...	2	1	7	1	13	...	4	95	465
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	17	29
...	...	1	1	2	9	...	4	15	...	29	...	4	2	3	5	1	12	...	2	35	228
...	1	2	4	1	2	2	4	...	...	12	...	12	4	5	5	4	23	3	...	67	269
...	...	...	4	3	19	...	6	20	...	17	...	4	5	11	10	1	30	2	...	26	321
...	...	...	5	6	7	...	1	4	...	12	...	2	2	...	7	...	12	5	2	83	406
...	...	...	2	1	15	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	...	54	221
...	...	...	...	1	23	16	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	28	184
...	...	1	15	...	24	...	1	23	...	17	...	23	10	10	11	1	15	1	...	51	335
...	...	...	4	3	12	...	2	3	...	5	1	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	38	135
...	...	...	2	8	3	7	1	20	...	2	5	4	...	...	...	...	9	1	4	97	222
1	8	...	17	4	43	50	4	50	...	1	1	10	10	4	22	7	4	4	4	71	447
...	...	...	1	8	7	...	3	20	...	7	...	...	15	1	...	2	6	1	...	29	188
...	...	...	5	...	14	13	...	2	...	5	...	1	4	3	3	...	6	1	...	35	186
2	5	8	45	41	112	19	15	81	1	92	31	33	92	84	35	27	70	12	4	387	2,171
...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	6	...	4	...	1	1	2	2	...	10	...	...	191	236
...	...	1	3	...	6	...	2	...	...	4	...	9	6	2	3	1	2	1	1	120	254
...	...	...	4	2	20	8	3	8	...	6	6	8	18	6	12	1	9	1	25	45	260
...	...	2	2	...	3	1	1	...	...	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	15	3	...	81	317
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	7	4	...	2	1	...	22	72
...	...	3	5	...	9	3	2	...	...	4	...	6	2	1	2	3	4	...	2	77	165
1	...	1	...	14	3	1	...	12	...	13	...	11	7	6	..	2	14	6	1	74	363
1	4	1	27	7	34	12	3	105	...	27	7	28	26	8	13	9	40	1	8	155	956
...	1	2	7	8	59	2	1	13	...	5	...	39	6	24	1	10	20	6	...	58	500
...	...	1	5	...	10	...	3	...	..	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	109	...	311
...	2	6	6	7	12	...	10	7	...	18	...	18	11	2	11	1	17	...	21	62	311
1	1	...	11	2	28	6	6	26	...	13	2	23	9	13	34	10	23	1	1	94	544
...	...	1	...	...	1	13	17	12	...	10	...	20	7	...	16	...	7	...	9	93	355
...	1	...	...	4	2	2	1	7	...	4	...	27	9	1	1	1	1	...	...	26	156
...	...	20	11	2	51	14	19	5	...	84	...	54	7	10	21	1	51	...	...	69	831
...	...	...	7	5	33	4	3	3	...	22	3	30	6	6	15	1	13	...	2	22	318
...	...	...	...	3	2	...	4	2	...	7	...	4	1	3	1	1	2	2	...	5	120
4	4	6	5	17	21	7	6	23	...	13	7	8	52	16	16	22	15	2	9	50	677
...	...	1	3	8	54	5	1	15	...	2	...	...	3	2	9	...	15	1	...	19	361
...	...	...	2	1	14	..	...	5	...	4	...	...	13	...	13	1	4	...	...	8	252
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
...	...	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	23	1	12	...	...	27	162
...	...	1	11	...	15	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	46	160
1	...	...	2	2	6	...	...	6	...	8	...	...	5	3	...	2	16	...	2	149	323
92	138	172	948	869	1,997	702	387	1,767	1	984	527	1,080	1,254	566	951	410	1,188	405	384	4,544	38,705

STATISTICS

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class of diseases

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	General diseases.																Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.
	Group A.							Group B.		Group C.	Group D.			All other general diseases.				
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fever.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.					
Medical College Hospital—																		
European	...	17	1	22	...	...	1	....	...	8	...	...	...	8	16	...		
Native	...	60	20	40	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	29	34	...		
Howrah Hospital—																		
European	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...		
Native	...	37	40	11	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	1	...	5	...		
General Hospital—																		
European	...	21	6	16	1	1	...	1	...	2	2	6	...	6	6	...		
Native	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Mayo Hospital ...	...	75	15	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	8	11	1		
Campbell Hospital—																		
European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Native	4	124	361	145	...	2	...	...	...	82	...	...	6	62	37	...		
Police Hospital	...	6	3	9	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...		
North Suburban Hospital ...	...	12	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...		
Burdwan Dispensary	...	9	25	19	1	2	...	...	...	6	...	2	4	2	3	...		
Bankoora ,, ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...		
Beerbhoom ,, ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...		
Midnapore ,, ...	...	21	45	4	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	6	1	1		
Hooghly ,, ...	...	12	60	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	9	2	...		
Serampore ,, ...	...	15	24	10	...	...	...	..	...	2	1	1	..	11	2	...		
Khoolna ,, ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Kishnaghur ,, ...	...	1	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...		
Jessore ,, ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	...		
Berhampore ,, ...	...	1	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...		
Dinagepore ,, ...	...	...	12	26	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	17	...	...		
Maldah English Bazar Dispensary.	...	3	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...		
Beauleah Dispensary ...	...	...	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...		
Rungpore ,, ...	...	6	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...		
Bogra ,, ...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...		
Pubna ,, ...	...	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...		
Dinapore ,, ...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	...		
Darjeeling ,, ...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...		
Julpaiguri ,, ...	...	7	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	3	1	...		
Dacca ,, ...	..	7	37	14	...	1	...	1	...	22	...	...	...	40	4	...		
Furreedpore ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...		
Burrisal ,, ...	...	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...		
Mymensingh ,, ...	...	3	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...		
Chitagong ,, ...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...		
Noakhally ,, ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...		
Comilla ,, ...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	...		
Patna ,, ...	...	4	38	1	...	1	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	6	3	...		
Bankipore ,, ...	...	37	19	11	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	...	2	2	...		
Gya ,, ...	...	49	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	7	3	...		
Arrah ,, ...	..	5	6	2	...	2	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...		
Muzufferpore ,, ...	..	4	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...		
Durbhunga ,, ...	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...		
Chupra ,, ...	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...		
Motihari ,, ...	...	17	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...		
Monghyr ,, ...	...	5	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Bhagulpore ,, ...	...	5	6	5	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	9	3	...		
Purneah ,, ...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		
Cuttack ,, ...	1	13	11	3	...	1	...	1	...	10	...	...	1	6	1	...		
Pooree ,, ...	...	41	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...		
Balasore ,, ...	...	15	28	4	...	...	...	..	...	7	...	...	4	1	...	...		
Nya Doomka ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...		
Hazaribagh ,, ...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	...		
Ranchee ,, ...	...	1	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...		
Purulia ,, ...	...	1	14	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...		
Total ...	5	643	909	449	3	17	1	3	1	208	11	38	28	304	137	2		

OF LIFE—*concluded.*

in the Principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1887—concluded.

DIED.																					
LOCAL DISEASES.																					
Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Lungs (diseases of).	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of liver.	Other diseases of digestive system.	Goitre.	Spleen (diseases of).	Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Total.
...	...	3	2	34	7	...	4	16	...	1	...	5	13	1	...	...	1	2	6	3	171
...	...	3	...	44	7	...	16	37	...	6	5	12	19	1	...	...	...	20	3	54	412
...	...	...	5	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
...	...	...	14	4	90	...	...	7	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	4	8	11	255
...	...	3	4	4	14	1	13	5	...	...	...	4	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	121
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	5	16	12	14	...	8	5	...	1	...	2	...	2	3	...	1	11	18	14	234
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	207	2	145	...	6	16	...	24	...	79	9	3	20	...	10	2	5	2	1,353
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
...	...	1	2	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	2	5	42
...	...	...	1	2	7	...	...	4	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	4	99
...	...	...	...	...	17	...	3	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	35
...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12
...	...	...	5	1	4	...	3	6	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	4	113
...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	114
...	...	...	...	1	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	3	96
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5
...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	31
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	20
...	...	...	2	...	8	...	1	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	41
...	...	...	3	3	2	...	...	1	...	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	85
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	22
...	...	...	...	...	10	3	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
...	...	1	4	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	2	46
...	...	...	1	...	7	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	23
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	20
...	...	...	...	1	6	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	30
...	...	...	1	1	3	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	26
...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	38
...	...	...	9	4	29	...	...	8	...	4	...	...	7	1	...	...	1	...	2	8	199
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	25
...	...	...	1	...	8	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	42
...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6
...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	77
...	...	1	...	...	10	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	1	7	112
...	...	...	3	2	31	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	4	1	...	5	137
...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	30
...	...	1	1	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	31
...	...	...	4	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	4	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	25
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	33
...	...	...	6	2	17	...	4	...	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	61
...	...	...	1	...	23	...	2	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	64
...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	14
...	...	1	1	1	9	...	4	1	...	1	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	4	77
...	...	...	2	...	17	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	88
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	2	73
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	1	28
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	29
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	27
...	...	22	306	127	577	4	80	159	...	103	8	137	68	15	47	1	47	48	70	199	4,777

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*concluded.*

C.—Return of vaccine operations in Bengal during the year 1887.

Districts.	Number of operations.	Persons treated.			Cost of operations.			Total number of successful operation recorded up to date.
		Successful.	Unsuccessful, doubtful, and unknown.	Total.	Rs.	A.	P.	
In the town and suburbs of Calcutta.	33	17,675	5,339	23,014	16,771	7	0	620,847
Metropolitan circle	496	391,011	1,001	392,012	43,379	15	3	7,058,514
Darjeeling circle	399	273,759	1,153	274,912	20,066	9	6	4,198,973
Ranchi circle	203	141,662	3,128	144,790	11,876	9	7	1,675,124
Sonthal Pergunnahs circle ...	259	108,794	270	109,064	9,820	12	10	1,261,983
Eastern Bengal circle ...	515	539,952	517	540,469	21,356	13	0	3,964,603
Orissa circle	111	80,431	4,598	85,029	7,881	1	7	555,166
Behar ,, ...	135	68,842	1,562	70,404	13,755	13	10	366,191
Civil hospitals and dispensaries in these circles of superintendence.	223	73,222	5,739	78,961	12,437	5	7	2,681,905
Total ...	2,374	1,695,348	23,307	1,718,655	1,57,346	8	2	22,383,306

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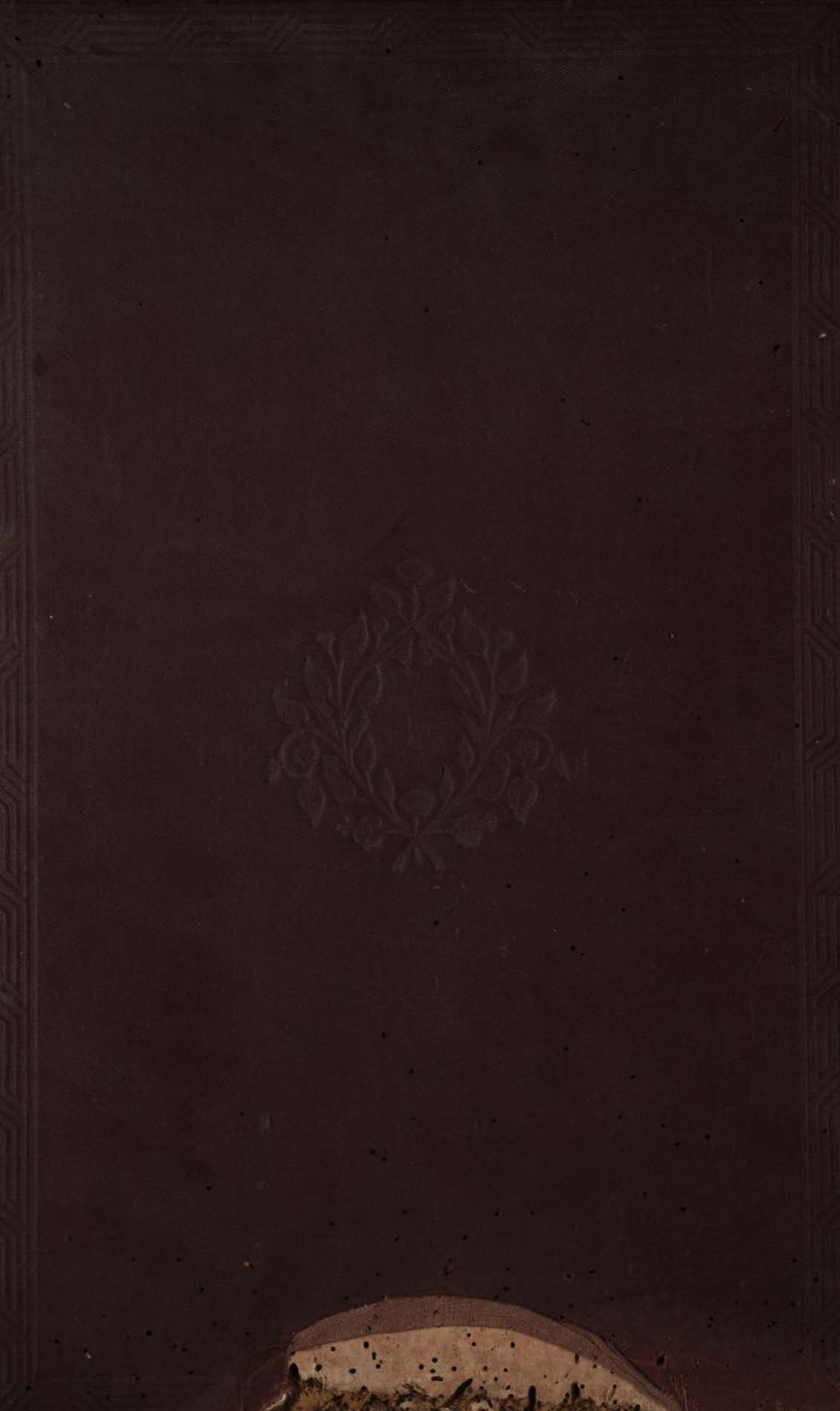
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